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# The World Factbook

Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-Five

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# The World Factbook

## Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-Five

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- Population figures are projected estimates for 1 July 1985; the average annual growth rates listed are projected estimates for the period mid-1984 to mid-1985.
- Military manpower estimates are as of 1 January 1985, except the numbers of males reaching military age, which are projected averages for the five-year period 1985-89.
- Major political developments through 22 April 1985 have been included.

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Supersedes the 1984 edition of *The World Factbook*.

*May 1985*

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## Definitions, Abbreviations, and Explanatory Notes

**Fiscal Year:** The abbreviation FY stands for fiscal year; all years are calendar years unless otherwise indicated.

**GDP and GNP:** GDP is the total market value of all goods and services produced within the domestic borders of a country over a particular time period, normally a year. GNP equals GDP plus the income accruing to domestic residents arising from investment abroad less income earned in the domestic market accruing to foreigners abroad.

**Imports, Exports, and Aid:** Standard abbreviations used in individual entries throughout this factbook are c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), f.o.b. (free on board), ODA (official development assistance), and OOF (other official flows).

**Land Utilization:** Most of the land utilization percentages are rough estimates. Figures for "arable" land in some cases reflect the area under cultivation rather than the total cultivable area.

**Maritime Zones:** Fishing and economic zones claimed by coastal states are included only when they differ from territorial sea limits. Maritime claims do not necessarily represent the position of the United States Government.

**Money:** All money figures are in contemporaneous US dollars unless otherwise indicated.

**Oil Terms:** Barrel (bbl) and barrels per day (b/d) are used to express volume of crude oil and refined products; a barrel equals 42.00 gallons, 158.99 liters, 5.61 cubic feet, or 0.16 cubic meters.

*Note:* Some of the countries and governments included in this publication are not fully independent, and others are not officially recognized by the United States Government.

# Afghanistan

See regional map VIII

## Land

647,497 km²; about the size of Texas; 75% desert, waste, or urban; 22% arable (12% cultivated, 10% pasture); 3% forest

*Land boundaries:* 5,510 km

## People

*Population:* 14,792,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.7%; these estimates include an adjustment for emigration to Pakistan during recent years, but they do not take into account other demographic consequences of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan

*Nationality:* noun—Afghan(s); adjective—Afghan

*Ethnic divisions:* 50% Pashtun, 25% Tajik, 9% Uzbek, 9% Hazara; minor ethnic groups include Chahar Aimaks, Turkmen, Baluchi, and others

*Religion:* 74% Sunni Muslim, 25% Shi'a Muslim, 1% other

*Language:* 50% Pashtu, 35% Afghan Persian (Dari), 11% Turkic languages (primarily Uzbek and Turkmen), 10% thirty minor languages (primarily Baluchi and Pashai); much bilingualism

*Literacy:* 12%

*Labor force:* 4.98 million (1980 est.); 67.8% agriculture and animal husbandry, 10.2% industry, 6.3% construction, 5.0% commerce, 7.7% services and other; current figures unavailable because of fighting (1984)

*Organized labor:* government-controlled unions are being established

## Government

*Official name:* Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

*Type:* Communist regime backed by multidivisional Soviet force

*Capital:* Kabul

*Political subdivisions:* 29 provinces with centrally appointed governors

*Legal system:* not established; legal education at Kabul University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*Branches:* Revolutionary Council acts as legislature and final court of appeal; President of Council acts as chief of state; Cabinet and judiciary responsible to Council; Presidium chosen by Council has full authority when Council not in session; Loya Jirga (Grand National Assembly) supposed to convene eventually and approve permanent constitution

*Government leaders:* BABRAK Karmal, President of the Revolutionary Council and head of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (since December 1979); Soltan Ali KESHTMAND, Prime Minister (since June 1981)

*Suffrage:* universal from age 18

*Political parties and leaders:* the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) is the sole legal political party; has two factions; the Parchami faction has been in power since December 1979; members of the deposed Khalqi faction continue to hold some important posts; the Sholaye-Jaweid is a much smaller pro-Beijing group

*Communists:* the PDPA claims 120,000 members

*Other political or pressure groups:* the military and other branches of internal security are being rebuilt by the Soviets; insurgency continues throughout the country; widespread opposition on religious grounds; widespread anti-Soviet sentiment

*Member of:* ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, G77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, ITU, NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO, WSG; suspended from OIC in January 1980

## Economy

*GNP:* $2.8 billion (FY79), $163 per capita (1984); real growth rate 2.5% (1975-79); current figures not available (1984)

*Agriculture:* subsistence farming and animal husbandry; main crops—wheat, fruits, nuts, karakul pelts, wool, mutton

*Major industries:* small-scale production of textiles, soap, furniture, shoes, fertilizer, and cement for domestic use; handwoven carpets for export

*Electric power:* 465,000 kW capacity (1984); 1.3 billion kWh produced (1984), 96 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $680 million (f.o.b., 1984); mostly fruits and nuts, natural gas, and carpets

*Imports:* $940 million (c.i.f., 1984); mostly food supplies and petroleum products

*Major trade partners:* exports—mostly USSR and other Eastern bloc countries; imports—mostly USSR and other Eastern bloc countries

*Budget:* current expenditure Af22.7 billion, capital expenditure Af10.9 billion for FY82 (est.)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 50.6 afghanis=US$1 (official, February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 21 March-20 March

Communications
*Railroads:* 9.6 km (single track) 1.524-meter gauge, spur of Soviet line from Kushka (USSR) to Towraghondi and from Termez (USSR) to Kheyrabad Transhipment Point (15 km) on south bank Amu Darya (government owned)

*Highways:* 18,752 km total (1978); 2,846 km hard surface, 14,035 km gravel and improved earth and unimproved earth and tracks

*Inland waterways:* total navigability 1,200 km; chiefly Amu Darya, which handles steamers up to about 500 metric tons

*Pipelines:* natural gas, 180 km; crude oil, 68 km

*Ports:* 3 minor river ports; largest Sher Khan

*Civil air:* 6 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 41 total, 35 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 17 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* limited telephone, telegraph, and radiobroadcast services; television introduced in 1980; telephones 31,200 (0.2 per 100 popl.); 5 AM and no FM stations, 1 TV station, 1 earth satellite station

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Armed Forces, Air and Defense Forces, border guard forces, Defense of the Revolution Force, National Police Force, Government Information Service, People's Militia

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, about 3,507,000; 1,947,000 fit for military service; about 143,000 reach military age (22) annually

*Supply:* dependent on foreign sources, almost exclusively the USSR

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 20 March 1984, $210 million, about 63% of central government budget

## Albania

**Land**
28,748 km²; slightly larger than Maryland; 43% forest and wood; 21% arable; 19% meadows and pasture; 5% permanent crop; 5% inland water; 7% other

*Land boundaries:* 716 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 15 nm

*Coastline:* 418 km (including Sazan Island)

**People**
*Population:* 2,968,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Albanian(s); adjective—Albanian

*Ethnic divisions:* 96% Albanian; remaining 4% are Greeks, Vlachs, Gypsies, and Bulgarians

*Religion:* Albania claims to be the world's first atheist state; prewar est. 70% Muslim, 20% Albanian Orthodox, 10% Roman Catholic; observances prohibited

*Language:* Albanian (Tosk is official dialect), Greek

*Literacy:* 75%

*Labor force:* 584,000 (1978); about 22% agriculture, 40% industry and commerce, 38% other (1978)

Government
*Official name:* People's Socialist Republic of Albania

*Type:* Communist state

*Capital:* Tiranë

*Political subdivisions:* 26 rrethet (districts)

*Legal system:* based on constitution adopted in 1976; judicial review of legislative acts only in the Presidium of the People's Assembly, which is not a true court; legal education at University of Tiranë; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Liberation Day, 29 November

*Branches:* legislature (People's Assembly), Council of Ministers, judiciary

*Government leaders:* Ramiz ALIA, Chairman, Presidium of the People's Assembly (chief of state; since November 1982); Adil ÇARÇANI, Chairman, Council of Ministers (Premier; since November 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal and compulsory over age 18

*Elections:* national elections held every four years; last elections 12 November 1982; 100% of electorate voted (with one dissenting vote)

*Political parties and leaders:* Albanian Workers Party only; First Secretary, Ramiz Alia (since April 1985)

*Communists:* 122,600 party members (November 1981); 4.5% of population

*Member of:* CEMA, FAO, IAEA, IPU, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO; has not participated in CEMA since rift with USSR in 1961; officially withdrew from Warsaw Pact 13 September 1968

Economy
*GNP:* $2.15 billion (1979); $820 per capita (1981)

*Agriculture:* food deficit area; main crops—corn, wheat, potatoes, tobacco, sugar beets, cotton

*Major industries:* agricultural products and processing, textiles and clothing, lumber, and extractive industries (chrome and oil)

*Shortages:* spare parts, machinery and equipment, wheat

*Electric power:* 1,390,000 kW capacity (1984); 4.635 billion kWh produced (1984), 1,600 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $151 million (1978); asphalt, bitumen, and petroleum products; metals and metallic ores; agricultural products, including vegetables, fruits, and tobacco

*Imports:* $137 million from OECD countries (1982); machinery, machine tools, iron and steel products, textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

*Major trade partners:* exports—Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Italy, Poland, Austria; imports—Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, FRG, Poland, Italy, Greece

*Budget:* (1982 prov.) revenue $1.30 billion, expenditure $1.29 billion; state investment $677.3 billion (1984 planned)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 7.1328 leks=US$1 (February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar year

**Communications**

*Railroads:* 228 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, single track, government owned (1980 est.); claims over 400 km (1983)

*Highways:* 4,989 km total; 1,287 km paved, 1,609 km crushed stone and/or gravel, 2,093 km improved or unimproved earth (1975)

*Inland waterways:* 43 km plus Albanian sections of Lake Shkoder, Lake Ohrid, and Lake Prespa (1979)

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 117 km; refined products, 65 km; natural gas, 64 km

*Freight carried:* rail—2.8 million metric tons, 180 million metric ton/km (1971); highways 39 million metric tons, 900 million metric ton/km (1971)

*Ports:* 1 major (Durres), 3 minor (1979)

*Civil air:* no civil airline

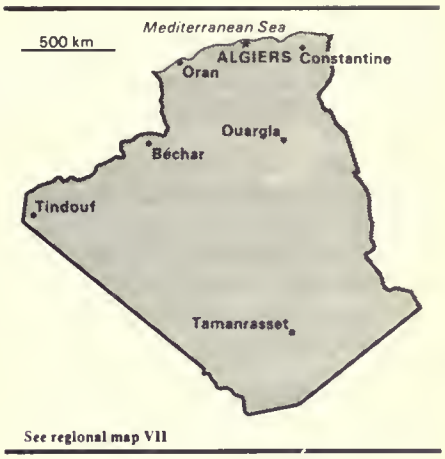
**Defense Forces**

*Branches:* Albanian People's Army, Frontier Troops, Interior Troops, Albanian Coastal Defense Command, Air and Air Defense Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 786,000; 669,000 fit for military service; 32,000 reach military age (19) annually

*Ships:* 4 submarines, 2 mine warfare ships, 54 coastal patrol-river/roadstead craft, 6 mine warfare craft, 2 underway replenishment ships, 1 other auxiliary

*Military budget:* announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, 1 billion leks; 11% of total budget




**Land**

2,381,471 km²; more than three times the size of Texas; 80% desert, waste, or urban; 16% pasture and meadows; 3% cultivated; 1% forest

*Land boundaries:* 6,260 km

**Water**

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm

*Coastline:* 1,183 km

**People**

*Population:* 22,025,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Algerian(s); adjective—Algerian

*Ethnic divisions:* 99% Arab-Berbers, less than 1% Europeans

*Religion:* 99% Sunni Muslim (state religion); 1% Christian and Jewish

*Language:* Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects

*Literacy:* 46%

*Labor force:* 3.7 million (1984); 40% industry and commerce, 30% agriculture, 17% government, 10% services; at least 11% of urban labor unemployed

## Algeria *(continued)*

*Organized labor:* 16-19% of labor force claimed; General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA) is the only labor organization and is subordinate to the National Liberation Front

Government
*Official name:* Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Algiers

*Political subdivisions:* 48 wilayas (departments or provinces); 160 dairat (administrative districts); 691 communes

*Legal system:* based on French and Islamic law, with socialist principles; new constitution adopted by referendum November 1976; judicial review of legislative acts in ad hoc Constitutional Council composed of various public officials, including several Supreme Court justices; Supreme Court divided into four chambers; legal education at Universities of Algiers, Oran, and Constantine; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Revolution Day, 1 November

*Branches:* executive; unicameral legislature (National People's Assembly); judiciary

*Government leaders:* Col. Chadli BENDJEDID, President (since February 1979); Abdelhanio BRAHIM, Prime Minister (since January 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 19

*Elections (latest):* presidential 12 January 1984; departmental assemblies 2 June 1974; local assemblies 30 March 1975; legislative 5 March 1982

*Political parties and leaders:* National Liberation Front (FLN), secretary General Chadli Bendjedid

*Communists:* 400 (est.); Communist Party illegal (banned 1962)

*Member of:* AfDB, AIOEC, Arab League, ASSIMER, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IOOC, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OAU, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
*GDP:* $51.9 billion (1984 est.), $2,430 per capita; 4.0% real growth in 1984

*Agriculture:* main crops—wheat, barley, oats, grapes, olives, citrus fruits, dates, vegetables, sheep, cattle, industrial crops

*Major industries:* petroleum, light industries, natural gas, mining, petrochemical, electrical, automotive plants (under construction), and food processing

*Crude steel:* 842,000 metric tons produced (1982)

*Electric power:* 3,113,000 kW capacity (1984); 12.546 billion kWh produced (1984), 587 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $12.6 billion (f.o.b., 1984); major items—petroleum and gas 98.0%; US 39.0%, France 23.0% (1984)

*Imports:* $10.0 billion (f.o.b., 1984); major items—capital goods 35.0%, semifinished goods 25.0%, foodstuffs 18.0%; France 25.7%, US 6.0%

*Major trade partners:* US, FRG, France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Canada

*Budget:* $20 billion revenue, $20 billion expenditure (1984)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 5.01 Algerian dinars=US$1 (August 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 3,908 km total; 2,659 km standard gauge (1.435 m), 1,129 km 1.055-meter gauge, 120 km 1.000-meter gauge; 302 km electrified; 193 km double track

*Highways:* 78,410 km total; 45,070 km concrete or bituminous, 33,340 km gravel, crushed stone, unimproved earth

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 6,612 km; refined products, 298 km; natural gas, 2,948 km

*Ports:* 6 major, 6 secondary, 10 minor

*Civil air:* 30 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 161 total, 153 usable; 55 with permanent-surface runways; 28 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 72 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Armed Forces, Army, Navy, Air Force, National Gendarmerie

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 4,722,000; 2,919,000 fit for military service; 239,000 reach military age (19) annually

## Andorra

See regional map V

**Land**
466 km²; half the size of New York City

*Land boundaries:* 105 km

**People**
*Population:* 47,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 5.4%

*Nationality:* noun—Andorran(s); adjective—Andorran

*Ethnic divisions:* Catalan stock; 61% Spanish, 30% Andorran, 6% French, 3% other

*Religion:* virtually all Roman Catholic

*Language:* Catalan (official); many also speak some French and Castilian

*Literacy:* 100%

*Labor force:* unorganized (unions prohibited); largely shepherds and farmers

**Government**
*Official name:* Principality of Andorra

*Type:* unique co-principality under formal sovereignty of President of France and Spanish Bishop of Seo de Urgel, who are represented locally by officials called verguers

*Capital:* Andorra la Vella

*Political subdivisions:* 7 districts

*Legal system:* based on French and Spanish civil codes; Plan of Reform adopted 1866 serves as constitution; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*Branches:* legislative (General Council of the Valleys) consisting of 28 members; executive—syndic (manager) and a deputy subsyndic chosen by General Council; judiciary chosen by Co-princes who appoint two civil judges, a judge of appeals, and two batlles (court prosecutors); final appeal to the Supreme Court of Andorra at Perpignan, France, or to the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop of Seo de Urgel, Spain

*Government leaders:* head of state—François MITTERRAND (President of France; since 1981) and Juan Marti ALANIS (Bishop of Seo de Urgel, Spain; since 1971), Co-Princes; Syndic—Francesc CERQUEDA Pasquet (since 1982); Subsyndic—Josep Maria MAS Pons (since 1982); head of government—Oscar RIBAS Reig (Chief Executive; since 1982)

*Suffrage:* those of 21 or over who are third generation Andorrans vote for General Council members

*Elections:* General Council chosen every four years; last election December 1981

*Political parties and leaders:* political parties not yet legally recognized; traditionally no political parties but only partisans for particular independent candidates for the General Council, on the basis of competence, personality, and orientation toward Spain or France; various small pressure groups developed in 1972; first formal political party Andorran Democratic Association—formed in 1976, reorganized in 1979 as Andorran Democratic Party

*Communists:* negligible

*Member of:* UNESCO

**Economy**
*Agriculture:* sheep raising; small quantities of tobacco, rye, wheat, barley, oats, and some vegetables (less than 4% of land is arable)

*Major industries:* tourism (particularly skiing), sheep, timber, tobacco, and smuggling

*Electric power:* 35,000 kW capacity (1984); 140 million kWh produced (1984), 3,121 kWh per capita; power is mainly exported to Spain and France

*Major trade partners:* Spain, France

*Monetary conversion rate:* 9.375 French francs=US$1 (October 1984); 169.96 Spanish pesetas=US$1 (October 1984)

**Communications**
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* about 96 km

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* none

*Telecommunications:* international landline circuits to Spain and France; 1 AM station, 1 FM station, 1 TV station; about 12,800 telephones (43.5 per 100 popl.); about 7,000 radio receivers (1982)

**Defense Forces**
Andorra has no defense forces; Spain and France are responsible for protection as needed

# Angola

Land
1,246,700 km²; larger than California and Texas combined; 44% forest; 22% meadow and pasture; 1% cultivated; 33% other (including fallow)

*Land boundaries:* 5,070 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 20 nm (fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 1,600 km

People
*Population:* 7,953,000, including Cabinda (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.7%; Cabinda, 129,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Angolan(s); adjective—Angolan

*Ethnic divisions:* 38% Ovimbundu, 23% Kimbundu, 13% Bakongo, 2% Mestiço, 1% European

*Religion:* 68% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, about 10% indigenous beliefs

*Language:* Portuguese (official); various Bantu dialects

*Literacy:* 20%

*Labor force:* 1,865,000 economically active (mid-1980 est.); 60% agriculture, 15% industry

*Organized labor:* approx. 450,695 (1980)

Government
*Official name:* People's Republic of Angola

*Type:* people's republic

*Capital:* Luanda

*Political subdivisions:* 18 provinces including the coastal exclave of Cabinda

*Legal system:* formerly based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law; being modified along "socialist" model

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 11 November

*Branches:* the official party is the supreme political institution; legislative—National People's Assembly

*Government leader:* José Eduardo dos SANTOS, President (since September 1979)

*Suffrage:* to be determined

*Elections:* none held to date

*Political parties and leaders:* Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party (MPLA-Labor Party), led by dos Santos, only legal party; National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), defeated in civil war, carrying out insurgencies

*Member of:* AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMO, INTELSAT, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy
*GDP:* $4.2 billion (1981 est.), $550 per capita, 0.1% real growth (1981)

*Agriculture:* cash crops—coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, sugar, manioc, and tobacco; food crops—cassava, corn, vegetables, plantains, bananas, and other local foodstuffs; largely self-sufficient in food

*Fishing:* catch 112,000 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* mining (oil, diamonds), fish processing, brewing, tobacco, sugar processing, textiles, cement, food processing plants, building construction

*Electric power:* 630,000 kW capacity (1984); 1.650 billion kWh produced (1984), 212 kWh per capita

*Exports:* est. $1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1983); oil, coffee, diamonds, sisal, fish and fish products, iron ore, timber, corn, and cotton

*Imports:* est. $1.5 billion (f.o.b., 1983); capital equipment (machinery and electrical equipment), wines, bulk iron and ironwork, steel and metals, vehicles and spare parts, textiles and clothing, medicines; military deliveries partially offset drop in imports in 1975-77

*Major trade partners:* Cuba, USSR, Portugal, and US

*Budget:* (1981) est. reserve $2.0 billion; est. total expenditures $3.5 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 30.214 kwanza=US$1 (December 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 3,189 km total; 2,879 km 1.067-meter gauge, 310 km 0.600-meter gauge

*Highways:* 73,828 km total; 8,577 km bituminous-surface treatment, 29,350 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 1,165 km navigable

*Ports:* 3 major (Luanda, Lobito, Namibe), 5 minor

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 179 km

*Civil air:* 22 major transport aircraft

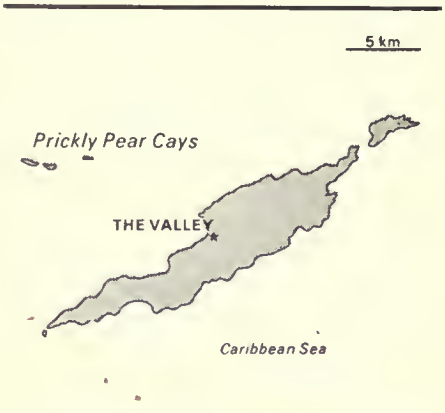
*Airfields:* 354 total, 272 usable; 26 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 11 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 68 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

# Anguilla

*Telecommunications:* fair system of wire, radio-relay and troposcatter routes; HF used extensively for military/Cuban links; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations; 40,300 telephones (0.7 per 100 popl.); 16 AM, 13 FM, and 2 TV stations

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force/Air Defense; paramilitary forces—Peoples' Police Corps, Peoples' Defense Organization, Frontier Guard

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,757,000; 885,000 fit for military service; 74,000 reach military age (20) annually



See regional map III

Land
Anguilla, 91 km²; about one-half the size of Washington, D.C.; Sombrero, 5 km²

People
*Population:* 7,000 (1982 est.)

*Nationality:* noun—Anguillan(s); adjective—Anguillan

*Ethnic divisions:* mainly of African Negro descent

*Religion:* Anglican and Methodist

*Language:* English (official)

*Literacy:* 80%

*Labor force:* 2,000 Anguillans living overseas send remittances home; high unemployment (40% in 1977)

*Organized labor:* none

Government
*Official name:* Anguilla

*Type:* British dependent territory

*Capital:* The Valley

*Legal system:* based on English common law; constitution came into effect on 1 April 1982

*Branches:* 11-member House of Assembly, seven-member Executive Council

*Government leaders:* Allistair BAILLE, Governor (since February 1984); Emile GUMBS, Chief Minister (since March 1984)

*Suffrage:* native born; resident before separation from St. Christopher-Nevis; 15 years residence for "belonger" status

*Elections:* general election, March 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* Anguilla National Alliance (ANA), Emile Gumbs; Anguillan People's Party (APP), Ronald Webster

*Voting strength:* ANA, 4 seats; APP, 2 seats; 1 independent

*Communists:* none

*Member of:* Commonwealth

Economy
*GDP:* unknown (January 1985)

*Agriculture:* pigeon peas, corn, sweet potatoes, sheep, goats, pigs, cattle, poultry

*Fishing:* inshore and reef fishing; catch unknown

*Major industries:* lobster exports, tourism, salt

*Electric power:* 1,500,000 kW capacity (1984); 2 million kWh produced (1984), 285 kWh per capita

*Exports:* lobsters

*Budget:* revenue, EC $9,899,801 (1982); expenditure, EC $10,759,868 (1982); grant-in-aid, EC $1,081,000 (1982)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=$US1 (February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* probably calendar

## Anguilla *(continued)*

**Communications**
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* approximately 60 km surfaced

*Inland waterways:* none

*Ports:* 1 major (Road Bay), 1 minor (Blowing Point)

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

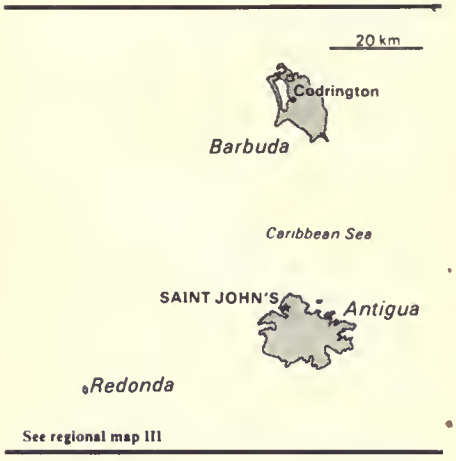
*Airfield:* 1 with permanent-surface runways of 1,100 m at Wallblake Airport

*Telecommunications:* modern internal telephone system (1,200 telephones est.); 1 radio broadcasting service

**Defense Forces**
Defense is responsibility of UK

*Branches:* Police

## Antigua and Barbuda




**Land**
280 km²; less than two-thirds the size of New York City; 54% arable; 18% waste and built on; 14% forest; 9% unused but potentially productive; 5% pasture; the islands of Redonda (less than 2.6 km and uninhabited) and Barbuda (161 km) are dependencies

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm economic zone)

*Coastline:* 153 km

**People**
*Population:* 80,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0%

*Nationality:* noun—Antiguan(s); adjective—Antiguan

*Ethnic divisions:* almost entirely African Negro

*Religion:* Anglican (predominant), other Protestant sects, some Roman Catholic

*Language:* English

*Literacy:* about 88%

*Organized labor:* 18,000, 22-26% unemployment (1983 est.)

**Government**
*Official name:* Antigua and Barbuda

*Type:* independent state recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

*Capital:* St. John's

*Political subdivisions:* 6 parishes, 2 dependencies (Barbuda, Redonda)

*Legal system:* based on English law; British Caribbean Court of Appeal has exclusive original jurisdiction and an appellate jurisdiction, consists of Chief Justice and five justices

*Branches:* bicameral legislative, 17-member popularly elected House of Representatives and 17-member Senate; executive, Prime Minister and Cabinet

*Government leaders:* Vere Cornwall BIRD, Sr., Prime Minister (since 1976); Lester BIRD, Deputy Prime Minister (since 1976); Sir Wilfred Ebenezer JACOBS, Governor General (since 1967)

*Suffrage:* universal suffrage age 18 and over

*Elections:* every five years; last general election 17 April 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* Antigua Labor Party (ALP), Vere C. Bird, Sr., Lester Bird; United People's Movement (UPM), George Herbert Walter; Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), Robert Hall

*Voting strength:* (1984 election) House of Representatives—ALP, 16 seats; independent, 1 seat

*Communists:* negligible

*Other political or pressure groups:* Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM), a small leftist nationalist group led by Leonard "Tim" Hector

*Member of:* CARICOM, Commonwealth, G-77, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ISO, OAS, UN, UNESCO

**Economy**
*GDP:* $129.5 million (1982), $1,682 per capita

*Agriculture:* main crop, cotton

*Major industries:* tourism, cotton production

*Electric power:* 43,000 kW capacity (1984); 61 million kWh produced (1984), 756 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $34.5 million (1985); clothing, rum, lobsters

*Imports:* $138.1 million (c.i.f., 1982); fuel, food, machinery

*Major trade partners:* 30% UK, 25% US, 18% Commonwealth Caribbean countries (1975)

*Aid:* economic—bilateral commitments, ODA and OOF (1970-80) from Western (non-US) countries, $20 million; no military aid

*Budget:* (current) revenues, $107.5 million (1983); expenditures, $124.5 million (1983)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.70 East Caribbean (EC) dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-30 March

**Communications**
*Railroads:* 64 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge, 13 km 0.610-meter gauge, employed almost exclusively for handling cane

*Highways:* 240 km main

*Ports:* 1 major (St. Johns), 1 minor

*Civil air:* 10 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 2 total, 1 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

*Telecommunications:* automatic telephone system; 6,700 telephones (9.2 per 100 popl.); tropospheric scatter links with Saba and Guadeloupe; 5 AM and 2 FM stations; 1 TV station; 1 coaxial submarine cable; about 19,000 radio and 16,000 television receivers (1982)

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Antigua and Barbuda Defense Force, Royal Antigua and Barbuda Police Force

*Major ground units:* Defense Force

*Aircraft:* none

**Land**
2,766,889 km²; four times the size of Texas; 57% agricultural (46% natural meadow, 11% crop, improved pasture, and fallow); 25% forest; 18% mountain, urban, or waste

*Land boundaries:* 9,414 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 200 nm (continental shelf, including sovereignty over superjacent waters)

*Coastline:* 4,989 km

**People**
*Population:* 30,708,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.6%

*Nationality:* noun—Argentine(s); adjective—Argentine

*Ethnic divisions:* approximately 85% white, 15% mestizo, Indian, or other nonwhite groups

*Religion:* 90% nominally Roman Catholic (less than 20% practicing), 2% Protestant, 2% Jewish, 6% other

*Language:* Spanish (official), English, Italian, German, French

*Literacy:* 94%

*Labor force:* 11.2 million (1982 est.); 19% agriculture, 25% manufacturing, 20% services, 11% commerce, 6% transport and communications, 19% other; 6% estimated unemployment (1982 est.)

*Organized labor:* 25% of labor force (est.)

Government
*Official name:* Argentine Republic

*Type:* republic; changed from military to civilian government in December 1983

*Capital:* Buenos Aires

*Political subdivisions:* 22 provinces, 1 district (Federal Capital), and 1 territory

*Legal system:* mixture of US and West European legal systems; constitution adopted 1853 is in effect; legal education at University of Buenos Aires and other public and private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 25 May

*Branches:* executive (President, Vice President, Cabinet); legislative (National Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies); national judiciary

*Government leaders:* Raúl ALFONSIN, President (since December 1983); Víctor MARTINEZ, Vice President (since December 1983)

*Elections:* general elections held 30 October 1983; next congressional elections scheduled for 1985

*Political parties:* operate under statute passed in 1983 that sets out criteria for participation in national elections; Radical Civic Union (UCR)—moderately left of center; Justicialist Party (JP)—Peronist umbrella political organization; Movement for Industrial Development (MID); Intransigent Party (PI); several provincial parties

*Communists:* some 70,000. members in various party organizations, including a small nucleus of activists

*Other political or pressure groups:* Peronist-dominated labor movement, General Economic Confederation (Peronist-leaning association of small businessmen), Argentine Industrial Union (manufacturers' association), Argentine Rural Society (large landowners' association), business organizations, students, the Catholic Church

*Member of:* FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAIA, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO, WSG

Economy
*GNP:* $58.2 billion (1982), $1,995 per capita; 80% consumption, 14% investment; 6% net exports; real GDP growth rate 1983, 3.1%

*Agriculture:* main products—cereals, oilseed, livestock products; major world exporter of temperate zone foodstuffs

*Fishing:* catch 475,770 metric tons (1982); exports $177.3 million (1983 est.)

*Major industries:* food processing (especially meat packing), motor vehicles, consumer durables, textiles, chemicals, printing, and metallurgy

*Crude steel:* 1.8 thousand metric tons produced (1984)

*Electric power:* 13,661,000 kW capacity (1984); 39.5 billion kWh produced (1984), 1,312 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $7.8 billion (f.o.b., 1983); meat, corn, wheat, wool, hides, oilseed

*Imports:* $4.5 billion (c.i.f., 1983); machinery, lubricating oils, iron and steel, intermediate industrial products

*Major trade partners:* (1983) exports—20% USSR, 9% Brazil, 9% Netherlands, 9% US, 6% Italy, 6% FRG, 5% Japan, 2% Spain; imports—22% US, 10% Brazil, 10% FRG, 6% Japan, 6% Italy, 2% Chile

*Budget:* (1983) general government revenues $15.8 billion; expenditures $22.2 billion at average annual exchange rate

*Monetary conversion rate:* 104.2 pesos argentinos=US$1 (October 1984); Argentina redenominated its currency 1 June 1983; 10,000 pesos=1 peso argentino

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 35,476 km total; 3,086 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 22,788 km 1.676-meter broad gauge, 13,461 km 1.000-meter gauge, 403 km 0.750-meter gauge; of total in country, 116 km are electrified

*Highways:* 208,100 km total, of which 47,550 km paved, 39,500 km gravel, 101,000 km improved earth, 20,300 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 11,000 km navigable

*Pipelines:* 4,090 km crude oil; 2,200 km refined products; 9,918 km natural gas

*Ports:* 7 major, 30 minor

*Civil air:* 54 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 1,840 total, 1,694 usable; 125 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,695 m, 30 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 324 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* extensive modern system; telephone network has 3.23 million sets (10.3 per 100 popl.), radio relay widely used; 2 satellite stations with 3 Atlantic Ocean antennas; 154 AM, 45 FM, and 191 TV stations; 30 station network domestic satellite

# Australia

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Argentine Army, Navy of the Argentine Republic, Argentine Air Force, National Gendarmerie, Argentine Naval Prefecture, National Aeronautical Police

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 7,601,000; 6,168,000 fit for military service; 251,000 reach military age (20) annually

*Military budget:* proposed defense budget for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $2.0 billion; 12.9% of central government budget

See regional map X

**Land**
7,686,848 km²; almost as large as the continential US; 58% pasture; 6% arable; 2% forest; 34% other

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (fishing 200 nm; prawn and crayfish on continental shelf)

*Coastline:* about 25,760 km

**People**
*Population:* 15,658,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.3%

*Nationality:* noun—Australian(s); adjective—Australian

*Ethnic divisions:* 99% Caucasian, 1% Asian and aborigine

*Religion:* 27.7% Anglican, 25.7% Roman Catholic, 25.2% other Protestant

*Language:* English, native languages

*Literacy:* 98.5%

*Labor force:* 7.2 million (November 1984); 8.7% unemployment (December 1984)

*Organized labor:* 57% of total employees (December 1982)

**Government**
*Official name:* Commonwealth of Australia

*Type:* federal parliamentary state recognizing Elizabeth II as sovereign or head of state

*Capital:* Canberra

*Political subdivisions:* 6 states and 2 territories—Australian Capital Territory (Canberra) and Northern Territory

*Legal system:* based on English common law; constitution adopted 1900; High Court has jurisdiction over cases involving interpretation of the constitution; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Australia Day, 26 January

*Branches:* bicameral legislature (Federal Parliament—Senate and House of Representatives); Prime Minister and Cabinet responsible to House; independent judiciary

*Government leaders:* Sir Ninian STEPHEN, Governor General (since July 1982); Robert HAWKE, Prime Minister (since March 1983)

*Suffrage:* universal and compulsory over age 18

*Elections:* held at three-year intervals or sooner if Parliament is dissolved by Prime Minister; last election 1 December 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* government—Australian Labor Party (Robert Hawke); opposition—Liberal Party (Andrew Peacock), National Party (Ian Sinclair), Australian Democratic Party (Donald L. Chipp), Nuclear Disarmament Party (Michael Denborough)

*Voting strength:* (1984 parliamentary election) House of Representatives—Labor Party 82 seats, Liberal-National coalition 66 seats; Senate—Labor Party 34 seats, Liberal-Country coalition 33 seats, Australian Democratic Party 7 seats, Nuclear Disarmament Party 1 seat, independents 1 seat

*Communists:* 4,000 members (est.)

*Other political or pressure groups:* Australian Democratic Labor Party (anti-Communist Labor Party splinter group)

*Member of:* ADB, AIOEC, ANZUS, CIPEC (associate), Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, DAC, ELDO, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IATP, IBA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WIIO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

**Economy**

*GDP:* $144.1 billion (1983), $9,440 per capita; 62% private consumption, 17.5% government expenditure, 21% investment; 2.2% real average annual growth (1976-82)

*Agriculture:* large areas devoted to grazing; 60% of area used for crops is planted in wheat; major products—wool, livestock, wheat, fruits, sugarcane; self-sufficient in food

*Major industries:* mining, industrial and transportation equipment, food processing, chemicals

*Crude steel:* 5.6 million metric tons produced (1983)

*Electric power:* 28,950,000 kW capacity (1984); 107.4 billion kWh produced (1984), 6,950 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $20.7 billion (f.o.b., 1983); principal products—coal, wool, wheat, iron ore, beef

*Imports:* $19.4 billion (f.o.b., 1983); principal products—manufactured raw materials, capital equipment, consumer goods

*Major trade partners:* (1982-83) exports—26% Japan, 12% US, 6% New Zealand, 4% North Korea, 4% Singapore, 3% USSR; imports—21% US, 21% Japan, 6% UK, 6% FRG, 4% New Zealand

*Aid:* donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-82), $5.7 billion

*Budget:* (FY83-84) expenditures, A$56.7 billion; receipts, A$48.3 billion; deficit, A$8.4 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.23 Australian dollar=US$1 (1 January 1985)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

**Communications**

*Railroads:* 42,855 km total (1980); 9,689 km 1.600-meter gauge, 15,783 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 17,383 km 1.067-meter gauge; 900 km electrified (June 1979); government owned (except for a few hundred kilometers of privately owned track)

*Highways:* 837,872 km total (1980); 243,750 km paved, 228,396 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface, 365,726 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 8,368 km; mainly by small, shallow-draft craft

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 2,400 km; refined products, 500 km; natural gas, 5,600 km

*Ports:* 12 major, numerous minor

*Civil air:* around 150 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 1,067 total, 1,023 usable; 220 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways over 3,659 m; 18 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 502 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* very good international and domestic service; 7.4 million telephones (52 per 100 popl.); 223 AM, 5 FM, and 111 TV stations; 3 earth satellite stations; submarine cables to New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, and Guam

**Defense Forces**

*Branches:* Royal Australian Air Force, Royal Australian Navy, Australian Army

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 4,158,000; 3,542,000 fit for military service; 139,000 reach military age (17) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 30 June 1985, $5.3 billion; about 9.1% of total central government budget

# Austria

See regional map V

## Land

83,835 km²; slightly smaller than Maine; 38% forest; 26% meadow and pasture; 20% cultivated; 15% waste or urban; 1% inland water

*Land boundaries:* 2,582 km

## People

*Population:* 7,540,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0%

*Nationality:* noun—Austrian(s); adjective—Austrian

*Ethnic divisions:* 99.4% German, 0.3% Croatian, 0.2% Slovene, 0.1% other

*Religion:* 88% Roman Catholic, 6% Protestant, 6% none or other

*Language:* German

*Literacy:* 98%

*Labor force:* 2.9 million (1983); 41.1% industry and crafts, 57.55% services, 1.35% agriculture and forestry; 4.1% unemployed (October 1984); an estimated 200,000 Austrians are employed in other European countries; foreign laborers in Austria number 142,030 (1984)

*Organized labor:* 61.4% of wage and salary workers (1983)

## Government

*Official name:* Republic of Austria

*Type:* federal republic

*Capital:* Vienna

*Political subdivisions:* 9 states (länder) including the capital

*Legal system:* civil law system with Roman law origin; constitution adopted 1920, repromulgated 1945; judicial review of legislative acts by a Constitutional Court; separate administrative and civil/penal supreme courts; legal education at Universities of Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck, Salzburg, and Linz; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* 26 October

*Branches:* bicameral legislature (Federal Assembly—Federal Council, National Council), directly elected President whose functions are largely representational, independent federal judiciary

*Government leaders:* Rudolf KIRCHSCHLÄGER, President (since July 1974); Fred SINOWATZ, Chancellor (since May 1983), leads a Socialist/Freedom Party of Austria coalition

*Suffrage:* universal over age 19; compulsory for presidential elections

*Elections:* presidential, every six years (next 1986); parliamentary, every four years (next 1987)

*Political parties and leaders:* Socialist Party of Austria (SPÖ), Fred Sinowatz, chairman; Austrian People's Party (ÖVP), Alois Mock, chairman; Liberal Party (FPÖ), Norbert Steger, chairman; Communist Party (KPÖ), Franz Muhri, chairman; Alternative List Austria (ALÖ), no leader; United Greens (VGÖ), Josef Buchner, leader

*Voting strength:* (1983 election, preliminary) parliamentary—SPÖ 47.65%, ÖVP 43.22%, FPÖ 4.98%, VGÖ 1.93%, ALÖ 1.26%, KPÖ 0.66%

*Communists:* membership 15,000 est.; activists 7,000-8,000

*Other political or pressure groups:* Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Austrian Trade Union Federation (primarily Socialist); three composite leagues of the Austrian People's Party (ÖVP) representing business, labor, and farmers; the ÖVP-oriented League of Austrian Industrialists; Roman Catholic Church, including its chief lay organization, Catholic Action

*Member of:* ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, ECE, EFTA, EMA, ESRO (observer), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, WSG

## Economy

*GNP:* $67.24 billion (1983), $8,904 per capita; 57% private consumption, 19% public consumption, 22% investment; 1983 real GNP growth rate, 1.9%

*Agriculture:* livestock, forest products, cereals, potatoes, sugar beets; 84% self-sufficient

*Major industries:* foods, iron and steel, machinery, textiles, chemicals, electrical, paper and pulp; beer sales, 7,682,150 hectoliters (1981)

*Crude steel:* 4.4 million metric tons produced (1983)

*Electric power:* 14,610,000 kW capacity (1984); 43.750 billion kWh produced (1984), 5,800 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $15.43 billion (f.o.b., 1983); iron and steel products, machinery and equipment, lumber, textiles, paper products, chemicals

*Imports:* $19.40 billion (c.i.f., 1983); machinery and equipment, chemicals, textiles and clothing, petroleum, foodstuffs, cars

## Austria *(continued)*

*Major trade partners:* (1983) imports—41.5% FRG, 8.9% Italy, 6.2% East Europe (excluding USSR), 4.8% Switzerland, 4.3% USSR, 3.4% US, exports—30.8% FRG, 8.9% Italy, 8.2% East Europe (excluding USSR), 7.4% OPEC, 6.8% Switzerland

*Aid:* donor—bilateral economic aid commitments (ODA and OOF), $1.1 billion (1970-82)

*Budget:* expenditures, $24.31 billion; revenues, $19.03 billion; deficit, $5.28 billion (1984)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 17.96 schillings=US$1 (1983 average); 20.50 shillings=US$1 (third quarter 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* 6,497 km total; 5.857 km government owned; 5,403 km 1.435-meter standard gauge of which 3,017 km electrified and 1,520 km double tracked; 454 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge of which 91 km electrified; 640 km privately owned 1.435- and 1.000-meter gauge

*Highways:* 95,412 km total; 34,612 km are the classified network (including 1,012 km of autobahn, 10,400 km of federal and 23,200 km of provincial roads); of this number, approximately 21,812 km are paved and 12,800 km are unpaved; additionally, there are 60,800 km of communal roads (mostly gravel, crushed stone, earth)

*Inland waterways:* 427 km

*Ports:* 2 major river (Vienna, Linz)

*Pipelines:* 554 km crude oil; 2,611 km natural gas; 171 km refined products

*Civil air:* 25 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 55 total, 53 usable; 17 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* highly developed and efficient; extensive TV and radiobroadcast systems with 160 AM, 536 FM, and 988 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station; 3.33 million telephones (44.1 per 100 popl.)

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Flying Division

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,944,000; 1,646,000 fit for military service; 65,000 reach military age (19) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $770 million; about 3.6% of the proposed federal budget

## The Bahamas

### Land

13,934 km²; about the size of Connecticut; nation is made up an archipelago of some 700 islands and keys; 29% forest; 1% cultivated; 70% built on, wasteland, and other

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 3,542 km (New Providence Island, 76 km)

### People

*Population:* 232,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Bahamian(s); adjective—Bahamian

*Ethnic divisions:* 85% black, 15% white

*Religion:* Baptist 29%, Anglican 23%, Roman Catholic 22%, smaller groups of other Protestants, Greek Orthodox, and Jews

*Language:* English; some Creole among Haitian immigrants

*Literacy:* 89%

*Labor force:* 82,000 (1982); 30% government, 25% hotels and restaurants, 10% business services, 6% agriculture; 30% unemployment (1983)

*Organized labor:* 25% organized

**Government**

*Official name:* The Commonwealth of The Bahamas

*Type:* independent commonwealth recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

*Capital:* Nassau (New Providence Island)

*Legal system:* based on English law

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 10 July

*Branches:* bicameral legislature (Parliament—apppointed Senate, elected House of Assembly); executive (Prime Minister and Cabinet); judiciary

*Government leaders:* Lynden Oscar PINDLING, Prime Minister (since 1969); Sir Gerald C. CASH, Governor General (since 1979)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* House of Assembly (June 1982); next election due constitutionally in five years

*Political parties and leaders:* Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), predominantly black, Lynden O. Pindling; Free National Movement (FNM), Kendal Isaacs, Cecil Wallace-Whitfield

*Voting strength:* 73,309 registered voters (July 1977); (1982 election) House of Assembly—PLP (55%) 32 seats, FNM (45%) 11 seats, others (3%) 0 seats

*Communists:* none known

*Other political or pressure group:* Vanguard Nationalist and Socialist Party (VNSP), a small leftist party headed by John McCartney

*Member of:* CARICOM, CDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAS, PAHO, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

**Economy**

*GNP:* $1.4 billion (1982), $6,581 per capita; real growth rate 2% (1982)

*Agriculture:* food importer; main crops fish, fruits, vegetables

*Major industries:* banking, tourism, cement, oil refining and transhipment, lumber, salt production, rum, aragonite, pharmaceuticals, spiral weld, and steel pipe

*Electric power:* 348,000 kW capacity (1984); 880 million kWh produced (1984), 3,860 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $2.5 billion (f.o.b., 1983); pharmaceuticals, cement, rum, crayfish

*Imports:* $3.0 billion (f.o.b., 1983); food stuffs, manufactured goods, mineral fuels

*Major trade partners:* exports—US 90%, UK 10%; imports—Iran 30%, Nigeria 20%, US 10%, EC 10%, Gabon 10% (1981)

*Aid:* economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im (1970-82), from US, $42 million; from other Western countries (1970-82), $136 million; no military aid

*Budget:* (1982 actual) revenues, $305 million; expenditures, $369 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1 Bahamian dollar=US$1 (February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 2,400 km total; 1,350 km paved, 1,050 km gravel

*Ports:* 2 major (Freeport, Nassau), 9 minor

*Civil air:* 9 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 61 total, 56 usable; 29 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 23 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* telecom facilities highly developed, including 78,150 telephones (35 per 100 popl.) in totally automatic system; tropospheric scatter link with Florida; 3 AM and 2 FM stations; 1 TV station; 3 coaxial submarine cables

**Defense Forces**

*Branches:* Royal Bahamas Defense Force (a coast guard element only), Royal Bahamas Police Force

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1982 $28.7 million, about 7.7% of the total budget

# Bahrain

**Land**
676 km² plus group of 32 smaller islands; smaller than New York City; 5% cultivated, negligible forest; remainder desert, waste, or urban

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm

*Coastline:* 161 km

**People**
*Population:* 427,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.8%

*Nationality:* noun—Bahraini(s); adjective—Bahraini

*Ethnic divisions:* 63% Bahraini, 13% Asian, 10% other Arab, 8% Iranian, 6% other

*Religion:* Muslim (60% Shi'a, 40% Sunni)

*Language:* Arabic (official); English also widely spoken; Farsi, Urdu

*Literacy:* 40%

*Labor force:* 140,000 (1982); 42% of labor force is Bahraini; 85% industry and commerce, 5% agriculture, 5% services, 3% government

**Government**
*Official name:* State of Bahrain

*Type:* traditional monarchy; independent since 1971

*Capital:* Manama

*Legal system:* based on Islamic law and English common law; constitution went into effect December 1973

*National holiday:* 16 December

*Branches:* Amir rules with help of a Cabinet led by Prime Minister; Amir dissolved the National Assembly in August 1975 and suspended the constitutional provision for election of the Assembly; independent judiciary

*Government leader:* Isa bin Sulman Al KHALIFA, Amir (since November 1961)

*Suffrage:* none

*Political parties and pressure groups:* political parties prohibited; several small, clandestine leftist and Shi'a fundamentalist groups are active

*Communists:* negligible

*Member of:* Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), GCC, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

**Economy**
*GDP:* $4.0 billion at current prices (1982 est.), $10,000 per capita; real growth rate 9% (1981)

*Agriculture:* not self-sufficient in food production; produces some fruit and vegetables; dairy and poultry farming; shrimping and fishing

*Major industries:* petroleum processing and refining, aluminum smelting, offshore banking, ship repairing

*Electric power:* 1,408,000 kW capacity (1984); 5.952 billion kWh produced (1984), 14,480 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $3.2 billion (f.o.b., 1983); nonoil exports $614 million (1983); oil exports $2.6 billion (1983)

*Imports:* $3.3 billion (c.i.f., 1983); nonoil imports $1.9 billion (1983); oil imports $1.4 billion (1983)

*Major trade partners:* Japan, UK, US, Saudi Arabia

*Budget:* (1983) $843 million current expenditure, $691 million capital

*Monetary conversion rate:* 0.376 Bahrain dinar=US$1 (December 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 225 km bituminous surfaced; undetermined mileage of natural surface tracks; 25 km bridge-causeway to Saudi Arabia is under construction with completion scheduled for January 1986

*Ports:* 1 major (Bahrain), 1 minor, 1 petroleum, oil, and lubricant terminal

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 56 km²; refined products, 16 km; natural gas, 32 km

*Civil air:* 3 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 3 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* excellent international telecommunications; adequate domestic services; 86,000 telephones (24.4 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean, 1 Indian Ocean, and 1 Arab satellite station; tropospheric scatter and microwave to Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia

# Bangladesh

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, Naval Wing, Air Wing

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 121,000; 71,000 fit for military service

*Supply:* from several West European countries, especially France and UK

**Land**
143,998 km²; slightly smaller than Wisconsin; 66% arable (including cultivated and fallow); 18% uncultivated (not available); 16% forest

*Land boundaries:* 2,535 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic including fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 580 km

**People**
*Population:* 101,408,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.8%

*Nationality:* noun—Bangladeshi(s); adjective—Bangladesh

*Ethnic divisions:* 98% Bengali; 250,000 "Biharis" and fewer than one million tribals

*Religion:* 83% Muslim, about 16% Hindu, less than 1% Buddhist, Christian, and other

*Language:* Bangla (official), English widely used

*Literacy:* 25%

*Labor force:* 32.4 million (FY83); extensive export of labor to Saudi Arabia, UAE, Oman, and Kuwait; 74% of labor force is in agriculture, 15% services, 11% industry and commerce (FY81/82)

**Government**
*Official name:* People's Republic of Bangladesh

*Type:* republic; under martial law since 24 March 1982

*Capital:* Dhaka

*Political subdivisions:* 21 districts, to be revised to approximately 370 thanas (rural townships), consisting of 4,470 unions (village groupings)

*Legal system:* martial law currently prevails and civilian legal system suspended; traditionally based on English common law; constitution adopted December 1972; amended January 1975 to more authoritarian presidential system; changed by proclamation in April 1977 to reflect Islamic character of nation; further change, by proclamation in December 1978, to provide for the appointments of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister, as well as other ministers of Cabinet rank, and to further define the powers of the President

*National holiday:* National Day, 26 March

*Branches:* constitution (currently suspended) provides for unicameral legislature (Parliament), strong President; independent judiciary; President has substantial control over the judiciary

*Government leaders:* Lt. Gen. Hussain Mohammad ERSHAD, President and Chief Martial Law Administrator (since March 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* some local elections held in December 1983; higher local elections scheduled for December 1984 postponed; presidential and parliamentary elections may be held in 1985

*Political parties and leaders:* Bangladesh Nationalist Party, Begum Ziaur Rahman; Awami League, Sheikh Hasina Wazed; United People's Party, Kazi Zafar Ahmed;

## Bangladesh *(continued)*

Democratic League, Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed; Muslim League, Khan A. Sabur; Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal (National Socialist Party), M. A. Jalil; Bangladesh Communist Party (pro-Soviet), Mohammad Farhad; numerous small parties; political activity banned following March 1982 coup; ban lifted in March 1984

*Communists:* 2,500 members (est.)

*Member of:* ADB, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IRC, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WFTU, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GNP:* $11.6 billion (FY83, current prices), $121 per capita; real growth, 5.1% (FY83)

*Agriculture:* large-scale subsistence farming, heavily dependent on monsoon rainfall; main crops are jute and rice; shortages grain, cotton, and oilseed

*Fishing:* catch 426,000 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* jute manufactures, food processing, and cotton textiles

*Electric power:* 1,025,000 kW capacity (1984); 3.86 billion kWh produced (1984), 39 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $650 million (f.o.b., FY83); raw and manufactured jute, leather, tea

*Imports:* $2.3 billion (c.i.f., FY83); foodgrains, fuels, raw cotton, fertilizer, manufactured products

*Major trade partners:* exports—US 10%, Mozambique 7%, Iran 6.1%, Pakistan 5%, Sudan 5%; imports—Western Europe 16%, Japan 12%, US 6% (FY83)

*Budget:* (FY83) current expenditures, $800 million; capital expenditures, $1.1 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 25.65 takas=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

### Communications

*Railroads:* 4,085 km total (1980); 2,198 km 1.000-meter gauge, 1,852 km 1.676-meter broad gauge, 35 km 0.762-meter narrow gauge, 300 km double track; government owned

*Highways:* 45,633 km total; 4,076 km paved, 2,693 km gravel, 38,864 km earth

*Inland waterways:* 7,000 km; river steamers navigate main waterways

*Ports:* 1 major (Chittagong), 2 minor

*Pipelines:* 610 km natural gas

*Civil air:* 15 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 18 total, 13 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* adequate international radio communications and landline service; fair domestic wire and microwave service; fair broadcast service; 100,000 (est.) telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, 6 FM, 7 TV stations, and 1 ground satellite station

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force; paramilitary forces—Bangladesh Rifles, Bangladesh Ansars, Armed Police Reserve, Coastal Police

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 23,961,000; 14,738,000 fit for military service

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 30 June 1985, $279 million; about 10% of central government budget

## Barbados

### Land

430 km²; about half the size of New York City; 60% crop; 30% unused, built on, or waste; 10% meadow

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic including fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 97 km

### People

*Population:* 252,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.3%

*Nationality:* noun—Barbadian(s); adjective—Barbadian

*Ethnic divisions:* 80% African, 16% mixed, 4% European

*Religion:* 70% Anglican, 9% Methodist, 4% Roman Catholic, 17% other, including Moravian

*Language:* English

*Literacy:* 99%

*Labor force:* 103,900 (1982); 65.6% services and government, 24.6% industry and commerce, 9.8% agriculture; 11% unemployment (1979)

*Organized labor:* 32%

**Government**
*Official name:* Barbados

*Type:* independent sovereign state within the Commonwealth recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

*Capital:* Bridgetown

*Political subdivisions:* 11 parishes and city of Bridgetown

*Legal system:* English common law; constitution came into effect upon independence in 1966; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 30 November

*Branches:* bicameral legislature (Parliament—21-member appointed Senate and 27-member elected House of Assembly); Cabinet headed by Prime Minister

*Government leaders:* Bernard St. John, Acting Prime Minister; Sir Hugh SPRINGER, Governor General (since 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* House of Assembly members have terms no longer than five years; last general election held 18 June 1981

*Political parties and leaders:* Barbados Labor Party (BLP; leader not yet named [former leader was Prime Minister Tom Adams, who died in March 1985]); Democratic Labor Party (DLP), Errol Barrow

*Voting strength:* (1981 election) BLP, 52.4%; DLP, 46.8%; independent, negligible; House of Assembly seats—BLP 17, DLP 10

*Communists:* negligible

*Other political or pressure groups:* Movement for National Liberation (MONALI), Ricky Parris; People's Progressive Movement, Bobby Clarke; People's Pressure Movement, Eric Sealy

*Member of:* CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

**Economy**
*GDP:* $997.5 million (1982), $3,977 per capita; real GDP growth rate −2.7% (1982)

*Agriculture:* main products—sugarcane, subsistence foods

*Major industries:* tourism, sugar milling, light manufacturing, component assembly for export

*Electric power:* 146,000 kW capacity (1984); 339 million kWh produced (1984), 1,345 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $358.7 million (f.o.b., 1983); sugar and sugarcane byproducts, electrical parts, clothing

*Imports:* $572 million (f.o.b., 1983); food stuffs, consumer durables, machinery, fuels

*Major trade partners:* exports—36% US, 27% CARICOM, UK; imports—34% US, 18% CARICOM, UK, Canada (1980)

*Aid:* economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-82), from US, $10 million; ODA and OOF commitments from other Western countries (1970-82), $84 million; no military aid

*Budget:* (1983) revenues, $242 million; expenditures, $247.3 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.989 Barbados dollars=US$1 (November 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

**Communications**
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 1,533 km total; 1,476 km paved, 7 km unpaved, 3 km four-lane highways under construction, 96 km gravel and earth

*Ports:* 1 major (Bridgetown), 2 minor

*Civil air:* 2 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 1 with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

*Telecommunications:* islandwide automatic telephone system with 72,850 telephones (27.9 per 100 popl.); tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad and St. Lucia; UHF/VHF links to St. Vincent and St. Lucia; 2 AM stations, 1 FM station, 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Barbados Defense Force, Royal Barbados Police Force

*Major ground units:* Defense Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 67,000; 48,000 fit for military service; no conscription

# Belgium

**Land**
30,540 km²; slightly larger than Maryland; 28% cultivated; 24% meadow and pasture; 20% forest; 28% waste, urban, or other

*Land boundaries:* 1,377 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 64 km

**People**
*Population:* 9,856,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0%

*Nationality:* noun—Belgian(s); adjective—Belgian

*Ethnic divisions:* 55% Fleming, 33% Walloon, 12% mixed or other

*Religion:* 75% Roman Catholic, remainder Protestant, none, or other

*Language:* 56% Flemish (Dutch), 32% French, 1% German; 11% legally bilingual; divided along ethnic lines

*Literacy:* 98%

*Labor force:* 4 million (1983); 36% transportation, 33% industry and commerce, 21% public services, 2.3% agriculture; 11% unemployed (1983)

*Organized labor:* 70% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* Kingdom of Belgium

*Type:* constitutional monarchy

*Capital:* Brussels

*Political subdivisions:* nine provinces; as of 1 October 1980, Wallonia and Flanders have regional "subgovernments" with elected regional councils and executive officials; those regional authorities have limited powers over revenues and certain areas of economic, urban, environmental, and housing policy; the authority of the regional subgovernments will increase over a five-year period; Wallonia also has a separate Walloon Cultural Council

*Legal system:* civil law system influenced by English constitutional theory; constitution adopted 1831, since amended; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at four law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* National Day, 21 July

*Branches:* executive branch consists of King and Cabinet; Cabinet responsible to bicameral parliament (Senate and Chamber of Representatives); independent judiciary; coalition governments are usual

*Government leaders:* BAUDOUIN I, King (since August 1950); Wilfried MARTENS, Prime Minister (since 1981)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* held at least once every four years; last held 8 November 1981

*Political parties and leaders:* Flemish Social Christian (CVP), Frank Swaelen, president; Walloon Social Christian (PSC), Gerard Deprez, president; Flemish Socialist (SP), Karel van Miert, president; Walloon Socialist (PS), Guy Spitaels, president; Flemish Liberal (PVV), Guy Verhofstadt, president; Walloon Liberal (PRL), Louis Michel, president; Francophone Democratic Front (FDF), Georges Clerfayt, president; Volksunie (VU), Vic Anciaux, president; Communist Party (PCB), Louis van Geyt, president; Walloon Rally (RW), Fernand Massart; Ecologist Party (ECOLO-AGALEV), loosely organized, has no president; Anti-Tax Party (UDRT-RAD), Robert Hendrick and Thomas Delahaye, presidents; Vlaams Blok (VB), president unknown

*Voting strength:* (1981 election) Chamber of Representatives—CVP 43 seats, PS 35 seats, PVV 28 seats, SP 26 seats, PRL 24 seats, VU 20 seats, PSC 18 seats, FDF and RW 7 seats, ECOLO-AGALEV 4 seats, UDRT-RAD 3 seats, PCB 2 seats, VB 1 seat

*Communists:* 10,000 members (est., October 1981)

*Other political or pressure groups:* Christian and Socialist Trade Unions; Federation of Belgian Industries; numerous other associations representing bankers, manufacturers, middle-class artisans, and the legal and medical professions; various organizations represent the cultural interests of Flanders and Wallonia; various peace groups such as Flemish Action Committee Against Nuclear Weapons and Pax Christi

*Member of:* ADB, Benelux, BLEU, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECE, ECOSOC, EIB, ELDO, EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITC, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

**Economy**
*GNP:* $81.24 billion (1983), $8,243 per capita; 66% consumption, 16% investment, 18% government consumption, 0.0% net foreign balance (1982); 0.3% real growth rate in 1983

*Agriculture:* livestock production predominates; main crops—grains, sugar beets, flax, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits

*Fishing:* catch 40,580 metric tons (1983); exports $29,991 million, imports $25,787 million

*Major industries:* engineering and metal products, processed food and beverages, chemicals, basic metals, textiles, glass, and petroleum

*Crude steel:* 17.9 million metric tons capacity (December 1981); 10 million metric tons produced, 1,015 kg per capita (1983)

*Electric power:* 14,941,000 kW capacity (1984); 54.198 billion kWh produced (1984), 5,490 kWh per capita

*Exports:* (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) $51.7 billion (f.o.b., 1983); iron and steel products (cars), petroleum products, precious stones

*Imports:* (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) $53.7 billion (c.i.f., 1983); motor vehicles, chemicals, foodstuffs

*Major trade partners:* (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, 1983) exports—70% EC (21.3% FRG, 18.3% France, 14.3% Netherlands, 9.8% UK), 5.1% US, 2.6% Communist; imports—68% EC (21.1% FRG, 18.7% Netherlands, 14.5% France, 8.7% UK), 6.6% US, 3.1% Communist

*Aid:* donor—bilateral economic aid commitments (ODA and OOF), $3.3 billion (1970-82)

*Budget:* (1983) revenues, $24.5 billion; expenditures, $35.7 billion; deficit, $11.2 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 62.0 Belgian francs=US$1 (December 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* 4,111 km total; 3,920 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, government owned; 2,563 km double track; 1,763 km electrified; 191 km 1.000-meter gauge, government owned, electrified

*Highways:* 103,396 km total; approximately 1,317 km limited access, divided autoroute; 11,717 km national highway; 1,362 km provincial road; approximately 38,000 km other paved; approximately 51,000 km unpaved rural

*Inland waterways:* 2,043 km, of which 1,528 km are in regular use by commercial transport

*Ports:* 5 major, 1 minor

*Pipelines:* refined products, 1,115 km; crude, 161 km; natural gas, 3,218 km

*Civil air:* 47 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 46 total, 45 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 14 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* excellent domestic and international telephone and telegraph facilities; 3.96 million telephones (47.0 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 36 FM, 32 TV stations; 5 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT stations

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 2,497,000; 2,112,000 fit for military service; 80,000 reach military age (19) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $2.7 billion; 8.0% of the central government budget

## Belize
## (formerly British Honduras)

### Land

22,963 km²; slightly larger than Massachusetts; 46% exploitable forest, 38% agricultural (5% cultivated); 16% urban, waste, water, offshore islands, or other

*Land boundaries:* 515 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm

*Coastline:* 386 km

### People

*Population:* 161,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.3%

*Nationality:* noun—Belizean(s); adjective—Belizean

*Ethnic divisions:* 51% black, 22% mestizo, 19% Amerindian, 8% other

*Religion:* 50% Roman Catholic; Anglican, Seventh-Day Adventist, Methodist, Baptist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Mennonite

*Language:* English (official), Spanish Maya, Carib

*Literacy:* over 80%

*Labor force:* 51,500 (1984); 30% agriculture, 16% services, 15.4% government, 11.2% commerce, 10.3% manufacturing; shortage of skilled labor and all types of technical personnel; over 14% are unemployed

## Belize *(continued)*

*Organized labor:* 15% of labor force

### Government

*Official name:* Belize

*Type:* parliamentary; independent state; a member of the Commonwealth

*Capital:* Belmopan

*Legal system:* English law

*Branches:* bicameral legislature (National Assembly—electoral redistricting in October 1984 expanded House of Representatives from 18 to 28 seats; eight-member appointed Senate; either house may choose its speaker or president, respectively, from outside its membership); Cabinet; judiciary

*Government leaders:* Manuel ESQUIVEL, Prime Minister (since December 1984); Dr. Elmira Minita GORDON, Governor General (since December 1981)

*Suffrage:* universal adult at age 18

*Elections:* parliamentary elections held December 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* United Democratic Party (UDP), Manuel Esquivel, Curl Thompson, Dean Lindo; People's United Party (PUP), George Price

*Voting strength:* (December 1984) National Assembly—UDP 21 seats (25,785—54.1%), PUP 7 seats (20,971—44.0%); before redistricting, PUP held 13 seats, UDP 4 seats, and independents 1 seat

*Communists:* negligible

*Other political or pressure groups:* United Workers Union, which is connected with PUP

*Member of:* CARICOM, CDB, Commonwealth, GATT, IBRD, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, G-77, NAM, ISO, ITU, UN, UNESCO

### Economy

*GDP:* $176 million (1983), $1,143 per capita (1983); real growth rate 2% (1983)

*Agriculture:* main products—sugarcane, citrus fruits, corn, molasses, rice, beans, bananas, livestock products, honey; net importer of food

*Fishing:* catch 1,349 metric tons (1980)

*Major industries:* sugar refining, garments, timber and forest products, furniture, rum, soap, beverages, cigarettes

*Electric power:* 23,000 kW capacity (1984); 57 million kWh produced (1984), 360 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $78 million (f.o.b., 1983); sugar, garments, fish, molasses, citrus fruits, wood and wood products

*Imports:* $113 million (c.i.f., 1983); machinery and transportation equipment, food, manufactured goods, fuels

*Major trade partners:* exports—US 36%, UK 22%, Trinidad and Tobago 11%, Canada 10%; imports—US 55%, UK 17%, Netherlands Antilles 8%, Mexico 7% (1983)

*Aid:* economic—authorized from US, including Ex-Im (FY70-83), $25 million; bilateral ODA and OOF commitments from Western (non-US) countries (1970-82), $110 million

*Budget:* revenues, $50 million; expenditures, $64 million (budget for April 1983 through March 1984)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2 Belize dollars=US$1 (19 January 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

### Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 2,575 km total; 340 km paved, 1,190 km gravel, 735 km improved earth and 310 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 825 km river network used by shallow-draft craft; seasonally navigable

*Ports:* 2 major (Belize City, Belize City Southwest), 5 minor

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 41 total, 37 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* 8,650 telephones; (4.5 per 100 popl.); above average system based on radio-relay; 5 AM stations and 1 FM station; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* British Forces Belize, Belize Defense Force, Police Department

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 39,000; 24,000 fit for military service; 1,700 reach military age (18) annually; the nucleus of the Belize Defense Force (BDF) is the former Special Force of the Belize Police, which was transferred intact to the new organization; the bulk of the early recruits were drawn from the Belize Volunteer Guard, a home guard force that had previously acted as a police reserve; currently, the BDF consists of full-time soldiers referred to as the "Regulars" and an essentially reserve group, which has maintained the "Volunteer Guard" name; recruitment is voluntary and the terms of service vary

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 March 1984, $3.6 million; 7.1% of central government budget

## Benin
## (formerly Dahomey)

### Land
112,622 km²; slightly smaller than Pennsylvania; southern third of country is most fertile; 80% arable land (11% actually cultivated); 19% forest and game preserves; 1% nonarable

*Land boundaries:* 1,963 km

### Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 200 nm (100 nm mineral exploitation limit)

*Coastline:* 121 km

### People
*Population:* 4,015,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Beninese (sing., pl.); adjective—Beninese

*Ethnic divisions:* 99% African (42 ethnic groups, most important being Fon, Adja, Yoruba, Bariba); 5,500 Europeans

*Religion:* 70% animist, 15% Muslim, 15% Christian

*Language:* French (official); Fon and Yoruba most common vernaculars in south; at least six major tribal languages in north

*Literacy:* 20%

*Labor force:* 1.5 million (1982); 70% of labor force employed in agriculture; less than 2% of the labor force work in the industrial sector, and the remainder are employed in transport, commerce, and public services

*Organized labor:* approximately 75% of wage earners, divided among two major and several minor unions

### Government
*Official name:* People's Republic of Benin

*Type:* Soviet-modeled civilian government

*Capital:* Porto-Novo (official), Cotonou (de facto)

*Political subdivisions:* 6 provinces, 46 districts

*Legal system:* based on French civil law and customary law; legal education generally obtained in France; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* 30 November

*Branches:* Revolutionary National Assembly, National Executive Council

*Government leader:* Brig. Gen. Mathieu KEREKOU, President and Chief of State (since 1972)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* National Assembly elections were held in November 1979; Assembly then formally elected Kérékou President in February 1980

*Political parties:* People's Revolutionary Party of Benin (PRPB) is sole party

*Communists:* PRPB espouses Marxism-Leninism

*Member of:* AfDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy
*GNP:* $1.1 billion (1982), $310 per capita (1982); 4.2% nominal growth during 1982

*Agriculture:* major cash crop is oil palms; peanuts, cotton, coffee, sheanuts, and tobacco also produced commercially; main food crops—corn, cassava, yams, rice, sorghum, millet; livestock, fish

*Fishing:* catch 24,000 metric tons (1982 est.)

*Major industries:* palm oil and palm kernel oil processing, textiles, beverages

*Electric power:* 21,000 kW capacity (1984); 27 million kWh produced (1984), 7 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $304.3 million (f.o.b., 1982); palm products, cotton, other agricultural products

*Imports:* $590.3 million (f.o.b. 1982); thread, cloth, clothing and other consumer goods, construction materials, iron, steel, fuels, foodstuffs, machinery, and transport equipment

*Major trade partners:* France, EC, franc zone; preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone countries

*Budget:* (1982) revenues $168.2 million; current expenditures, $103.3 million; development expenditures, $83.7 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 397.45 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (October 1983)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications
*Railroads:* 580 km, all 1.000-meter gauge

*Highways:* 8,550 km total; 828 km paved, 5,722 km improved earth

## Benin *(continued)*

*Inland waterways:* small sections, only important locally

*Ports:* 1 major (Cotonou)

*Civil air:* 3 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 9 total, 8 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439

*Telecommunications:* fair system of open wire and radio relay; 16,200 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM stations; 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station under construction

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* eligible 15-49, 1,759,000; of the 867,000 males 15-49, 439,000 are fit for military service; of the 892,000 females 15-49, 451,000 are fit for military service; about 40,000 males and 41,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both sexes are liable for military service

## Bermuda

Land
53.3 km²; about one-third the size of Washington, D.C.; consists of about 360 small coral islands; 60% forest; 21% built on, waste land, and other; 11% leased for air and naval bases; 8% arable

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 103 km

People
*Population:* 58,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Bermudian(s); adjective—Bermudian

*Ethnic divisions:* 61% black, 39% white and other

*Religion:* 37% Anglican, 21% other Protestant, 28% Catholic, 28% Black Muslim and other

*Language:* English

*Literacy:* 98%

*Labor force:* 29,669 employed (1980); 25% clerical, 22% services, 22% laborers, 13% professional and technical, 9% administrative and managerial, 7% sales, 2% agriculture and fishing

Government
*Official name:* Bermuda

*Type:* British dependent territory

*Capital:* Hamilton

*Political subdivisions:* 9 parishes

*Legal system:* English law

*Branches:* Executive Council (cabinet) appointed by governor, led by government leader; bicameral legislature with an appointed Senate and a 40-member directly elected House of Assembly; Supreme Court

*Government leaders:* John W. DUNROSSIL, Governor (since 1983); John William David SWAN, Premier (since 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal adult over age 21

*Elections:* at least once every five years; last general election February 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* United Bermuda Party (UBP), John W. D. Swan; Progressive Labor Party (PLP), Lois Browne-Evans

*Voting strength:* 1983 elections—UBP 65.1%, PLP 35%; UBP holds 26 House of Assembly seats; PLP, 14

*Communists:* negligible

*Other political or pressure groups:* Bermuda Industrial Union (BIU), headed by Ottiwell Simmons

*Member of:* INTERPOL, WHO

Economy
*GNP:* $810 million (FY81/82), $12,400 per capita (FY81/82); real growth rate 4.4% (FY81/82)

*Agriculture:* main products—bananas, vegetables, Easter lilies, dairy products, citrus fruits

*Major industries:* tourism, finance, structural concrete products, paints, perfumes, furniture

# Bhutan

*Electric power:* 110,000 kW capacity (1984); 350 million kWh produced (1984), 6,034 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $17 million (1982); semitropical produce, light manufactures

*Imports:* $348 million (1982); fuel, foodstuffs, machinery

*Major trade partners:* 54% US, 16% Caribbean countries, 10% UK, 6% Canada, 14% other; tourists, 90% US

*Aid:* economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-81), from US $34 million; from Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-82), $252 million; no military aid

*Budget:* revenues, $159 million; expenditures, $143 million (FY82/83)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1 Bermuda dollar=US$1 (February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

**Communications**
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 209 km public roads, all paved (approximately 400 km of private roads)

*Ports:* 3 major (Hamilton, St. George, Freeport)

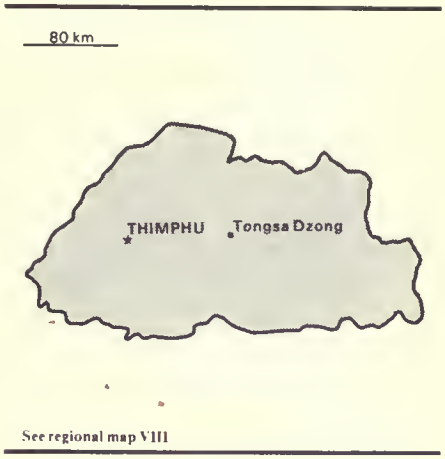
*Civil air:* 16 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 1 with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

*Telecommunications:* modern telecom system, includes fully automatic telephone system with 46,290 sets (84.6 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 2 FM, 2 TV stations; 3 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

**Defense Forces**
External defense is the responsibility of United Kingdom

*Branches:* The Bermuda Regiment




**Land**
46,620 km²; the size of Vermont and New Hampshire combined; 70% forest; 15% agricultural; 15% desert, waste, urban

*Land boundaries:* about 870 km

**People**
*Population:* 1,417,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Bhutanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Bhutanese

*Ethnic divisions:* 60% Bhote, 25% ethnic Nepalese, 15% indigenous or migrant tribes

*Religion:* 75% Lamaistic Buddhism, 25% Buddhist-influenced Hinduism

*Language:* Bhotes speak various Tibetan dialects—most widely spoken dialect is Dzongkha (official); Nepalese speak various Nepalese dialects

*Literacy:* 5%

*Labor force:* 95% agriculture, 1% industry and commerce (1983); massive lack of skilled labor

**Government**
*Official name:* Kingdom of Bhutan

*Type:* monarchy; special treaty relationship with India

*Capital:* Thimphu

*Political subdivisions:* 4 regions (east, central, west, south), further divided into 17 districts

*Legal system:* based on Indian law and English common law; in 1964 the monarch assumed full power—no constitution existed beforehand; a Supreme Court hears appeals from district administrators; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* 17 December

*Branches:* appointed ministers and indirectly elected National Assembly consisting of village elders, monastic representatives, and all district and senior government administrators

*Government leader:* Jigme Singye WANGCHUCK, King (since 1972)

*Suffrage:* each family has one vote

*Elections:* popular elections on village level held every three years

*Political parties:* no legal parties

*Communists:* no overt Communist presence

*Other political or pressure groups:* Buddhist clergy, Indian merchant community, ethnic Nepalese organizations

*Member of:* ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, G-77, IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IMF, NAM, UNESCO, UPU, UN, WHO

**Economy**
*GDP:* $150 million (FY82/83), $110 per capita; 1.4% real growth in FY82/83

*Agriculture:* rice, corn, barley, wheat, potatoes, fruit, spices

*Major industries:* cement, chemical products, mining, distilling, food processing, handicrafts

*Electric power:* 15,700 kW capacity (1984); 9 million kWh produced (1984), 6 kWh per capita

## Bhutan *(continued)*

*Exports:* $16.7 million (FY82/83); agricultural and forestry products, coal

*Imports:* total imports $58.5 million (FY82/83); imports from India $45.2 million (FY82/83); textiles, cereals, vehicles, fuels, machinery

*Major trade partner:* India

*Budget:* total receipts, $53.6 million; expenditures, $63.9 million (FY83/84 est.)

*Monetary conversion rate:* both ngultrums and Indian rupees are legal tender; 12.092 ngultrums=12.092 Indian rupees=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

### Communications

*Highways:* 1,304 km total; 418 km surfaced, 515 km improved, 371 km unimproved earth

*Freight carried:* not available, very light traffic

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 2 total; 1 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* facilities inadequate; 1,300 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 11,000 est. radio sets; no TV sets; 20 AM stations; no TV stations

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Royal Bhutan Army

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 350,000; 188,000 fit for military service; about 17,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Supply:* dependent on India

## Bolivia

### Land

1,098,581 km²; the size of Texas and California combined; 45% urban, desert, waste, or other; 40% forest; 11% pasture and meadow; 2% cultivated and fallow; 2% inland water

*Land boundaries:* 6,083 km

### People

*Population:* 6,195,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.6%

*Nationality:* noun—Bolivian(s); adjective Bolivian

*Ethnic divisions:* 30% Quechua, 25% Aymara, 25-30% mixed, 5-15% European

*Religion:* 95% Roman Catholic; active Protestant minority, especially Methodist

*Language:* Spanish, Quechua, and Aymara (all official)

*Literacy:* est. 75%

*Labor force:* 1.7 million (1983); 47% agriculture, 23% services, 19% industry and commerce, 11% government

*Organized labor:* 150,000-200,000, concentrated in mining, industry, construction, and transportation

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of Bolivia

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* La Paz (seat of government); Sucre (legal capital and seat of judiciary)

*Political subdivisions:* nine departments with limited autonomy

*Legal system:* based on Spanish law and Code Napoleon; constitution adopted 1967; constitution in force except where contrary to dispositions dictated by governments since 1969; legal education at University of San Andrés and several others; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 6 August

*Branches:* executive; bicameral legislature (National Congress—Senate and Chamber of Deputies); Congress began meeting again in October 1982; judiciary

*Government leader:* Hernán SILES Zuazo, President (since October 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal and compulsory at age 18 if married, 21 if single

*Elections:* presidential elections on 29 June 1980 were won by the UDP coalition candidate, Hernán Siles Zuazo; however, before the planned August inauguration, the government was overthrown by the military; a series of military leaders followed; in September 1982 the military moved to return the government to civilian rule; the 1980-elected congress met on 1 October and selected the winner of the 1980 presidential election, Hernán Siles Zuazo, to head the government; Siles was inaugurated on 10 October 1982

*Political parties and leaders:* all major parties have experienced problems with internal divisions but are now trying to prepare for the June 1985 elections. Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), Hernán Siles Zuazo; Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR), Víctor Paz Estenssoro; Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), Jaime Paz Zamora; Bolivian

Communist Revolutionary Party (PRIN), Juan Lechín Oquendo; National Democratic Action (ADN), Hugo Banzer Suárez; Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB)

*Voting strength:* (1980 elections) UDP Democratic Popular Unity Front, a coalition of the MNRI, MIR, and PCB 38.5%; MNR 20.5%; ADN 16.8%

*Member of:* FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAIA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAIA, formerly LAFTA), NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

**Economy**

*GNP:* $4.9 billion (1983 est.), $833 per capita; 80% private consumption, 12% public consumption, 8% gross domestic investment, −2.4% current account balance; 1983 est. growth, −12%

*Agriculture:* main crops—potatoes, corn, rice, sugarcane, coca, yucca, bananas, coffee; imports significant quantities of wheat

*Major industries:* mining, smelting, petroleum refining, food processing, textiles, and clothing

*Electric power:* 490,000 kW capacity (1984); 1.9 billion kWh produced (1984), 315 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $778 million (f.o.b., 1983); natural gas, tin, silver, tungsten, zinc, antimony, lead, bismuth, gold, coffee, sugar, cotton

*Imports:* $503 million (c.i.f., 1983); foodstuffs, chemicals, capital goods, pharmaceuticals, transportation

*Major trade partners:* exports—Argentina 48%, US 21%, EC 17%, Communist bloc 8%; imports—US 31%, EC 19%, Argentina 12%, Japan 11%, Brazil 10%, Communist bloc 10% (1983 prelim.)

*Budget:* $284 million revenues, $965 million expenditures (1983 est.)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 9,000 pesos=US$1 (December 1983)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications

*Railroads:* 3,675 km total; 3,538 km meter gauge (1.000 m) and 32 km 0.760-meter gauge, all government owned, single track; 105 km meter gauge (1.000 m) privately owned

*Highways:* 38,830 km total; 1,300 km paved, 6,700 km gravel, 30,836 km improved and unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* officially estimated to be 10,000 km of commercially navigable waterways

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 1,670 km; refined products, 1,495 km; natural gas, 580 km

*Ports:* none (Bolivian cargo moved through Arica and Antofagasta, Chile, and Matarani, Peru)

*Civil air:* 56 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 485 total, 427 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 119 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* radio-relay system being expanded; improved international services; 144,300 telephones (2.6 per 100 popl.); 143 AM, 29 FM, 43 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

**Defense Forces**

*Branches:* Bolivian Army, Bolivian Navy, Bolivian Air Force (literally, the Army of the Nation, the Navy of the Nation, the Air Force of the Nation)

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,380,000; 903,000 fit for military service; 63,000 reach military age (19) annually

*Military budget:* estimated for fiscal year ending 31 December 1982, $76.0 million; 12.3% of central government budget

**Land**

600,372 km²; slightly smaller than Texas; about 6% arable; less than 1% cultivated; mostly desert

*Land boundaries:* 3,774 km

**People**

*Population:* 1,068,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.3%

*Nationality:* noun—Motswana (sing.), Batswana (pl.); adjective—Botswana

*Ethnic divisions:* 94% Tswana, 5% Bushmen, 1% European

*Religion:* 40% indigenous beliefs, 15% Christian

*Language:* English (official), Setswana vernacular

*Literacy:* about 24% in English; about 35% in Tswana; less than 1% secondary school graduates

*Labor force:* about 400,000 total; 103,600 formal sector employees (1980-81); most others are engaged in cattle raising and subsistence agriculture; 40,000 formal sector employees spend at least six to nine months per year as wage earners in South Africa (1980); 12% unemployment (1983)

*Organized labor:* 16 trade unions organized

## Botswana *(continued)*

**Government**

*Official name:* Republic of Botswana

*Type:* parliamentary republic; independent member of Commonwealth

*Capital:* Gaborone

*Political subdivisions:* 12 administrative districts

*Legal system:* based on Roman-Dutch law and local customary law; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review limited to matters of interpretation; legal education at University of Botswana and Swaziland (two and one-half years) and University of Edinburgh (two years); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 30 September

*Branches:* executive—President appoints and presides over the Cabinet, which is responsible to National Assembly; bicameral legislature (National Assembly with 34 popularly elected members and four members elected by the 34 representatives; House of Chiefs with deliberative powers only); judicial—local courts administer customary law, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal has appellate jurisdiction

*Government leader:* Dr. Quett K. J. MASIRE, President (since July 1980)

*Suffrage:* universal adult at age 21

*Elections:* general elections held 8 September 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), Quett Masire; Botswana National Front (BNF), Kenneth Koma; Botswana People's Party (BPP); Botswana Independence Party (BIP), Motsamai Mpho

*Voting strength:* (September 1984 election) Legislative Assembly—BDP, 28 seats; BNF, 5 seats; BPP, 1 seat

*Communists:* no known Communist organization; Koma of BNF has long history of Communist contacts

*Member of:* AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

**Economy**

*GDP:* $722 million (1982); average annual real growth, 9.7% during 1976-82, 0% in FY81/82

*Agriculture:* principal crops are corn, sorghum, millet, cowpeas; livestock raised and exported; heavy dependence on imported food

*Major industries:* livestock processing; mining of diamonds, copper, nickel, coal, salt, soda ash, potash; tourism

*Electric power:* 105,000 kW capacity (1984); 651 million kWh produced (1984), 627 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $640 million (f.o.b. 1983); diamonds, cattle, animal products, copper, nickel

*Imports:* $740 million (c.i.f., 1983); foodstuffs, vehicles, textiles, petroleum products

*Major trade partners:* Switzerland, US, UK, other EC members of Southern African Customs Union

*Budget:* (FY83/84 est.) revenues $420 million, expenditures $460 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.39 pula=US$1 (5 September 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

**Communications**

*Railroads:* 726 km 1.067-meter gauge

*Highways:* 11,500 km total; 1,600 km paved; 1,700 km crushed stone or gravel; 5,177 km improved earth and 3,037 km unimproved earth

*Civil air:* 5 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 103 total, 95 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 24 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* the small system is a combination of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and a few radiocommunication stations; 16,700 telephones (1.8 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 2 FM, 2 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite ground station

**Defense Forces**

*Branches:* Army, Air Wing, Botswana Police

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 204,000; 108,000 fit for military service; 12,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 March 1982, $26.6 million; 5% of central government budget

# Brazil

Land
8,512,100 k2m; larger than contiguous US; 60% forest; 23% built-on area, waste, and other; 13% pasture; 4% cultivated

*Land boundaries:* 13,076 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 200 nm

*Coastline:* 7,491 km

People
*Population:* 137,502,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.3%

*Nationality:* noun—Brazilian(s); adjective—Brazilian

*Ethnic divisions:* Portuguese, Italian, German, Japanese, black, Amerindian; 55% white, 38% mixed, 6% black, 1% other

*Religion:* (1980) 89% Roman Catholic (nominal)

*Language:* Portuguese (official)

*Literacy:* 74%

*Labor force:* about 50 million in 1982, 29.9% agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishing; 24.4% industry; 20.3% services, transportation, and communication; 9.4% commerce; 7.0% social activities; 4.1% public administration; 2.9% other; significant underemployment and unemployment

*Organized labor:* about 6 million (1982)

Government
*Official name:* Federative Republic of Brazil

*Type:* federal republic; military-backed presidential regime since April 1964

*Capital:* Brasilia

*Political subdivisions:* 23 states, 3 territories, federal district (Brasilia)

*Legal system:* based on Latin codes; dual system of courts, state and federal; constitution adopted 1967 and extensively amended in 1969; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 7 September

*Branches:* strong executive with very broad powers; bicameral legislature (National Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies; powers of the two bodies have been sharply reduced); 11-man Supreme Court

*Government leader:* José SARNEY, President (since April 1985)

*Suffrage:* compulsory over age 18, except illiterates; approximately 58,200,000 eligible to vote in 1982

*Elections:* Tancredo Neves indirectly elected by an electoral college composed of members of congress and delegates from the state legislatures, ending 20 years of military rule; died before assuming office

*Political parties and leaders:* progovernment before 15 March 1985 election—Democratic Social Party (PDS); Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), Ulysses Guimaraes, president; four smaller parties are Workers Party (PT), Brazilian Labor Party (PTB), Democratic Labor Party (PDT), and Liberal Front Party (PFL)

*Voting strength:* (November 1982 federal and state elections) 37% then progovernment PDS; 63% divided among four opposition parties (PMDB, PT, PTB, and PDT)

*Communists:* 6,000, less than 1,000 militants

*Other political or pressure groups:* liberal wing of the Catholic Church has been critical of military government's social and economic policies in recent years

*Member of:* FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
*GNP:* $211 billion, $1,607 per capita (1983 est.); 15% gross investment, 83% consumption, 2% net foreign balance (1983 est.); real growth rate −3.3% (1983 est.)

*Agriculture:* main products—coffee, rice, corn, sugarcane, soybeans, cotton, manioc, oranges; nearly self-sufficient

*Fishing:* catch 828,656 metric tons (1981); exports, $162 million (f.o.b., 1982); imports, $80 million (f.o.b., 1982)

*Major industries:* textiles and other consumer goods, chemicals, cement, lumber, steel, motor vehicles, other metalworking industries, capital goods

*Crude steel:* 20.0 million metric tons capacity; 14.7 million metric tons produced (1983 est.)

*Electric power:* 41,300,000 kW capacity (1984); 160 billion kWh produced (1984), 1,191 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $21.9 billion (f.o.b., 1983); soybeans, coffee, transport equipment, iron ore, steel products, chemicals, machinery, orange juice, shoes, sugar

*Imports:* $15.4 billion (f.o.b., 1983); petroleum, machinery, chemicals, fertilizers, wheat, copper

## Brazil *(continued)*

*Major trade partners:* exports—23% US, 7% Japan, 6% Netherlands, 5% FRG, 5% Italy, 4% France (1983 est.); imports—16% US, 14% Saudi Arabia, 13% Iraq, 5% Mexico, 5% FRG, 4% Venezuela, 4% Japan (1983)

*Budget:* (1983 est.) revenues, $19.6 billion; expenditures, $19.6 billion (Treasury budget only)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2622 cruzeiros=US$1 (31 October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**
*Railroads:* 24,600 km total; 22,450 km 1.000-meter gauge, 1,750 km 1.600-meter gauge (890 km Carajas ore line to open in 1985), 200 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 200 km 0.760-meter gauge; 879 km electrified

*Highways:* 1,399,440 km total; 83,965 km paved, 1,315,475 km gravel or earth

*Inland waterways:* 50,000 km navigable

*Ports:* 8 major, 23 significant minor

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 2,000 km; refined products, 465 km; natural gas, 257 km

*Civil air:* 176 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 3,975 total, 2,989 usable; 300 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 22 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 410 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* good telecom system; extensive radio relay facilities; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT stations with total of 3 antennas; 60 domestic satellite stations; 8.54 million telephones (6.3 per 100 popl.); 1,485 AM, 150 FM, 200 TV stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Brazilian Army, Navy of Brazil, Brazilian Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 34,539,000; 23,363,000 fit for military service; 1,465,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* estimated for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $3.5 billion; 8.5% of central government budget

## Brunei

See regional map IX

**Land**
5,765 km²; slightly larger than Delaware; 75% forest; 22% industry, waste, urban, or other; 3% cultivable (of which only 10% is cultivated)

*Land boundaries:* 381 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

*Coastline:* 161 km

**People**
*Population:* 221,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.3%

*Nationality:* noun—Bruneian(s); adjective—Bruneian

*Ethnic divisions:* 70% Malay, 25% Chinese, 5% other

*Religion:* 60% Muslim (Islam official religion); 8% Christian; 32% other (Buddhist and animist)

*Language:* Malay official; English and Chinese

*Literacy:* 45%

*Labor force:* 68,128 (includes members of the Army); 63% trade and services; 23% manufacturing and construction; 11% agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining (1981)

*Organized labor:* 2% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* State of Brunei Darussalam

*Type:* became independent 1 January 1984; constitutional sultanate

*Capital:* Bandar Seri Begawan

*National holiday:* National Day, 23 February

*Political subdivisions:* four administrative districts

*Legal system:* based on Islamic law; constitution promulgated by the Sultan in 1959

*Branches:* chief of state is Sultan (advised by appointed Privy Council), who appoints Executive Council and Legislative Council

*Government leader:* Sir HASSANAL Bolkiah, Sultan (since August 1968)

*Suffrage:* universal age 21 and over; three-tiered system of indirect elections; popular vote cast for lowest level (district councilors)

*Elections:* last elections—March 1965; further elections postponed indefinitely

*Political parties and leaders:* antigovernment, exiled Brunei People's Party, A. M. N. Azahari, chairman

*Communists:* information not available (January 1985)

*Member of:* ASEAN, INTERPOL, OIC, UN

**Economy**
*GDP:* $4.3 billion (1981 est.), $21,625 per capita (1981)

*Agriculture:* main crops—rice, pepper; must import most food

*Major industry:* crude petroleum, liquefied natural gas, construction

*Electric power:* 153,000 kW capacity (1984); 470 million kWh produced (1984), 2,156 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $18.6 billion (f.o.b., 1981 est.); 95% crude oil, liquefied natural gas, and petroleum products

*Imports:* $2.7 billion (c.i.f., 1981 est.); includes machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, chemicals, beverages and tobacco, mineral fuels and lubricants, rice and other agricultural goods

*Major trade partners:* exports of crude petroleum and liquefied natural gas to Japan; imports from Japan 30%, US 24%, UK 15%, Singapore 9%

*Budget:* (1979) revenues $883 million, expenditures $500 million, surplus $383 million; 35% defense

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.163 Brunei dollars=US$ 1 (Setember 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**
*Railroads:* 13 km 0.610-meter narrow gauge private line

*Highways:* 1,090 km total; 370 km paved (bituminous treated), with another 52 km under construction, 720 km gravel or unimproved

*Inland waterways:* 209 km; navigable by craft drawing less than 1.2 meters

*Ports:* 1 major (Muara), 4 minor

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 135 km; refined products, 418 km; natural gas, 920 km

*Civil air:* 3 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 2 total, 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* service throughout country is adequate for present needs; international service good to adjacent Sabah and Sarawak; radiobroadcast coverage good; 17,930 telephones (8.0 per 100 popl.); Radio Brunei broadcasts from 6 AM/FM stations and 1 TV station; 32,000 radio receivers; 1 satellite station

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Royal Brunei Armed Forces, including air wing, navy, and ground forces; British Gurkha Battalion; Royal Brunei Police; Gurkha Reserve Unit

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 56,000; 34,000 fit for military service; about 3,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $161 million; about 13.1% of central government budget

# Bulgaria

See regional map V

## Land

110,912 km²; slightly larger than Ohio; 41% arable; 33% forest; 15% other; 11% other agricultural

*Land boundaries:* 1,883 km

## Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm

*Coastline:* 354 km

## People

*Population:* 8,980,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Bulgarian(s); adjective—Bulgarian

*Ethnic divisions:* 85.3% Bulgarian, 8.5% Turk, 2.6% Gypsy, 2.5% Macedonian, 0.3% Armenian, 0.2% Russian, 0.6% other

*Religion:* regime promotes atheism; religious background of population is 85% Bulgarian Orthodox, 13% Muslim, 0.8% Jewish, 0.7% Roman Catholic, 0.5% Protestant, Gregorian-Armenian and other

*Language:* Bulgarian; secondary languages closely correspond to ethnic breakdown

*Literacy:* 95% (est.)

*Labor force:* 3,997,615 (1983); 42.6% industry and commerce, 23.3% agriculture, 1.5% government, 32.6% other

## Government

*Official name:* People's Republic of Bulgaria

*Type:* Communist state

*Capital:* Sofia

*Political subdivisions:* 27 okrugs (districts); capital city of Sofia has equivalent status

*Legal system:* based on civil law system, with Soviet law influence; new constitution adopted in 1971; judicial review of legislative acts in the State Council; legal education at University of Sofia; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* National Liberation Day, 9 September

*Branches:* legislative (National Assembly); judiciary, Supreme Court

*Government leaders:* Todor ZHIVKOV, Chairman, State Council (President and Chief of State; since July 1971); Georgi (Grisha) Stanchev FILIPOV, Chairman, Council of Ministers (Premier; since June 1981)

*Suffrage:* universal and compulsory over age 18

*Elections:* held every five years for National Assembly; last election held on 7 June 1981; 99.96% of the electorate voted

*Political parties and leaders:* Bulgarian Communist Party, Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary; Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, a puppet party, Petur Tanchev, secretary of Permanent Board

*Communists:* 825,811 party members (April 1981)

*Mass organizations and front groups:* Fatherland Front, Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, Central Council of Trade Unions, National Committee for Defense of Peace, Union of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, Committee of Bulgarian Women, All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship

*Member of:* CEMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMO, IPU, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO; Warsaw Pact, International Organization of Journalists, International Medical Association, International Radio and Television Organization

## Economy

*GNP:* $35.4 billion, 1983 (1981 dollars), $3,977 per capita; 1983 real growth rate, 0.1%

*Agriculture:* mainly self-sufficient; main crops—grain, tobacco, fruits, vegetables, sheep, hogs, poultry, cheese, sunflower seeds

*Fishing:* catch 140,000 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* food processing, machine building, chemicals, metallurgical products, electronics, textiles and clothing

*Shortages:* some raw materials, metal products

*Crude steel:* 2.8 million metric tons produced (1983), 313 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 9,524,000 kW capacity (1984); 43.899 billion kWh produced (1984), 4,900 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $11.9 billion (f.o.b., 1983); 48% machinery and equipment; 17% agricultural products; 11% fuels, mineral raw materials, and metals; 10% manufactured consumer goods; 14% other

*Imports:* $11.9 billion (f.o.b., 1983); 46% fuels and minerals, 34% machinery and equipment, 5% chemicals, 4% manufactured consumer goods, 11% other (1982)

*Major trade partners:* $23.3 billion in 1983; 57% with USSR, 21% with other Communist countries, 22% with non-Communist countries

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.03 leva=US$1 (June 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

## Burkina Faso
## (formerly Upper Volta)

### Communications

*Railroads:* 4,267 km total; all government owned (1980); about 4,022 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 245 km narrow gauge; 654 km double track; 1,730 km electrified

*Highways:* 36,058 km total; 2,910 km trunk roads, 3,833 km class I concrete, asphalt, stone block; 5,910 km class II asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 19,701 km class III earth; 3,704 km other (1983)

*Inland waterways:* 471 km (1981)

*Pipelines:* crude, 193 km; refined product, 418 km; natural gas, 1,120 km

*Freight carried:* rail—82.6 million metric tons, 18.1 billion metric ton/km (1983); highway—930 million metric tons, 16.0 billion metric ton/km (1983); waterway—4.8 million metric tons, 2.3 billion metric ton/km (excluding international transit traffic; 1983)

*Ports:* 3 major (Varna, Varna West, Burgas), 6 minor (1981); principal river ports are Ruse and Lom (1981)

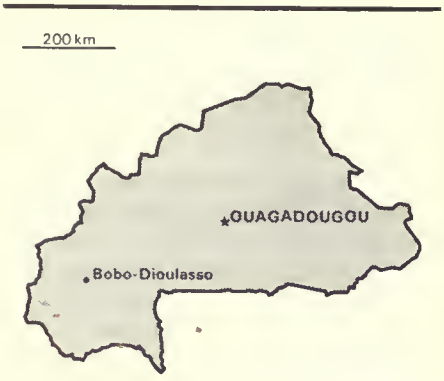
### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Bulgarian People's Army, Frontier Troops, Air and Air Defense Forces, Bulgarian Navy

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 2,156,000; 1,809,000 fit for military service; 64,000 reach military age (19) annually

*Ships:* 2 submarines, 2 principal surface combatants, 3 patrol combatants, 2 mine warfare ships, 16 coastal patrol-river/roadstead craft, 25 amphibious warfare craft, 20 mine warfare craft, 1 underway replenishment ship, 1 fleet support ship, 2 other auxiliaries

*Military budget:* est. for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, 1.1 billion leva; 6.2% of total budget




See regional map VII

### Land

240,200 km²; the size of Colorado; 50% pasture, 21% fallow, 10% cultivated, 9% forest and scrub, 10% waste and other

*Land boundaries:* 3,307 km

### People

*Population:* 6,907,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Burkinabe; adjective—Burkinan

*Ethnic divisions:* more than 50 tribes; principal tribe is Mossi (about 2.5 million); other important groups are Gurunsi, Senufo, Lobi, Bobo, Mande, and Fulani

*Religion:* 65% indigenous beliefs, about 25% Muslim, 10% Christian (mainly Catholic)

*Language:* French (official); tribal languages belong to Sudanic family, spoken by 50% of the population

*Literacy:* 7%

*Labor force:* 90% agriculture; 10% industry, commerce, services, and government; about 30,000 are wage earners; about 20% of male labor force migrates annually to neighboring countries for seasonal employment

*Organized labor:* four principal trade union groups represent less than 1% of population

### Government

*Official name:* Burkina Faso

*Type:* military; established by coup on 4 August 1983

*Capital:* Ouagadougou

*Political subdivisions:* 30 provinces, 250 departments

*Legal system:* based on French civil law system and customary law

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 4 August

*Branches:* President is an army officer; military council of unknown number; 21-member military and civilian Cabinet; judiciary

*Government leaders:* Capt. Thomas SANKARA, President (since August 1983)

*Suffrage:* universal for adults

*Elections:* political process suspended; no talk of returning to constitutional rule

*Political parties and leaders:* all political parties banned following November 1980 coup

*Communists:* small Communist party front group; some sympathizers

*Other political or pressure groups:* committees for the defense of the revolution, watchdog/political action groups established by current regime throughout the country in both organizations and communities

*Member of:* AfDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), Entente, FAO, GATT, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, NAM, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GDP:* $66 million (1984), $157 per capita (1984); real growth, −1.3% (1983)

## Burkina Faso *(continued)*

*Agriculture:* cash crops—peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, cotton; food crops—sorghum, millet, corn, rice; livestock; food deficiency

*Fishing:* catch 7,000 metric tons (1982 est.)

*Major industries:* agricultural processing plants, brewery, bottling, and brick plants; a few other light industries

*Electric power:* 55,000 kW capacity (1984); 134 million kWh produced (1984), 19 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $110 million (f.o.b., 1983); livestock (on the hoof), peanuts, shea nut products, cotton, sesame

*Imports:* $230 million (f.o.b., 1983); textiles, food, and other consumer goods, transport equipment, machinery, fuels

*Major trade partners:* Ivory Coast and Ghana; overseas trade mainly with France and other EC countries; preferential tariff to EC and franc zone countries

*Aid:* economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-82), $1.5 billion; US authorized including Ex-Im (FY70-83) $178 million; Communist countries (1970-83), $54 million

*Budget:* (1983) revenue $220 million, current expenditures $148 million, development expenditures $161 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* about 479.87 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (December 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* 1,173 km Ouagadougou to Abidjan (Ivory Coast line); 516 km meter gauge (1.00 m), single track in Burkina Faso

*Highways:* 16,500 km total; 967 km paved, 7,733 km improved, 7,800 km unimproved

*Civil air:* 1 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 54 total, 52 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* all services only fair; radio relay, wire, radio communication stations in use; 8,600 telephones (under 0.14 per 100 popl.); 2 AM stations, 1 FM station, 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,540,000; 776,000 fit for military service; no conscription

*Supply:* mainly dependent on France, FRG, and UK

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $26.9 million; about 18.1% of central government budget

## Burma

### Land

676,552 km²; nearly as large as Texas; 62% forest; 28% arable, of which 12% is cultivated; 10% urban and other

*Land boundaries:* 5,850 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (24 nm security zone and 200 nm economic, including fishing, zone)

*Coastline:* 3,060 km

### People

*Population:* 36,919,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Burmese; adjective—Burmese

*Ethnic divisions:* 72% Burman, 7% Karen, 6% Shan, 6% Indian, 3% Chinese, 2% Kachin, 2% Chin, 2% other

*Religion:* 85% Buddhist, 15% indigenous beliefs, Christian, or other

*Language:* Burmese; minority ethnic groups have their own languages

*Literacy:* 78%

*Labor force:* 14.19 million (1982/83); 63.6% agriculture, 12% government, 9.5% trade, 9.4% industry, 5.5% other

*Organized labor:* Workers' Asiayone or "association" (1.56 million members) and Peasants' Asiayone (7.83 million members) integrated into the country's sole political party

**Government**

*Official name:* Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma

*Type:* republic under 1974 constitution

*Capital:* Rangoon

*Political subdivisions:* seven divisions (predominantly Burman population) and seven states (based on ethnic minorities), subdivided into townships, village-tracts (rural), and wards (urban)

*Legal system:* People's Justice system and People's Courts instituted under 1974 constitution; legal education at Universities of Rangoon and Mandalay; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 4 January

*Branches:* Council of State rules through a Council of Ministers, National Assembly (Pyithu Hluttaw or People's Congress) has legislative power

*Government leader:* U SAN YU, President and Chairman of Council of State (since November 1981)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* National Assembly and local People's Councils elected in 1981

*Political parties and leaders:* government-sponsored Burma Socialist Program Party only legal party; U Ne Win, party chairman

*Communists:* est. 15,000 (primarily as an insurgent group on the northeast frontier)

*Other political or pressure groups:* Kachin Independence Army; Karen Nationalist Union, several Shan factions (all insurgent groups)

*Member of:* ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

**Economy**

*GDP:* $5.9 billion (1982/83, in current prices), $166 per capita; real growth rate 6.5% (1982/83)

*Agriculture:* accounts for 64% of total employment and about 29% of GDP; main crops—paddy, pulses, sugarcane, beans, peanuts; almost 100% self-sufficient; most rice grown in deltaic land

*Fishing:* catch 594,540 metric tons (1981)

*Major industries:* agricultural processing; textiles and footwear; wood and wood products; petroleum refining

*Electric power:* 818,000 kW capacity (1984); 1.7 billion kWh produced (1984), 47 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $378.9 million (f.o.b., 1983); rice, teak, hardwoods, base metals, ores

*Imports:* $735.5 million (f.o.b., 1983); machinery and transportation equipment, building materials, oil industry equipment

*Major trade partners:* exports—Singapore, Western Europe, China, UK, Japan; imports—Japan, Western Europe, Singapore, UK

*Budget:* (1982/83) $4.7 billion est. revenues, $5.3 billion expenditures, $600 million deficit

*Monetary conversion rate:* 8.6052 kyats=US$1 (September 1983)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

**Communications**

*Railroads:* 4,353 km total; all government owned; 3,878 km 1.000-meter gauge, 113 km narrow-gauge industrial lines; 362 km double track

*Highways:* 27,000 km total; 3,200 km bituminous, 17,700 km improved earth or gravel, 6,100 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 12,800 km; 3,200 km navigable by large commercial vessels

*Pipelines:* crude, 530 km

*Ports:* 4 major, 6 minor

*Civil air:* about 17 major transport aircraft (including 3 helicopters)

*Airfields:* 89 total, 86 usable; 24 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 39 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* provide minimum requirements for local and intercity service; international service is good; radiobroadcast coverage is limited to the most populous areas; 49,597 telephones (1982/83; 1 per 1,000 popl.); 1 AM station, no FM stations, 2 TV stations (December 1982); 1 ground satellite station

**Defense Forces**

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* eligible 15-49, 17,072,000; of the 8,515,000 males 15-49, 4,713,000 are fit for military service; of the 8,557,000 females 15-49, 4,722,000 are fit for military service; about 403,000 males and 393,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both sexes are liable for military service

# Burundi

## Land

27,834 km²; the size of Maryland; about 37% arable (about 66% cultivated); 23% pasture; 10% scrub and forest; 30% other

*Land boundaries:* 974 km

## People

*Population:* 4,788,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.6%

*Nationality:* noun—Burundian(s); adjective—Burundi

*Ethnic divisions:* Africans—85% Hutu (Bantu), 14% Tutsi (Hamitic), 1% Twa (Pygmy); other Africans include around 70,000 refugees, mostly Rwandans and Zairians; non-Africans include about 3,000 Europeans and 2,000 South Asians

*Religion:* about 67% Christian (62% Roman Catholic, 5% Protestant), 32% indigenous beliefs, about 1% Muslim

*Language:* Kirundi and French (official); Swahili (along Lake Tanganyika and in the Bujumbura area)

*Literacy:* 25%

*Labor force:* about 1.9 million (1983); 93% agriculture, 4% government, 1.5% industry and commerce, 1.5% services

*Organized labor:* sole group is the Union of Burundi Workers (UTB); by charter, membership is extended to all Burundi workers (informally); figures denoting "active membership" have been unobtainable

## Government

*Official name:* Republic of Burundi

*Type:* republic; presidential system; previous military government overthrown in military coup in 1976

*Capital:* Bujumbura

*Political subdivisions:* 15 provinces, subdivided into arrondissements and communes according to a 1982 redistricting

*Legal system:* based on German and French civil codes and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 1 July

*Branches:* executive (President and Cabinet); judicial; legislature (National Assembly) reestablished in 1982

*Government leader:* Col. Jean-Baptiste BAGAZA, President and Head of State (since 1976)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* new constitution approved by national referendum in November 1981; election to National Assembly held in October 1982

*Political parties and leaders:* National Party of Unity and Progress (UPRONA), a Tutsi-led party, declared sole legitimate party in 1966; second national party congress held in 1984; Col. Jean-Baptiste Bagaza confirmed as party president for five-year term

*Communists:* no Communist party

*Member of:* AfDB, EAMA, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## Economy

*GDP:* about $1.12 billion (1983), $247 per capita; 3% real growth rate (1983)

*Agriculture:* major cash crops—coffee, cotton, tea; main food crops—manioc, yams, peas, corn, sorghum, bananas, haricot beans

*Major industries:* light consumer goods such as blankets, shoes, soap; assembly of imports; public works construction; food processing

*Electric power:* 20,000 kW capacity (1984); 17 million kWh produced (1984), 3 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $79 million (f.o.b., 1983); coffee (87%), tea, cotton, hides, skins

*Imports:* $198 million (c.i.f., 1983); textiles, foodstuffs, transport equipment, petroleum products

*Major trade partners:* US, EC countries

*Budget:* (1983) revenue $121.4 million, expenditure $146.4 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 120 Burundi francs=US$ 1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

## Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 5,950 km total; 2,500 km gravel or laterite; 3,000 km improved or unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* Lake Tanganyika navigable for lake steamers and barges; 1 lake port at Bujumbura

*Civil air:* 1 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 8 total, 7 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

# Cambodia
# (formerly Kampuchea)

*Telecommunications:* sparse system of wire and low-capacity radio-relay links; about 6,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM, no TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite ground station

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army (including naval and air units); paramilitary Gendarmerie

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,091,000; 567,000 fit for military service; 53,000 reach military age (16) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $32.8 million; about 18.6% of central government budget

**Land**
181,035 km²; the size of Missouri; 74% forest; 16% cultivated; 10% built on, waste, and other

*Land boundaries:* 2,438 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* about 443 km

**People**
*Population:* 6,249,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Cambodian(s); adjective—Cambodian

*Ethnic divisions:* 90% Khmer (Cambodian), 5% Chinese, 5% other minorities

*Religion:* 95% Theravada Buddhism, 5% other

*Language:* Khmer (official), French

*Literacy:* 48%

**Government**
*Official name:* Coalition Government of Democratic Cambodia (CGDK; composed of three resistance groups deployed along the Thai border); People's Republic of Cambodia (PRK; pro-Vietnamese, in Phnom Penh)

*Type:* CGDK is nationalist coalition of one Communist and two non-Communist factions; PRK is Communist

*Capital:* Phnom Penh

*Political subdivisions:* 19 provinces

*Legal system:* Judicial Committee chosen by People's Representative Assembly in Democratic Cambodia; no information for PRK

*National holiday:* 17 April for both regimes

*Branches:* Cabinet, State Presidium, and some form of People's Representative Assembly in Democratic Cambodia; People's Revolutionary Council, various ministries, and a "National Congress" held in early 1979 and a second time in September 1979 in PRK

*Government leaders:* CGDK—Prince NORODOM SIHANOUK, President (since June 1982); SON SANN, Prime Minister; KHIEU SAMPHAN, Vice President (since December 1979); PRK—HENG SAMRIN, President (since January 1979); HUN SEN, Foreign Minister (since January 1979)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Political parties and leaders:* CGDK—Democratic Cambodia Khmer Communist Party disbanded December 1981, though chief political figure still former party chairman Pol Pot, Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) under Son Sann, and National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia under Prince Norodom Sihanouk; PRK—Cambodian Peoples Revolutionary Party, the Communist party installed by Vietnam in 1979, and Cambodian United Front for National Construction and Defense (KUFNCD)

*Member of:* ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, Mekong Committee (inactive), NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO for CGDK; none for PRK

## Cambodia *(continued)*

### Economy

*GNP:* no aggregate information available (January 1985)

*Agriculture:* mainly subsistence except for rubber plantations; main crops—rice, rubber, corn; food shortages—rice, meat, vegetables, dairy products, sugar, flour

*Major industries:* rice milling, fishing, wood and wood products

*Shortages:* fossil fuels

*Electric power:* 120,000 kW capacity (1984); 144 million kWh produced (1984), 23 kWh per capita

*Exports:* probably less than $10 million est. (1983); natural rubber, rice, pepper, wood

*Imports:* probably less than $30 million (1983); international food aid; Soviet bloc economic development aid—value unknown (post-1979)

*Trade partners:* Vietnam and USSR

*Aid:* economic commitments—US (FY70-82), $709 million; other Western (1970-82), $227 million; military (FY70-82)—US, $1,260 million; Communist data not available

*Budget:* no budget data available since Communists took over government

*Monetary conversion rate:* 4 riels=US$1 (1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* 612 km 1.000-meter gauge; government owned

*Highways:* 13,351 km total; 2,622 km bituminous, 7,105 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth; and 3,624 km unimproved earth; some roads in disrepair

*Inland waterways:* 3,700 km navigable all year to craft drawing 0.6 meters; 282 km navigable to craft drawing 1.8 meters

*Ports:* 2 major, 5 minor

*Airfields:* 34 total, 14 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

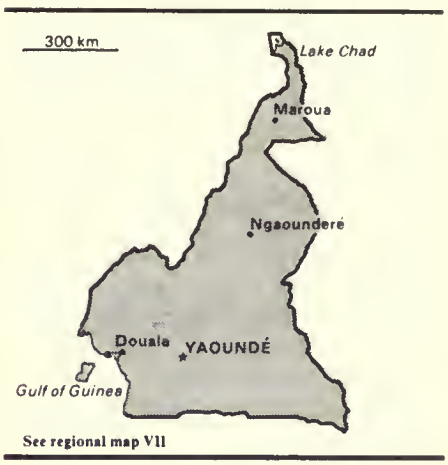
*Telecommunications:* service barely adequate for government requirements and virtually nonexistent for general public; international service limited to Vietnam and other adjacent countries; radiobroadcasts limited to 1 station; 1 TV station

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* CGDK consists of National Army of Democratic Cambodia, Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front, and Sihanoukist National Army; PRK—People's Republic of Cambodia Armed Forces

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,711,000; 919,000 fit for military service; about 80,000 reach military age (18) annually

## Cameroon




### Land

475,439 km²; somewhat larger than California; 50% forest; 18% meadow; 13% fallow; 4% cultivated; 15% other

*Land boundaries:* 4,554 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 50 nm

*Coastline:* 402 km

### People

*Population:* 9,771,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.7%

*Nationality:* noun—Cameroonian(s); adjective—Cameroonian

*Ethnic divisions:* over 200 tribes of widely differing background; 31% Cameroon Highlanders, 19% Equatorial Bantu, 11% Kirdi, 10% Fulani, 8% Northwestern Bantu, 7% Eastern Nigritic, 13% other African, less than 1% non-African

*Religion:* over one-half indigenous beliefs, one-third Christian, one-sixth Muslim

*Language:* English and French (official), 24 major African language groups

*Literacy:* 65%

*Labor force:* (1983) 74.4% agriculture, 11.4% industry and transport, 9.7% other services

*Organized labor:* under 45% of wage labor force

Government
*Official name:* United Republic of Cameroon

*Type:* unitary republic; one-party presidential regime

*Capital:* Yaoundé

*Political subdivisions:* 10 provinces further divided into departments, arrondissements, districts

*Legal system:* based on French civil law system, with common law influence; unitary constitution adopted 1972; judicial review in Supreme Court, when a question of constitutionality is referred to it by the President of the Republic; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* National Day, 20 May

*Branches:* executive (President), legislative (National Assembly), and judicial (Supreme Court)

*Government leader:* Paul BIYA, President (since November 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 21

*Elections:* parliamentary elections held May 1983; presidential elections held January 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* single party, Cameroon National Union (UNC), instituted in 1966, Paul Biya, president

*Communists:* no Communist party or significant number of sympathizers

*Other political or pressure groups:* Cameroon People's Union (UPC), remains an illegal group with its factional leaders in exile

*Member of:* AfBD, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, NAM, Niger River Commission, OAU, OIC, UDEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
*GDP:* $6.7 billion (1983), about $724 per capita; real annual growth rate, 5.0% (1983)

*Agriculture:* commercial and food crops—coffee, cocoa, timber, cotton, rubber, bananas, peanuts, palm oil and palm kernels; root starches, livestock, millet, sorghum, and rice

*Fishing:* 23,000 metric tons (1982/83)

*Major industries:* crude oil; small aluminum plant, food processing, and light consumer goods industries; sawmills

*Electric power:* 569,000 kW capacity (1984); 1.793 billion kWh produced (1984), 188 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $1.904 billion (f.o.b., 1983); crude oil, cocoa, coffee, timber, aluminum, cotton, natural rubber, bananas, peanuts, tobacco, and tea

*Imports:* $1.100 billion (f.o.b., 1982); consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, alumina for refining, petroleum products, food and beverages

*Major trade partners:* most trade with France, other EC countries, and the US

*Budget:* (1984 est.) revenues $1,777 million, current expenditures $1,696 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 417.4 Communauté Financière Africaine francs=US$1 (October 1983)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

Communications
*Railroads:* 1,173 km total; 858 km 1.000-meter gauge, 145 km 0.600-meter gauge

*Highways:* approximately 65,000 km total; including 2,500 km bituminous, 7,000 km gravel and earth, 7,400 km improved earth, 28,000 km unimproved

*Inland waterways:* 2,090 km; of decreasing importance

*Ports:* 1 major (Douala), 3 minor

*Civil air:* 6 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 58 total, 54 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* good system of open wire and radio relay; 30,000 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 10 AM, 1 FM, no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; planned TV network

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force; paramilitary Gendarmerie

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 2,170,000; 1,092,000 fit for military service; about 90,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 30 June 1984, $85.4 million; 10.7% of central government budget

# Canada

See regional map II

**Land**
9,976,139 km²; slightly larger than the US; 44% forest; 42% waste or urban; 8% inland water; 4% cultivated; 2% meadow and pasture

*Land boundaries:* 9,010 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 90,908 km

**People**
*Population:* 25,399,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Canadian(s); adjective—Canadian

*Ethnic divisions:* 45% British Isles origin, 29% French origin, 23% other European, 1.5% indigenous Indian and Eskimo

*Religion:* 46% Roman Catholic, 18% United Church, 12% Anglican

*Language:* English and French official

*Literacy:* 99%

*Labor force:* 12.2 million (December 1983); 68% services (37% government, 23% trade and finance, 8% transportation), 18% manufacturing, 6% construction, 4% agriculture, 5% other; 11.9% unemployment (1983 average); 11.1% unemployment (December 1983)

*Organized labor:* 33% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* Canada

*Type:* federal state recognizing Elizabeth II as sovereign

*Capital:* Ottawa

*Political subdivisions:* 10 provinces and 2 territories

*Legal system:* based on English common law, except in Quebec, where civil law system based on French law prevails; constitution as of 1982 (formerly British North America Act of 1867 and various amendments); accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Canada Day, 1 July

*Branches:* federal executive power vested in cabinet collectively responsible to House of Commons, and headed by Prime Minister; federal legislative authority resides in Parliament (282 seats) consisting of Queen represented by Governor General, Senate, and House of Commons; judges appointed by Governor General on the advice of the government; Supreme Court is highest tribunal

*Government leaders:* Brian MULRONEY, Prime Minister (since September 1984); Jeanne SAUVE, Governor General (since May 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* legal limit of five years; but in practice usually held within four years; last election September 1984; voter turnout, 72%

*Political parties and leaders:* Liberal, John Turner; Progressive Conservative, Brian Mulroney; New Democratic, Edward Broadbent

*Voting strength:* (1984 election) Progressive Conservative, 50%; Liberal, 28%; New Democratic Party, 19%; parliamentary seats as of December 1984—Progressive Conservative (121), Liberal (40), New Democratic Party (30), independent (1)

*Communists:* approx. 2,000

*Member of:* ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, DAC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICES, ICO, ICRC, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, PAHO, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

**Economy**
*GNP:* $313.6 billion (1983), $12,592 per capita (1983); 58.7% consumption, 19.9% investment, 21.5% government, 0.2% net foreign trade; −.3% change in inventories; real growth rate 3.2% (1976-83)

*Agriculture:* main products—livestock, grains (principally wheat), dairy products, feedgrains, oilseeds, tobacco; food shortages—fresh fruits and vegetables

*Fishing:* catch 1.39 million metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* processed and unprocessed minerals, food products, wood and paper products, transportation equipment, chemicals, fish products, petroleum and natural gas

*Shortages:* rubber, rolled steel, fruits, precision instruments

*Crude steel:* 12.7 million metric tons produced (1983)

*Electric power:* 92,725,000 kW capacity (1984); 419.118 billion kWh produced (1984), 16,670 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $82.835 billion (f.o.b., 1983; principal items transportation equipment, wood and wood products including paper, ferrous and nonferrous ores, crude petroleum, wheat; Canada is a major food exporter

*Imports:* $72.267 billion (f.o.b., 1983); principal items transportation equipment, machinery, crude petroleum, communication equipment, textiles, steel, fabricated metals, office machines, fruits and vegetables

*Major trade partners:* imports—71.6% US, 5.9% Japan, 2.4% UK; exports—72.7% US, 5.0% Japan, 2.7% UK, 2.0% USSR (1983)

*Aid:* economic—(received US, $1.8 billion Ex-Im Bank, FY70-81); Canada commitments to LDCs, bilateral ODA and OOF, $14.2 billion (1970-82)

*Budget:* total revenues $61.68 billion; current expenditures $80.82 billion; budget deficit $19.14 billion (1983)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.322 C$=US$1 (2 January 1985)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

**Communications**
*Railroads:* 66,372 km total; 65,096 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 63 km electrified; 1,131 km 1.067-meter gauge (in Newfoundland); 145 km 0.914-meter gauge

*Highways:* 884,272 km total; 712,936 km surfaced (250,023 km paved), 171,336 km earth

*Inland waterways:* 3,000 km

*Pipelines:* oil, 23,564 km total crude and refined; natural gas, 74,980 km

*Ports:* 13 major, numerous minor

*Civil air:* 636 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 1,557 total, 1,328 usable; 395 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 3,659 m, 30 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 323 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* excellent service provided by modern telecom media; 16.2 million telephones (67.1 per 100 popl.); countrywide AM, FM, and TV coverage, including 630 AM, 80 FM, 500 TV stations; 6 coaxial submarine cables; 3 satellite stations with total of 5 antennas and 100 domestic satellite stations

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Mobile Command, Maritime Command, Air Command, Communications Command, Canadian Forces Europe, Training Command

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 7,028,000; 6,014,000 fit for military service; 197,000 reach military age (17) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 March 1983 the defense budget was $6.6 billion; about 9.7% of central government budget

**Land**
4,040 km², divided among 10 islands and several islets; slightly larger than Rhode Island

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters:* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 965 km

**People**
*Population:* 315,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Cape Verdean(s); adjective—Cape Verdean

*Ethnic divisions:* about 71% Creole (mulatto); 28% African; 1% European

*Religion:* Catholicism, fused with local superstitions

*Language:* Portuguese and Crioulo, a blend of Portuguese and West African words

*Literacy:* 37%

*Labor force:* bulk of population engaged in subsistence agriculture

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Cape Verde

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Praia

## Cape Verde *(continued)*

*Political subdivisions:* 10 islands

*Legal system:* based on constitution

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 5 July

*Branches:* National People's Assembly, 56 members; the official party is the supreme political institution

*Government leaders:* Aristides PEREIRA, President (since July 1975); Pedro PIRES, Prime Minister (since July 1975)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 15

*Elections:* National Assembly election held December 1980, the first since independence

*Political parties and leaders:* only legal party, African Party for Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV), led by Aristides Pereira, secretary general; PAICV established in January 1981 to replace the former ruling party in both Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), in protest of the November 1980 coup in Guinea-Bissau

*Communists:* a few Communists, some sympathizers

*Member of:* FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

### Economy

*GNP:* $106 million (1982 prov.); $353 per capita GNP (1982); 0% growth rate (1978)

*Agriculture:* main crops—corn, beans, manioc, sweet potatoes; barely self-sufficient in food

*Fishing:* catch 10,381 metric tons (1982); largely undeveloped but provides major source of export earnings

*Major industries:* salt mining

*Electric power:* 14,000 kW capacity (1984); 15 million kWh produced (1984); 50 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $1.6 million (f.o.b., 1983); fish, bananas, salt, flour

*Imports:* $68.1 million (c.i.f., 1983); petroleum products, corn, rice, machinery, textiles

*Major trade partners:* Portugal, UK, Japan, African neighbors

*Budget:* $20.4 million public revenue, $26.7 million current expenditures (1984)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 89.27 escudos=US$1 (November 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Ports:* 2 major (Mindelo and Praia), 2 minor

*Civil air:* 2 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 6 total, 6 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* interisland radio-relay system, HF radio to mainland Portugal and Guinea-Bissau, about 1,740 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 2 FM 2 AM stations; 1 small TV station; 2 coaxial submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP); Army, Navy, and Air Force are separate components of FARP

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 86,000; 50,000 fit for military service

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, $15 million; about 5% of central government budget

## Central African Republic

See regional map VII

### Land

622,984 km²; slightly smaller than Texas; 80-85% meadow, fallow, vacant arable land, urban, or waste; 10-15% cultivated; 5% dense forest

*Land boundaries:* 4,981 km

### People

*Population:* 2,667,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.8%

*Nationality:* noun—Central African(s); adjective—Central African

*Ethnic divisions:* approximately 80 ethnic groups, the majority of which have related ethnic and linguistic characteristics; 34% Baya, 28% Banda, 10% Sara, 9% Mandjia, 9% Mboum, 7% M'Baka; 6,500 Europeans, of whom 3,600 are French

*Religion:* 25% Protestant, 25% Roman Catholic, 24% indigenous beliefs, 10% Muslim; animistic beliefs and practices strongly influence the Christian majority

*Language:* French (official); Sangho, lingua franca and national language

*Literacy:* est. 33%

*Labor force:* 1,320,000 (1983); 88% agriculture, 4% industry and commerce, 4% services, 4% government; approximately 64,000 salaried workers

*Organized labor:* 1% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* Central African Republic

*Type:* republic, under military rule since September 1981

*Capital:* Bangui

*Political subdivisions:* 14 prefectures, 47 subprefectures

*Legal system:* based on French law; constitution, which was approved in February 1981 referendum, was suspended after September 1981 military takeover; judiciary, Supreme Court, court of appeals, criminal court, and numerous lower courts

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 13 August; National Day, 1 December

*Branches:* Gen. André-Dieudonné Kolingba is Chief of State and President of the Military Committee for National Recovery, which replaced the Council of Ministers; no legislature; separate judiciary

*Government leader:* Gen. André-Dieudonné KOLINGBA, Chief of State and President of the Military Committee for National Recovery (since September 1981)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 21

*Elections:* none scheduled

*Political parties and leaders:* political parties were banned in September 1981

*Communists:* no Communist party; small number of Communist sympathizers

*Member of:* AfDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, UEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

**Economy**
*GDP:* $616 million (1983), $244 per capita, −2.3% real growth (1983)

*Agriculture:* commercial—cotton, coffee, peanuts, sesame, wood; main food crops manioc, corn, peanuts, rice, potatoes

*Major industries:* sawmills, brewery, diamond mining and splitting

*Electric power:* 46,000 kW capacity (1984); 80 million kWh produced (1984), 30 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $113.6 million (f.o.b., 1983); cotton, coffee, diamonds, timber

*Imports:* $136.5 million (f.o.b., 1983 est.); textiles, petroleum products, machinery, electrical equipment, motor vehicles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

*Major trade partners:* exports—France, Belgium, Japan, US; imports—France and other EC countries, Japan, Algeria, Yugoslavia

*Budget:* (1983) revenues $95.3 million; current expenditures $113.7 million; official foreign debt $268.1 million (1983)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 422.25 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 20,560 km total; 454 km bituminous, 10,196 km improved earth, 12,690 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 7,000 km; traditional trade carried on by means of shallow-draft dugouts on the extensive system of rivers and streams

*Civil air:* 3 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 67 total, 59 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* facilities are meager; network is composed of low-capacity, low-powered radiocommunication stations and radio-relay links; 6,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station, 1 FM station, 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 586,000; 303,000 fit for military service

*Supply:* mainly dependent on France, but has received equipment from Israel, Italy, USSR, FRG, South Korea, and PRC

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983; $12.2 million; about 14.5% of central government budget

# Chad

Land
1,284,000 km²; four-fifths the size of Alaska; 35% pasture; 17% arable; 2% forest and scrub; 46% other use and waste

*Land boundaries:* 5,987 km

People
*Population:* 5,246,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Chadian(s); adjective—Chadian

*Ethnic divisions:* some 200 distinct ethnic groups, including Muslims (Arabs, Toubou, Fulani, Kotoko, Hausa, Kanembou, Baguirmi, Boulala, and Maba) in the north and center and non-Muslims (Sara, Mayo-Kebbi, and Chari) in the south; some 150,000 nonindigenous, 3,000 of them French

*Religion:* 52% Muslim, 43% indigenous beliefs, 5% Christian

*Language:* French official; Chadian Arabic is lingua franca in north, Sara and Sangho in south; more than 100 different languages and dialects are spoken

*Literacy:* about 20%

*Labor force:* 85% agriculture (engaged in unpaid subsistence farming, herding, and fishing)

*Organized labor:* about 20% of wage labor force

Government
*Official name:* Republic of Chad

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* N'Djamena

*Political subdivisions:* 14 prefectures

*Legal system:* based on French civil law system and Chadian customary law; constitution adopted 1962; constitution suspended and National Assembly dissolved April 1975; Fundamental Act, a quasi-constitution decreed in October 1982, provides juridical framework whereby decrees are promulgated by the president; judicial review of legislative acts in theory a power of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* 13 April

*Branches:* presidency; Council of Ministers; National Consultative Council

*Government leaders:* Hissein HABRE, President (since June 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* none planned

*Political parties and leaders:* National Union for Independence and Revolution (UNIR) established June 1984 with Habré as president; numerous dissident groups

*Communists:* no front organizations or underground party; probably a few Communists and some sympathizers

*Other political or pressure groups:* the development of a stable government continues to be hampered by prolonged tribal and regional antagonisms; ex-President Goukouni Weddeye heads a rebel government, with Libyan backing, that has driven Habré's forces out of the northern third of Chad

*Member of:* AfDB, CEAO, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, EEC (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, NAM, OAU, OCAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
During the last decade droughts and plagues of locusts have caused widespread food shortages, and years of civil war have devasted the economy; reliable current economic data are unavailable

*GDP:* $500 million (1980), $110 per capita (1980); estimated real annual growth rate 0.6% (1971-81)

*Agriculture:* commercial—cotton, gum arabic, livestock, peanuts, fish; food crops—millet, sorghum, rice, sweet potatoes, yams, cassava, dates; imports food

*Fishing:* catch 115,000 metric tons (1982 est.)

*Major industries:* agricultural and livestock processing plants (cotton textile mill, slaughterhouses, brewery), natron

*Electric power:* 25,000 kW capacity (1984); 43 million kWh produced (1984), 8 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $45.8 million (1983); cotton 75%, meat, fish, animal products

*Imports:* $84.0 million (1983); cement, petroleum, flour, sugar, tea, machinery, textiles, motor vehicles

*Major trade partners:* imports—50% Nigeria, 13% Netherlands Antilles, 8% France, 7% Cameroon, 5% Gabon; exports—37% Nigeria, 10% Portugal, 9% France, 8% FRG, 6% Cameroon

*Budget:* (1978 est.) public revenue $67.4 million, current revenue $89.0 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 422.25 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

# Chile

**Communications**
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 27,505 km total; 242 km bituminous, 4,385 km gravel and laterite, and remainder unimproved

*Inland waterways:* approximately 2,000 km navigable

*Civil air:* 3 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 73 total, 66 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 30 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Language:* French (official); Sangho, lingua franca and national language

*Telecommunications:* fair system of radiocommunication stations for intercity links; satellite ground station; 5,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 1 FM, 3 AM stations; many facilities inoperative

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie, Presidential Guard

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,197,000; 618,000 fit for military service; about 49,000 reach military age (20) annually

*Supply:* primarily dependent on France

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $8.7 million; about 25% of total budget

**Land**
756,945 km²; larger than Texas; 47% barren mountain, desert, and urban; 29% forest; 15% permanent pasture, meadow; 7% other arable; 2% cultivated

*Land boundaries:* 6,325 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 6,435 km

**People**
*Population:* 11,882,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Chilean(s); adjective—Chilean

*Ethnic divisions:* 95% European and European-Indian, 3% Indian, 2% other

*Religion:* 89% Roman Catholic, 11% Protestant

*Language:* Spanish

*Literacy:* 90% (1978)

*Labor force:* 3.0 million total employment (1982); 33% industry and commerce; 31% services; 9% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 9% mining; 5% construction

*Organized labor:* 12% of labor force organized into labor unions (1982)

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Chile

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Santiago

*Political subdivisions:* 12 regions plus one metropolitan district, 41 provincial subdivisions

*Legal system:* based on Code 1857 derived from Spanish law and subsequent codes influenced by French and Austrian law; current constitution came into effect in March 1981; the constitution provides for continued direct rule until 1989, with a phased return to full civilian rule by 1997; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Chile, Catholic University, and several others; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 18 September

*Branches:* four-man Military-Police Junta, which exercises constituent and legislative powers and has delegated executive powers to President of Junta; the President has announced a plan for transition from military to civilian rule by 1989; National Congress (Senate, House of Representatives) dissolved; civilian judiciary remains

*Government leaders:* Gen. Augusto PINOCHET Ugarte, President (since September 1973); Adm. José Toribio MERINO Castro (since September 1973), Air Force Maj. Gen. Fernando MATTHEI Aubel (since July 1978), Carabinero Gen. César MENDOZA Durán (since September 1973), Army Lt. Gen. César BENAVIDES Escobar (since March 1981), Junta members

*Suffrage:* none

*Elections:* prohibited by decree; all electoral registers were destroyed in 1974

*Political parties and leaders:* all political parties are officially recessed or outlawed, but they have been allowed to function on a very limited basis since 1982; National Party (PN), Patricio Philips; Independent Democratic Union (UDI), Sergio Fernández; National Unity Movement (MUN), Andrés Allamand; Movement of National Action (MAN), Federico Willoughby; Radical Party (PR), Enrique Silva Cimma; Social Democratic Party (PSD), Luis Bossay; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Gabriel Valdés; Republican Right, Hugo Zepeda; Socialist Party, Ramón Silva Ulloa and Julio Stuardo (the PR, PSD, PDC, Republican Right, and some elements of the Socialist Party form the Democratic Alliance [AD]); Movement of Unitary Popular Action (MAPU); Movement of Unitary Popular Action—Workers/Peasants (MAPU-OC), Blas Tomic and Oscar Garretón Purcell; Christian Left (IC), Luis Maira; Communist Party of Chile (PCCh), Luis Corvalán Lepe (in exile); Socialist Party—Almeyda faction (PSCh/Alm), Clodomiro Almeyda (in exile); Socialist Party—Altamirano faction (PSCh/Alt), Carlos Altamirano (in exile); Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), Andrés Pascal Allende (in exile); the MIR, PSCh/Alm, and PCCh form the leftist Popular Democratic Movement (MDP)

*Voting strength:* (1970 presidential election) 36.6% Popular Unity coalition, 35.3% conservative independent, 28.1% Christian Democrat; (1973 congressional election) 44% Popular Unity coalition, 56% Democratic Confederation (PDC and PN)

*Communists:* 248,000 when PCCh was legal in 1973; active militants now estimated at about 20,000

*Other political or pressure groups:* United Democratic Command (CUD), a social grouping of 300 labor organizations and other groups, dominated by the PCCh; labor—National Workers Command (CNT), includes trade unionists from the country's five largest labor confederations; Roman Catholic Church

*Member of:* CIPEC, ECOSOC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, LAIA, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

*GDP:* $23.6 billion (1982), $2,178.1 per capita; 77% private consumption, 14.8% government consumption; 9.9% gross investment, 1.7% net foreign balance; real growth rate 14.3% (1982)

*Agriculture:* main crops—wheat, potatoes, corn, sugar beets, onions, beans, fruits; net agricultural importer

*Fishing:* catch 4 million metric tons (1982); exports $307.1 million (1983)

*Major industries:* copper, other minerals, foodstuffs, fish processing, iron and steel, pulp, paper, and forestry products

*Crude steel:* 765.0 billion metric tons capacity (1980); 715,600 metric tons produced (1980)

*Electric power:* 3,250,000 kW capacity (1984); 12.5 billion kWh produced (1984), 1,072 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1983); copper, molybdenum, iron ore, paper products, fishmeal, fruits, wood products

*Imports:* $2.7 billion (f.o.b., 1983); petroleum, sugar, wheat, capital goods, vehicles

*Major trade partners:* exports—28% US, 13% FRG, 9% Japan, 5% UK, 4% Brazil (1983); imports—24% US, 6% Brazil, 6% FRG, 5% Japan, 2% Venezuela (1983)

*Budget:* revenues, $4.1 billion; expenditures, $4.4 billion (1982)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 128 pesos=US$1 (January 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications

*Railroads:* 8,478 km total; 4,257 km 1.676-meter gauge, 135 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 4,221 km 1.000-meter gauge; electrification, 1,503 km, 1.676-meter gauge, 79 km 1.000-meter gauge

*Highways:* 78,025 km total; 9,365 km paved, 37,700 km gravel, 32,000 km improved and unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 725 km

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 755 km; refined products, 785 km; natural gas, 320 km

*Ports:* 10 major, 13 minor

*Civil air:* 22 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 359 total, 320 usable; 46 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 51 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* modern telephone system based on extensive radio-relay facilities; 595,100 telephones (5.0 per 100 popl.); 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations; 2 domestic satellite stations; 151 AM, 81 FM, 122 TV stations

Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army of the Nation, National Navy, Air Force of the Nation, Carabineros of Chile

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 3,149,000; 2,369,000 fit for military service; about 119,000 reach military age (19) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $776 million; 14.6% of central government budget

## China
## (Taiwan listed at end of table)

### Land

9.6 million km²; slightly larger than US; 74.3% desert, waste, or urban (32% of this area consists largely of denuded wasteland, plains, rolling hills, and basins from which about 3% could be reclaimed); 11% cultivated (sown area extended by multicropping); 12.7% forest and woodland; 2-3% inland water

*Land boundaries:* 24,000 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm

*Coastline:* 14,500 km

### People

*Population:* 1,041,346,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.9%

*Nationality:* noun—Chinese (sing., pl.); adjective—Chinese

*Ethnic divisions:* 93.3% Han Chinese; 6.7% Zhuang, Uygur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu, Mongol, Buyi, Korean, and numerous lesser nationalities

*Religion:* officially atheist; most people, even before 1949, have been pragmatic and eclectic, not seriously religious; most important elements of religion are Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism, ancestor worship; about 2-3% Muslim, 1% Christian

*Language:* Standard Chinese (Putonghua) or Mandarin (based on the Beijing dialect); also Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghainese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, and minority languages (see ethnic divisions)

*Literacy:* over 75%

*Labor force:* est. 447.1 million (December 1983); 74.4% agriculture, 15% industry and commerce, 10.6% other

### Government

*Official name:* People's Republic of China

*Type:* Communist state; real authority lies with Communist Party's Polituro; the National People's Congress, in theory the highest organ of government, usually ratifies the party's programs; the State Council actually directs the government

*Capital:* Beijing (Peking)

*Political subdivisions:* 21 provinces, 3 centrally governed municipalities, 5 autonomous regions

*Legal system:* a complex amalgam of custom and statute, largely criminal; little ostensible development of uniform code of administrative and civil law; highest judicial organ is Supreme People's Court, which reviews lower court decisions; laws and legal procedure subordinate to priorities of party policy; regime has attempted to write civil and Communist codes; new legal codes in effect 1 January 1980; party and state constitutions revised in September and November 1982, respectively; continuing efforts are being made to improve civil and commercial law

*National holiday:* National Day, 1 October

*Branches:* control is exercised by Chinese Communist Party, through State Council, which supervises ministries, commissions, bureaus, etc., all technically under the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

*Government leaders:* ZHAO Ziyang, Premier of State Council (since September 1980); LI Xiannian, President (since June 1983); PENG Zhen, Chairman of NPC Standing Committee (since June 1983)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* elections held for People's Congress representatives at county level

*Political parties and leaders:* Chinese Communist Party (CCP), headed by Hu Yaobang as General Secretary of Central Committee

*Communists:* about 39 million party members in 1981

*Other political or pressure groups:* such opposition as exists consists of loose coalitions that vary by issue rather than organized groups; the People's Liberation Army has conventionally been seen as a major force, but its political influence has been much reduced over the past few years

*Member of:* FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, ITU, Multifiber Arrangement, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

### Economy

*GNP:* $309 billion (1984 est.), $300 per capita

*Agriculture:* main crops—rice, wheat, other grains, oilseed, cotton; agriculture mainly subsistence; grain imports 12.7 million metric tons in 1983

*Major industries:* iron, steel, coal, machine building, armaments, textiles, petroleum

*Shortages:* complex machinery and equipment, highly skilled scientists and technicians, energy, and transport

*Crude steel:* 43.7 million metric tons produced, 42 kg per capita (1984)

*Electric power:* 79,200,000 kW capacity (1984); 360 billion kWh produced (1984), 346 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $23.7 billion (f.o.b., 1983); manufactured goods, agricultural products, oil, minerals

*Imports:* $18.3 billion (f.o.b., 1983); grain, chemical fertilizer, steel, industrial raw materials, machinery, equipment

*Major trade partners:* Japan, Hong Kong, US, FRG, Jordan, Canada, Brazil, Singapore (1983)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.64 renminbi yuan=US$1 (31 October 1983)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* networks total about 52,500 route km common carrier lines; about 600 km 1.000-meter gauge; rest 1.435-meter standard gauge; all single track except approximately 9,500 km double track on standard gauge lines; approximately 3,000 km electrified; about 10,000 km industrial lines (gauges range from 0.762 to 1.067 meters)

*Highways:* about 1,001,000 km all types roads; about 260,000 km unimproved natural earth roads and tracks; about 581,000 km improved earth roads; about 190,000 km paved roads

*Inland waterways:* 138,600 km; about 108,900 km navigable

*Pipelines:* crude, 6,000 km; refined products, 1,100 km; natural gas, 3,600 km

*Ports:* 15 major, approximately 180 minor

*Airfields:* 322 total; 263 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 3,500 m and over; 66 with runways 2,500 to 3,499 m; 221 with runways 1,200 to 2,499 m; 26 with runways less than 1,200 m; 2 seaplane stations; 7 heliports, 7 airfields under construction

*Telecommunications:* fair to good domestic and international services exist primarily for official purposes; unevenly distributed internal system serves principal cities, industrial centers, and most townships; 29,092 long-distance telephone exchange lines with direct, automatic service to 26 cities; 5.15 million direct line telephones (3-5 telephones per 100 popl. in large cities, 1 telephone per 200 popl. national average); local public nets are 65% automatic; 40,000 post and telegraph offices with about 700 main telegraph centers capable of general message service at the county level and above; subscriber teleprinter exchange (telex) and facsimile available in 14 main metropolitan areas; unknown number of data information transfer points; domestic audio radio broadcast coverage to 64.5% of the population; 122 main AM and 630 transmitter and relay stations; unknown number of FM radio and wired rebroadcast stations with 215 million receivers; TV coverage to 60% of the population; 52 TV centers; about 400 local and network TV relay transmitter stations; 7,000 low-power recorder and redistribution facilities; 36 million monochrome and color TV receiver sets; 2 major international switching centers and 1 regional outlet, satellite communications and long-haul point-to-point radio circuits, regional cable and wire landlines, directional radio-relay, and sealed coaxial telephone cable (damaged) permit linkage with most countries; direct voice and message communications with 46 countries and regions; TV exchange to major cities on 5 continents through INTELSAT Pacific and Indian Ocean earth satellite; AM radio broadcasts in 38 languages to 140 countries and regions

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Chinese People's Liberation Army (CPLA), CPLA Navy (including Marines), CPLA Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 285,513,000; 159,299,000 fit for military service; 13,080,000 reach military age (18) annually

## Colombia

Land
1,138,914 km²; about the size of Texas and New Mexico combined; 72% unsettled (mostly forest and savannah); 28% settled (consisting of 5% crop and fallow; 14% pasture, 6% forest, swamp, and water; 3% urban and other)

*Land boundaries:* 6,035 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 2,414 km

People
*Population:* 29,506,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Colombian(s); adjective—Colombian

*Ethnic divisions:* 58% mestizo, 20% Caucasian, 14% mulatto, 4% black, 3% mixed black-Indian, 1% Indian

*Religion:* 95% Roman Catholic

*Language:* Spanish

*Literacy:* 81%

*Labor force:* 9 million (1982); 53% services, 26% agriculture, 21% industry (1980); 14% official unemployment (1984)

*Organized labor:* 1,418,321 members (1982)

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Colombia

*Type:* republic; executive branch dominates government structure

*Capital:* Bogotá

*Political subdivisions:* 22 departments, 3 intendancies, 5 commissariats, Bogotá Special District

*Legal system:* based on Spanish law; religious courts regulate marriage and divorce; constitution decreed in 1886, amendments codified in 1946 and 1968; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 30 July

*Branches:* President, bicameral legislature (Parliament—Senate, House of Representatives), judiciary

*Government leader:* Belisario BETANCUR Cuartas, President (since August 1982)

*Suffrage:* age 18 and over

*Elections:* every fourth year; last presidential election held in May 1982; last congressional election March 1982; municipal and departmental elections every two years, last held in March 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* Liberal Party—leadership currently undergoing changes, with eight congressmen sharing plural leadership; main dissident faction is headed by Luis Carlos Galán; Conservative Party—Alvaro Gómez Hurtado and Misael Pastrana Borrero head the two principal wings united behind current President Belisario Betancur, who leads a small faction; Communist Party (PCC), Gilberto Vieira White; Communist Party/Marxist-Leninist (PCC/ML), Maoist orientation

*Voting strength:* (1982 presidential election) Belisario Betancur 46.8%, Alfonso Lopéz Michelsen 40.7%, Luis Carlos Galán 11.1%, Gerardo Molina 1.2%, other 1.2%; 49% abstention

*Communists:* 10,000-12,000 members est.

*Member of:* FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, LAIA and Andean Sub-Regional Group, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

**Economy**
*GNP:* $48 billion (1984 est.); $1,660 per capita (1984); 69% private consumption, 26% gross investment, 9% public consumption (1982); growth rate 1.5% (1984)

*Agriculture:* main crops—coffee, rice, corn, sugarcane, marijuana, coca, plantains, bananas, cotton, tobacco

*Fishing:* catch 71,381 metric tons 1982

*Major industries:* textiles, food processing, clothing and footwear, beverages, chemicals, metal products, and cement

*Crude steel:* 391,000 metric tons produced (1980/81 est.), 14 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 8,350,000 kW capacity (1984); 26 billion kWh produced (1984), 920 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $3.0 billion (f.o.b., 1983); coffee, fuel oil, cotton, tobacco, sugar, textiles, cattle and hides, bananas, fresh cut flowers

*Imports:* $5.0 billion (c.i.f., 1983); transportation equipment, machinery, industrial metals and raw materials, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, fuels, fertilizers, paper and paper products, foodstuffs and beverages

*Major trade partners:* exports—29% US, 18% FRG, 7% Venezuela, 5% Italy, 4.5% Japan; imports—35% US, 11% Japan, 7% Venezuela, 6% FRG, 3% France, 2.5% Spain, 1% Ecuador (1983)

*Budget:* (1983) revenues, $3.9 billion; expenditures, $5.3 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 108.129 pesos=US$1 (31 October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**
*Railroads:* 3,563 km, all 0.914-meter gauge, single track

*Highways:* 75,450 km total; 9,350 km paved, 66,100 km earth and gravel surfaces

*Inland waterways:* 14,300 km, navigable by river boats

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 3,585 km; refined products, 1,350 km; natural gas, 830 km; natural gas liquids, 125 km

*Ports:* 6 major (Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, San Andrés, Santa Marta, Tumaco)

*Civil air:* 106 major transport aircraft

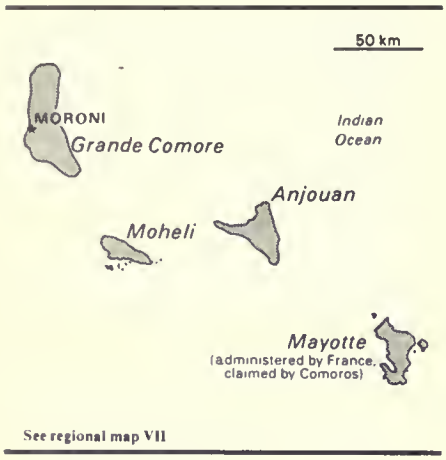
*Airfields:* 621 total, 608 usable; 61 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,660 m; 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 91 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* nationwide radio-relay system; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station with 2 antennas and 8 domestic satellite stations; 1.75 million telephones (6.0 per 100 popl.); 375 AM, 130 FM, 85 TV stations

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army of Colombia, Colombian Air Force, National Navy

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 7,646,000; 5,421,000 fit for military service; about 356,000 reach military age (18) annually

# Comoros




Land
2,171 km²; half the size of Delaware; 4 main islands; 48% cultivated, 29% uncultivated, 16% forest, 7% pasture

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 340 km

People
*Population:* 469,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.9%

*Nationality:* noun—Comoran(s); adjective—Comoran

*Ethnic divisions:* Antalote, Cafre, Makoa, Oimatsaha, Sakalava

*Religion:* 86% Sunni Muslim, 14% Roman Catholic

*Language:* Shaafi Islam (a Swahili dialect), Malagasy, French

*Literacy:* 15%

*Labor force:* 140,000 (1982); 87% agriculture, 3% government; significant unemployment

Government
*Official name:* Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros

*Type:* three of the four islands compose an independent republic, following local government's unilateral declaration of independence from France in July 1975; the other island, Mayotte, disallowed declaration and is now a French territorial community but is claimed by the Comoros

*Capital:* Moroni

*Political subdivisions:* the three islands are organized into seven regions

*Legal system:* French and Muslim law in a new consolidated code

*Branches:* presidency; 38-member legislature (Federal Assembly)

*Government leader:* Ahmed ABDALLAH ABDEREMANE, President (since October 1978)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* Abdallah Abderemane won 1984 presidential election with 99% majority; Federal Assembly elected in March 1982

*Political party:* sole legal political party is Comoran Union for Progress (UCP)

*Voting strength:* UCP holds 37 seats in the Federal Assembly

*Communists:* information not available

*Member of:* AfDB, FAO, G-77, IBRD, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy
*GNP:* $107 million (1982), about $330 per capita

*Agriculture:* food crops—rice, manioc, maize, fruits, vegetables, coconuts, cinnamon, yams; export crops—essential oils for perfumes (mainly ylang-ylang), vanilla, copra, cloves

*Major industry:* perfume distillation

*Electric power:* 5,000 kW capacity (1984); 5 million kWh produced (1984), 10 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $18 million (f.o.b., 1982); perfume oils, vanilla, copra, cloves

*Imports:* $19 million (f.o.b., 1982); rice and other foodstuffs, cement, fuels, chemicals, textiles

*Major trade partners:* France, Madagascar, FRG

*Budget:* (1982) domestic revenue, $6 million; foreign revenue, $20 million; current expenditures, $10 million; development expenditures, $3 million; extrabudgetary expenditures, $31 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 468.75 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (31 October 1984)

Communications
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 1,110 km total; approximately 406 km bituminous, remainder crushed stone or gravel

*Ports:* 1 major (Mutsamudu on Anjouan Island); 2 minor

*Civil air:* 4 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 4 total, 4 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* sparse system of radio-relay and HF radio communication stations for interisland and external communications to Madagascar and Reunion; 1,800 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 2 AM stations, 1 FM station, no TV station

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 104,000; 61,000 fit for military service

*Ships:* 1 landing craft

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1981, $2.9 million; about 16% of the central government budget

# Congo

**Land**
342,000 km²; slightly smaller than Montana; 63% dense forest or wood, 31% meadow, 4% urban or waste, 2% cultivated (est.)

*Land boundaries:* 4,514 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 200 nm

*Coastline:* 169 km

**People**
*Population:* 1,798,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Congolese (sing., pl.); adjective—Congolese or Congo

*Ethnic divisions:* about 15 ethnic groups divided into some 75 tribes, almost all Bantu; most important ethnic groups are Kongo (48%) in south, Sangha (20%) and M'Bochi (12%) in north, Teke (17%) in center; about 8,500 Europeans, mostly French

*Religion:* 48% animist, 47% Christian, 2% Muslim

*Language:* French (official); many African languages with Lingala and Kikongo most widely used

*Literacy:* over 50%

*Labor force:* about 40% of population economically active (1983); 75% agriculture, 25% commerce, industry, government; 79,100 wage earners; 40,000-60,000 unemployed

*Organized labor:* 20% of total labor force (1979 est.)

Government
*Official name:* People's Republic of the Congo

*Type:* republic; military regime established September 1968

*Capital:* Brazzaville

*Political subdivisions:* nine regions divided into districts

*Legal system:* based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1973

*National holiday:* National Day, 15 August

*Branches:* presidential executive, Council of State; judiciary; all policy made by Congolese Workers Party Central Committee and Politburo

*Government leaders:* Col. Denis SASSOU-NGUESSO, President (since 1979); Ange Edouard POUNGUI, Prime Minister (since July 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* elections for local and regional organs and the National Assembly were held in July 1979—the first elections since June 1973

*Political parties and leaders:* Congolese Workers Party (PCT) is only legal party

*Communists:* unknown number of Communists and sympathizers

*Other political or pressure groups:* Union of Congolese Socialist Youth (UJSC), Congolese Trade Union Congress (CSC), Revolutionary Union of Congolese Women (URFC), General Union of Congolese Pupils and Students (UGEEC)

*Member of:* AfDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, UDEAC, UEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
*GDP:* about $1.8 billion (1984 est.), $1,332 per capita; real growth rate 3.1% per year (1984)

*Agriculture:* cash crops—sugarcane, wood, coffee, cocoa, palm kernels, peanuts, tobacco; food crops—root crops, rice, corn, bananas, manioc, fish

*Fishing:* catch 18,934 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* crude oil, cement, sawmills, brewery, cigarettes, sugar mill, soap

*Electric power:* 175,000 kW capacity (1984); 268 million kWh produced (1984), 153 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $997.4 billion (f.o.b., 1983); oil, lumber, tobacco, veneer, plywood, coffee, cocoa

*Imports:* $607.6 million (f.o.b., 1983); machinery, transport equipment, manufactured consumer goods, iron and steel, foodstuffs, chemical products, sugar

*Major trade partners:* France, other EC countries, US

*Budget:* (1983) revenues, $717 million; current expenditures, $477 million; development expenditures, $420 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 443.15 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (August 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

## Congo *(continued)*

Communications
*Railroads:* 727 km, 1.067-meter gauge, single track

*Highways:* 11,970 km total; 555 km bituminous surface treated; 848 km gravel, laterite, 5,347 km improved earth, and 5,220 km unimproved roads

*Inland waterways:* 6,485 km navigable

*Pipelines:* crude oil 25 km

*Ports:* 1 major (Pointe-Noire)

*Civil air:* 6 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 48 total, 43 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 20 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

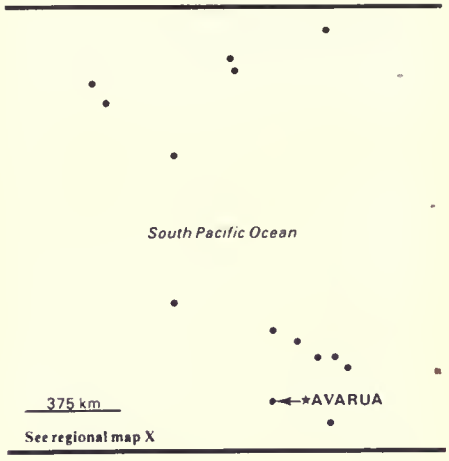
*Telecommunications:* services adequate for government use; primary network is composed of radio-relay routes and coaxial cables; key centers are Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, and Loubomo; 17,300 telephones (1.1 per 100 popl.); 3 AM stations, 1 FM station, 4 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary National People's Militia

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 398,000; 200,000 fit for military service; about 18,000 reach military age (20) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $51.5 million; about 5% of central government budget

## Cook Islands




Land
About 240 km²

Water
*Limits of territorial waters:* 3 nm

*Coastline:* about 120 km

People
*Population:* 17,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate −0.7%

*Nationality:* noun—Cook Islander(s); adjective—Cook Islander

*Ethnic divisions:* 81.3% Polynesian (full blood), 7.7% Polynesian and European, 7.7% Polynesian and other, 2.4% European, 0.9% other

*Religion:* Christian, majority of populace members of Cook Islands Christian Church

Government
*Official name:* Cook Islands

*Type:* self-governing in "free association" with New Zealand; Cook Islands Government fully responsible for internal affairs and has right at any time to move to full independence by unilateral action; New Zealand retains responsibility for external affairs, in consultation with Cook Islands Government

*Capital:* Avarua, located on Rarotonga

*Branches:* New Zealand Governor General appoints Representative to Cook Islands, who represents the Queen and the New Zealand Government; Representative appoints the Prime Minister; Parliament of 24 members, popularly elected; House of Arikis (chiefs), 15 members, appointed by Representative, an advisory body only

*Government leader:* Sir Thomas DAVIS, Prime Minister (since July 1978)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* every five years, latest in November 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* Cook Islands Party, Geoffrey Henry; Democratic Party, Thomas Davis

*Voting strength:* (1983) Parliament—Cook Islands Party, 11 seats; Democratic Party, 13 seats

*Member of:* ADB, IDA, IFC, IMF

Economy
*GDP:* $15.4 million (1977), $860 per capita (1978)

*Agriculture:* export crops include copra, citrus fruits, pineapples, tomatoes, and bananas, with subsistence crops of yams and taro

*Major industry:* fruit processing

*Electric power:* 4,750 kW capacity (1984); 15 million kWh produced (1984), 880 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $3.0 million (1977); copra, fresh and canned fruit

*Imports:* $16.8 million (1977); foodstuffs, textiles, fuels

*Major trade partners:* (1970) exports—98% New Zealand; imports—76% New Zealand, 7% Japan

*Aid:* Australia (1980-83), $2.0 million; Australia and New Zealand (1977), $6.5 million

# Costa Rica

*Government budget:* $121 million (1977)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.533 New Zealand$=US$1 (February 1984)

**Communications**
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 187 km total (1980); 35 km paved, 35 km gravel, 84 km improved earth, 33 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* none

*Ports:* 2 minor

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 6 total, 5 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* 6 AM, no FM, no TV stations; 7,000 radio receivers; 1,186 telephones (1.3 per 100 popl.)

**Land**
50,700 km²; smaller than West Virginia; 60% forest; 30% agricultural (22% meadow and pasture, 8% cultivated); 10% waste, urban, and other

*Land boundaries:* 670 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; specialized competence over living resources to 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 1,290 km

**People**
*Population:* 2,655,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Costa Rican(s); adjective—Costa Rican

*Ethnic divisions:* 96% white (including mestizo), 3% black, 1% Indian

*Religion:* 95% Roman Catholic

*Language:* Spanish (official), with Jamaican dialect of English spoken around Puerto Limón

*Literacy:* 93%

*Labor force:* 891,000 (1982 est.); 40.4% industry and commerce, 32.6% agriculture, 25% government and services, 2% other; 9.5% unemployment (1984 official); 15% unemployment (1984 unofficial)

*Organized labor:* about 13.8% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Costa Rica

*Type:* democratic republic

*Capital:* San José

*Political subdivisions:* 7 provinces divided into 80 cantons and districts

*Legal system:* based on Spanish civil law system; constitution adopted 1949; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Costa Rica; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 15 September

*Branches:* executive—President (head of government and chief of state), elected for a single four-year term; two vice presidents; legislative—57-delegate unicameral Legislative Assembly elected at four-year intervals; judiciary—Supreme Court of Justice (17 magistrates elected by Legislative Assembly at eight-year intervals)

*Government leader:* Luis Alberto MONGE Alvarez, President (since May 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal and compulsory age 18 and over

*Elections:* every four years; last, February 1982

*Political parties and leaders:* National Liberation Party (PLN), Luis Alberto Monge, Daniel Oduber, José "Pepe" Figueres; National Movement (MN), Mario Echandi; new United Social Christian Party (PUSC) comprised of the four Unity Coalition (UNIDAD) parties—Democratic Renovation Party (PRD), Oscar Aguilar Bulgarelli; Christian

Democratic Party (PDC), Rafael Grillo Rivera; Republican Calderonista Party (PRC), Rafael Angel Calderón Fournier; Popular Union Party (PUP), Cristián Tallenbach Iglesias; three Marxist parties plus another nonregistered leftist party—Popular Vanguard Party (PVP), Humberto Vargas Carbonell; New Republic Movement (MNR), Sergio Erick Ardón; Socialist Party (PS), Alvaro Montero Mejía; Peoples' Party of Costa Rica (PPC), Manuel Mora Valverde; others—National Defense Party, J. Francisco Herrera Romero; National Republican Party, Ronaldo Rodríguez Varela; Radical Democratic Party (PRD), Juan José Echeverría Brealey

*Voting strength:* (1982 election) PLN, 33 seats; UNIDAD, 18 seats; PVP, 2 seats; PS, 1 seat; MNR, 1 seat; MN, 1 seat; other, 1 seat

*Communists:* 10,000 members and sympathizers

*Other political or pressure groups:* Costa Rican Confederation of Democratic Workers (CCTD; Liberation Party affiliate), Confederated Union of Workers (CUT; Communist Party affiliate), Chamber of Coffee Growers, National Association for Economic Development (ANFE), Free Costa Rica Movement (MCRL; rightwing militants), National Association of Educators (ANDE)

*Member of:* CACM, Central American Democratic Community, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAMUCAR (Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line—Naviera Multinacional del Caribe), OAS, ODECA, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

## Economy

*GDP:* $3.3 billion (1983 est.), $1,308 per capita; 65% private consumption, 15% public consumption, 23% gross domestic investment, 4% net foreign balance (1981); 0% real growth rate (1983 est.)

*Agriculture:* main products—coffee, bananas, sugarcane, rice, corn, cocoa, livestock products

*Fishing:* catch 10,902 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* food processing, textiles and clothing, construction materials, fertilizer

*Electric power:* 820,000 kW capacity (1984); 2.7 billion kWh produced (1984), 1,040 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $900 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); coffee, bananas, beef, sugar, cacao

*Imports:* $900 million (c.i.f., 1984 est.); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs, fertilizer

*Major trade partners:* exports—35% US, 27% CACM, 10% FRG; imports—36% US, 17% CACM, 12% Japan, 4% FRG (1980)

*Aid:* economic bilateral commitments—US authorized (FY70-83), including Ex-Im, $430 million, other Western countries ODA and OOF (1970-82) $241 million, Communist countries (1971-83) $27 million; military commitments—US (FY70-83), $12 million

*Budget:* (1983) $321 million total revenues, $321 million; total expenditures including debt amortization, $544 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 44.25 colones=US$1 (November 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

## Communications

*Railroads:* 700 km total, all 1.067-meter gauge; 243 km electrified

*Highways:* 15,400 km total; 7,030 km paved, 7,010 km gravel, 1,360 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* about 730 km, seasonally navigable

*Pipelines:* refined products, 176 km

*Ports:* 1 major (Limón), 4 secondary (Caldera, Golfito, Moin, Puntarenas)

*Civil air:* 9 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 230 total, 224 usable; 27 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 10 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* very good domestic telephone service; 265,900 telephones (11 per 100 popl.); connection into Central American microwave net; 55 AM, 46 FM, 14 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

## Defense Forces

*Branches:* Civil Guard, Rural Assistance Guard

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 711,000; 483,000 fit for military service; about 32,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Supply:* dependent on imports from US

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $18.3 million for Ministry of Public Security, including the Civil Guard; about 2.8% of total central government budget; $18.8 million for Ministry of Government; 2.9% of total central government budget

# Cuba

See regional map III

**Land**
114,471 km²; nearly as large as Pennsylvania; 35% cultivated; 30% meadow and pasture; 20% waste, urban, or other; 15% forest

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 3,735 km

**People**
*Population:* 10,105,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Cuban(s); adjective—Cuban

*Ethnic divisions:* 51% mulatto, 37% white, 11% black, 1% Chinese

*Religion:* at least 85% nominally Roman Catholic before Castro assumed power

*Language:* Spanish

*Literacy:* 96%

*Labor force:* 3.0 million in 1982; 28% services, 21% industry, 20% agriculture, 11% commerce, 9% construction, 7% transportation and communication, 4% other

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Cuba

*Type:* Communist state

*Capital:* Havana

*Political subdivisions:* 14 provinces and 169 municipalities

*Legal system:* based on Spanish and American law, with large elements of Communist legal theory; Fundamental Law of 1959 replaced constitution of 1940; a new constitution was approved at the Cuban Communist Party's First Party Congress in December 1975 and by a popular referendum, which took place on 15 February 1976; portions of the new constitution were put into effect on 24 February 1976, by means of a Constitutional Transition Law, and the entire constitution became effective on 2 December 1976; legal education at Universities of Havana, Oriente, and Las Villas; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Anniversary of the Revolution, 1 January

*Branches:* executive; legislature (National Assembly of the People's Power); controlled judiciary

*Government leader:* Fidel CASTRO Ruz, President (since January 1959)

*Suffrage:* universal, but not compulsory, over age 16

*Elections:* National People's Assembly (indirect election) every five years; election held November 1981

*Political parties and leaders:* Cuban Communist Party (PCC), First Secretary Fidel Castro Ruz, Second Secretary Raúl Castro Ruz

*Communists:* approx. 400,000 party members

*Member of:* CEMA, ECLA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB (nonparticipant), IAEA, ICAO, IFAD, ICO, IHO, ILO, IMO, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, NAMUCAR (Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line—Naviera Multinacional del Caribe), OAS (nonparticipant), PAHO, Permanent Court of Arbitration, Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

**Economy**
*GNP:* $14.9 billion in 1974 dollars (1982 est.); $1,534 per capita in 1974 dollars (1982 est.); real growth rate 1.4% (1982 est.)

*Agriculture:* main crops—sugar, tobacco, rice, potatoes, tubers, citrus fruits, coffee

*Fishing:* catch 195,000 metric tons (1982); exports $122 million (1983 est.)

*Major industries:* sugar milling, petroleum refining, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, paper and wood products, metals, cement

*Shortages:* spare parts for transportation and industrial machinery, consumer goods

*Crude steel:* 363,700 metric tons produced (1983); 37 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 3,360,000 kW capacity (1984); 10.42 billion kWh produced (1984), 1,043 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $6.4 billion (f.o.b., 1983); sugar, nickel, shellfish, tobacco, coffee

*Imports:* $7.2 billion (c.i.f., 1983); capital goods, industrial raw materials, food, petroleum

*Major trade partners:* exports—70% USSR, 16% other Communist countries; imports 68% USSR, 19% other Communist countries (1983)

*Aid:* from US (FY46-61), $41.5 million (loans $37.5 million, grants $4.0 million); economic aid (1960-78) from USSR, $5.7 billion in economic credit and $11.0 billion in subsidies; military assistance from the USSR (1959-78), $1.6 billion

*Budget:* $11.9 billion (1983)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 0.8772 peso=US$1 (30 June 1984)

## Cuba *(continued)*

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* 14,925 km total; Cuba National Railways operates 5,295 km of 1.435-meter gauge track; 199 km electrified; 9,630 km of sugar plantation lines of 0.914-1.435-meter gauge

*Highways:* approximately 21,000 km total; 9,000 km paved, 12,000 km gravel and earth surfaced

*Inland waterways:* 240 km

*Pipelines:* natural gas, 80 km

*Ports:* 8 major (including US Naval Base at Guantanamo), 40 minor

*Civil air:* 47 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 204 total, 195 usable; 64 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Revolutionary Armed Forces, Ground Forces, Revolutionary Navy, Air and Air Defense Force, Ministry of Interior Special Troops, Border Guard Troops

*Military manpower:* eligible 15-49, 5,517,000; of the 2,765,000 males 15-49, 1,737,000 are fit for military service; of the 2,752,000 females 15-49, 1,705,000 are fit for military service; 117,000 males and 114,000 females reach military age (17) annually

## Cyprus

See regional map VI

### Land

9,251 km²; smaller than Connecticut; 60% arable (including permanent crop); 25% waste, urban areas, and other; 15% forest pasture

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm

*Coastline:* approximately 648 km

### People

*Population:* 670,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.3%

*Nationality:* noun—Cypriot(s); adjective—Cypriot

*Ethnic divisions:* 78% Greek; 18% Turkish; 4% Armenian, Maronite, and other

*Religion:* 78% Greek Orthodox; 18% Muslim; 4% Maronite, Armenian, Apostolic, and other

*Language:* Greek, Turkish, English

*Literacy:* about 89%

*Greek Sector labor force:* 240,900 (1982); 42% services, 33% industry, 22% agriculture; 3.1% unemployed

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of Cyprus

*Type:* republic; a disaggregation of the two ethnic communities inhabiting the island began after the outbreak of communal strife in 1963; this separation was further solidified following the Turkish invasion of the island in July 1974, which gave the Turkish Cypriots de facto control over the northern 37 percent of the republic; Greek Cypriots control the only internationally recognized government; on 15 November 1983, Turkish Cypriot "President" Rauf Denktash declared independence and the formation of a "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus," which has been recognized only by Turkey; both sides publicly call for the resolution of intercommunal differences and creation of a new federal system of government

*Capital:* Nicosia

*Political subdivisions:* 6 administrative districts

*Legal system:* based on common law, with civil law modifications; negotiations to create the basis for a new or revised constitution to govern the island and relations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots have been held intermittently

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 1 October

*Branches:* currently the Government of Cyprus has effective authority over only the Greek Cypriot community; headed by President of the Republic and comprising Council of Ministers, House of Representatives, and Supreme Court; Turkish Cypriots declared their own "constitution" and governing bodies within the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" in 1975; "state" renamed "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" in 1983; the Turkish Cypriots are drafting a new constitution for the Turkish sector and preparing for elections for a new executive and legislature

*Government leaders:* Spyros KYPRIANOU, President (since August 1977); Turkish Sector—Rauf DENKTASH, "President" (since February 1975)

*Suffrage:* universal age 21 and over

*Elections:* officially every five years (last presidential election held in February 1983); parliamentary elections held in May 1981; Turkish sector "presidential" elections last held in June 1981; "Constituent Assembly" appointed in late 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* Greek Cypriot—Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL; Communist Party), Ezekias Papaioannou; Democratic Rally (DESY), Glafkos Clerides; Democratic Party (DEKO), Spyros Kyprianou; United Democratic Union of the Center (EDEK), Vassos Lyssarides; Turkish sector—National Unity Party (NUP), Dervis Eroglu; Communal Liberation Party (CLP), Ismail Bozkurt; Republican Turkish Party (RTP), Ozker Ozgur; other minor parties

*Voting strength:* in the 1983 presidential election, incumbent Spyros Kyprianou retained his position by winning 56% of the vote; in the 1981 parliamentary election, the pro-Western Democratic Rally and Communist AKEL each received 12 of the 35 seats; Kyprianou's center-right Democratic Party received eight seats; and socialist EDEK won three seats; in 1981 "presidential" elections in the Turkish Cypriot sector, Rauf Denktash won with 52 percent of the vote

*Communists:* about 12,000

*Other political or pressure groups:* United Democratic Youth Organization (EDON; Communist controlled); Union of Cyprus Farmers (EKA; Communist controlled); Cyprus Farmers Union (PEK; pro-West); Pan-Cyprian Labor Federation (PEO; Communist controlled); Confederation of Cypriot Workers (SEK; pro-West); Federation of Turkish Cypriot Labor Unions (Turk-Sen); Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions (Dev-Is)

*Member of:* Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO; Turkish Federated State of Cyprus OIC (observer)

Economy

*GDP:* $2.1 billion (1983), $3,213 per capita; 1983 est. real growth rate 2.6%

*Turkish Sector GDP:* $206.3 million (1982 est.), $1,361 per capita

*Agriculture:* main crops—potatoes and other vegetables, grapes, citrus fruit, wheat, carob beans, olives

*Major industries:* mining (iron pyrites, gypsum, asbestos), manufactures principally for local consumption—beverages, footwear, clothing, cement

*Electric power:* 620,000 kW capacity (1984); 1.415 billion kWh produced (1984), 2,137 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $495.4 million (f.o.b., 1983); principal items—food and beverages, including citrus, raisins, potatoes, wine; also cement and clothing

*Turkish Sector exports:* $39.5 million (f.o.b., 1982); principal items—citrus fruits, potatoes, metal pipes, pyrites

*Imports:* $1.221 billion (c.i.f., 1983); principal items manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, fuels, food

*Turkish Sector imports:* $119.9 million (c.i.f., 1982); principal items—foodstuffs, raw materials, fuels, machinery

*Major trade partners:* imports (1983)—13.6% UK, 10.9% Japan, 9.7% Italy, 8.1% FRG, 6.5% Iraq; exports (1983)—16.4% UK, 13.7% Saudi Arabia, 8.4% Syria, 5.3% Libya, 4.0% USSR

*Turkish Sector major trade partners:* imports (1982)—42% EC, 41% Turkey, 4% Japan, 1% US; exports (1982)—67% EC, 18% Turkey, 5% Syria, 3% UAE, 3% Saudi Arabia

*Budget:* (1983) revenues, $491.3 million; expenditures, $645.4 million; deficit, $154.1 million

*Turkish Sector budget:* (1982) revenues, $49.2 million; expenditures, $63.9 million; deficit, $14.7 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* .63 Cyprus pound=US$1 (October 1984)

*Turkish Sector monetary conversion rate:* 225.46 Turkish liras=US$1 (1983 average)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 10,778 km total; 5,169 km bituminous surface treated; 5,609 km gravel, crushed stone, and earth

*Ports:* 3 major (Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol), 1 secondary (Vasilikos) under construction, 6 minor; Famagusta under Turkish Cypriot control

*Civil air:* 8 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 14 total, 13 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* moderately good telecommunication system in both Greek Turkish sectors; 150,000 telephones (20 per 100 popl.); 10 AM, 6 FM, and 30 TV stations; tropospheric scatter circuits to Greece and Turkey; 3 submarine coaxial cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite antenna and 1 Indian Ocean antenna

Defense Forces

*Branches:* Cyprus National Guard; Turkish sector—Turkish Cypriot Security Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 181,000; 126,000 fit for military service; about 5,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $66 million; about 10.4% of central government budget

## Czechoslovakia

See regional map V

### Land

127,870 km²; the size of New York; 60% arable, 35% forest, 14% other agricultural, 9% other

*Land boundaries:* 3,540 km

### People

*Population:* 15,503,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.3%

*Nationality:* noun—Czechoslovak(s); adjective—Czechoslovak

*Ethnic divisions:* 64.3% Czech, 30.5% Slovak, 3.8% Hungarian, 0.4% German, 0.4% Polish, 0.3% Ukrainian, 0.1% Russian, 0.2% other (Jewish, Gypsy)

*Religion:* 77% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, 2% Orthodox, 1% other

*Language:* Czech and Slovak (official), Hungarian

*Literacy:* 99%

*Labor force:* 7.8 million; 38.1% industry; 12.5% agriculture; 49.4% construction, communications, and other (1982)

### Government

*Official name:* Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (CSSR)

*Type:* Communist state

*Capital:* Prague

*Political subdivisions:* 2 ostensibly separate and nominally autonomous republics (Czech Socialist Republic and Slovak Socialist Republic); 7 regions (kraj) in Czech lands, 3 regions in Slovakia; republic capitals of Prague and Bratislava have regional status

*Legal system:* civil law system based on Austrian-Hungarian codes, modified by Communist legal theory; revised constitution adopted 1960, amended in 1968 and 1970; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Charles University School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Liberation Day, 9 May

*Branches:* executive—President (elected by Federal Assembly), Cabinet (appointed by President); legislative (Federal Assembly; elected directly—House of Nations, House of the People), Czech and Slovak National Councils (also elected directly) legislate on limited area of regional matters; judiciary, Supreme Court (elected by Federal Assembly); entire governmental structure dominated by Communist Party

*Government leaders:* Gustáv HUSÁK, President (since 1975); Lubomír ŠTROUGAL, Premier (since 1970)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* governmental bodies and president every five years (last election June 1981)

*Dominant political party and leader:* Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC), Gustáv Husák, General Secretary (since 1969); Communist Party of Slovakia (KSS) has status of "provincial KSC organization"

*Voting strength:* (1981 election) 99.96% for Communist-sponsored single slate

*Communists:* 1.6 million party members and candidate members (August 1984)

*Other political groups:* puppet parties—Czechoslovak Socialist Party, Czechoslovak People's Party, Slovak Freedom Party, Slovak Revival Party

*Member of:* CEMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, ICO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMO, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

### Economy

*GNP:* $147.1 billion in 1982 (in 1982 dollars), $9,550 per capita; 1982 real growth rate 0.5%

*Agriculture:* diversified agriculture; main crops—wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, hogs, cattle, horses; net food importer—meat, wheat, vegetable oils, fresh fruits and vegetables

*Major industries:* iron and steel, machinery and equipment, cement, sheet glass, motor vehicles, armaments, chemicals, ceramics, wood, paper products

*Shortages:* ores, crude oil

*Crude steel:* 15.0 million metric tons produced (1983), 974 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 19,800,000 kW capacity (1984); 78.578 billion kWh produced (1984), 5,080 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $16.265 billion (f.o.b., 1982); 54% machinery, equipment; 17% manufactured consumer goods; 15% fuels, raw materials, metals; 7% foods, food products, live animals, forestry (1982)

*Imports:* $16.219 billion (f.o.b., 1982); 39% fuels, raw materials, metals; 33% machinery, equipment; 14% foods, food products, live animals, forestry; 5% manufactured consumer goods (1980)

*Major trade partners:* USSR, GDR, Poland, Hungary, FRG, Yugoslavia, Austria, Bulgaria, Romania; $32,484 million (1982); 71% with Communist countries, 29% with non-Communist countries (1982)

# Denmark

*Monetary conversion rate:* 6.45 koronas=US$1 (October 1983)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

*NOTE:* foreign trade figures were converted at the rate of 6.9 koronas=US$1 (January 1982)

Communications
*Railroads:* 13,142 km total; 12,883 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 102 km 1.524-meter broad gauge, 157 km 0.750- and 0.760-meter narrow gauge; 2,866 km double track; 3,171 km electrified; government owned (1982)

*Highways:* 73,881 km total; 60,582 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 13,299 km gravel, crushed stone (1982)

*Inland waterways:* 475 km (1982)

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 1,448 km; refined products, 1,500 km; natural gas, 7,000 km

*Freight carried:* rail—288.7 million metric tons, 71.6 billion metric ton/km (1982); highway 1,281.2 million metric tons, 20.9 billion metric ton/km (1982); waterway 11.4 million metric tons, 3.8 billion metric ton/km (excluding international transit traffic) (1982)

*Ports:* no maritime ports; outlets are Gdynia, Gdansk, and Szczecin in Poland; Rijeka and Koper in Yugoslavia; Hamburg, FRG; Rostock, GDR; principal river ports are Prague, Decin, Komarno, Bratislava (1979)

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Czechoslovak People's Army, Frontier Guard, Air and Air Defense Forces

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 3,798,000; 2,924,000 fit for military service; 110,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, 24.6 billion koronas, 7.6% of total budget

See regional map V

Land
43,076 km² (exclusive of Greenland and Faroe Islands); the size of Massachusetts and New Hampshire combined; 64% arable, 11% forest, 8% meadow and pasture, 17% other

*Land boundaries:* 68 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 3,379 km

People
*Population:* 5,109,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate −0.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Dane(s); adjective—Danish

*Ethnic divisions:* Scandinavian, Eskimo, Faroese, German

*Religion:* 97% Evangelical Lutheran, 2% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 1% other

*Language:* Danish, Faroese, Greenlandic (an Eskimo dialect); small German-speaking minority

*Literacy:* 99%

*Labor force:* 2,700,000 (1983 average); 34.1% social services; 21% manufacturing; 13.3% commerce; 8.2% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 7.9% construction; 7.0% banking and business services; 6.8% transportation; 9.2% unemployment rate

*Organized labor:* 65% of labor force

Government
*Official name:* Kingdom of Denmark

*Type:* constitutional monarchy

*Capital:* Copenhagen

*Political subdivisions:* 14 counties, 277 communes, 88 towns

*Legal system:* civil law system; constitution adopted 1953; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Copenhagen and Århus; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* birthday of the Queen, 16 April

*Branches:* legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Folketing); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 2 superior courts, 106 lower courts

*Government leaders:* MARGRETHE II, Queen (since January 1972); Poul SCHLÜTER, Prime Minister (since September 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 21

*Elections:* on call of prime minister but at least every four years (last election 10 January 1984)

*Political parties and leaders:* Social Democratic, Anker Jørgensen; Liberal, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen; Conservative, Poul Schlüter; Radical Liberal, Niels Helveg Petersen; Socialist People's, Gert Petersen; Communist, Jorgen Jensen; Left Socialist, Preben Wilnjelm; Center Democratic, Erhard Jakobsen; Christian People's, Christian Christensen; Justice, Poul Gerhard Kristiansen; Trade and Industry Party, Asger J. Lindinger; Progress Party also known now

as Free Democratic Party, Mogens Glistrup); Socialist Workers Party, no chairman; Communist Workers' Party (KAP), Benito Scocozza

*Voting strength:* (1984 election) 31.6% Social Democratic, 23.4% Conservative, 12.1% Liberal, 11.5% Socialist People's, 5.5% Radical Liberal, 4.6% Center Democratic, 3.6% Progress, 2.7% Christian People's, 2.6% Left Socialist, 1.5% Justice, 0.7% Communist, 0.2% others

*Member of:* ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ELDO (observer), EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB, Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

*GNP:* $56.4 billion (1983), $11,026 per capita; 56% private consumption, 12.4% private investment, 28% government consumption, 3% government investment; 0.6% net exports of goods and services; 1983 growth rate, 2.5%

*Agriculture:* highly intensive, specializes in dairying and animal husbandry; main crops—cereals, root crops; food imports—oilseed, grain, animal feedstuffs

*Fishing:* catch 1.93 million metric tons (1982), exports $750 million, imports $295 million (1981)

*Major industries:* food processing, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, electronics, transport equipment, metal products, bricks and mortar, furniture and other wood products

*Crude steel:* 0.6 million metric tons produced (1981), 117 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 9,119,000 kW capacity (1984); 21.873 billion kWh produced (1984), 4,279 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $16.0 billion (f.o.b., 1983); principal items—meat, dairy products, industrial machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, transport equipment, fish, furs, furniture

*Imports:* $16.3 billion (c.i.f., 1983); principal items—industrial machinery, transport equipment, petroleum, textile fibers and yarns, iron and steel products, chemicals, grain and feedstuffs, wood and paper

*Major trade partners:* 1982 exports—47.7% EC, 17.4% FRG, 14.1% UK, 10.9% Sweden, 6.5% Norway, 6% US

*Aid:* donor—economic aid commitments (ODA and OOF) $2.7 billion (1970-82)

*Budget:* (1984) expenditures, $24.8 billion; revenues, $18.5 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 10.8 kroner=US$1 (November 1984 average)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year, beginning 1 January

Communications

*Railroads:* 2,770 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; Danish State Railways (DSB) operate 2,120 km (1,999 km rail line and 121 km rail ferry services); 97 km electrified, 730 km double tracked; 650 km of standard gauge lines are privately owned and operated

*Highways:* approximately 66,482 km total; 64,551 km concrete, bitumen, or stone block; 1,931 km gravel, crushed stone, improved earth

*Inland waterways:* 417 km

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 110 km; refined products, 418 km; natural gas, 421 km

*Ports:* 10 major, 50 minor

*Civil air:* 58 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 132 total, 117 usable; 24 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* excellent telephone, telegraph, and broadcast services; 3.59 million telephones (70.6 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 46 FM, 38 TV stations; 14 submarine coaxial cables; satellite earth station for domestic service

Defense Forces

*Branches:* Royal Danish Army, Royal Danish Navy, Royal Danish Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,315,000; 1,108,000 fit for military service; 41,000 reach military age (20) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $1.4 billion; 6.8% of central government budget

# Djibouti

**Land**
22,000 km²; about the size of New Hampshire; 89% desert waste, 10% permanent pasture, less than 1% cultivated

*Land boundaries:* 517 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 314 km (includes offshore islands)

**People**
*Population:* 297,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.6%

*Nationality:* noun—Djiboutian(s); adjective—Djiboutian

*Ethnic divisions:* 60% Somali (Issa); 35% Afar, 5% French, Arab, Ethiopian, and Italian

*Religion:* 94% Muslim, 6% Christian

*Language:* French (official), Somali and Afar widely used

*Literacy:* 20%

*Labor force:* a small number of semiskilled laborers at port

*Organized labor:* some 3,000 railway workers organized

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Djibouti

*National holiday:* 27 June

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Djibouti

*Political subdivisions:* 5 cercles (districts)

*Legal system:* based on French civil law system, traditional practices, and Islamic law; partial constitution ratified January 1981 by National Assembly

*Branches:* legislative—65-member parliament (National Assembly), executive, judiciary

*Government leader:* HASSAN Gouled Aptidon, President (since June 1977)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* Parliament elected May 1982

*Political parties and leaders:* Peoples Progress Assembly (RPP), Hassan Gouled Aptidon

*Communists:* possibly a few sympathizers

*Member of:* AfDB, Arab League, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

**Economy**
*GDP:* $369 million (1983); per capita income $1,168 (1983)

*Agriculture:* livestock; limited commercial crops, including fruit and vegetables

*Major industries:* transit trade, port, railway, services; live cattle and sheep exports to Saudi Arabia; secondary services to French military

*Electric power:* 50,000 kW capacity (1984); 88 million kWh produced (1984), 304 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $108 million (f.o.b., 1983); hides and skins and transit of coffee; a large portion consists of reexports to foreign residents of Djibouti

*Imports:* $179 million (f.o.b., 1983); almost all domestically needed goods—foods, machinery, transport equipment

*Budget:* (1983) revenues, $118 million; grants, $27 million; current expenditures, $120 million; development expenditures, $32 million; extrabudgetary expenditures, $21 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 177.67 Djibouti francs=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**
*Railroads:* the Ethiopian-Djibouti railroad extends for 97 km through Djibouti

*Highways:* 2,800 km total; 279 km bituminous surface, 229 km improved earth, 2,292 km unimproved earth

*Ports:* 1 major (Djibouti)

*Civil air:* 1 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 12 total, 11 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

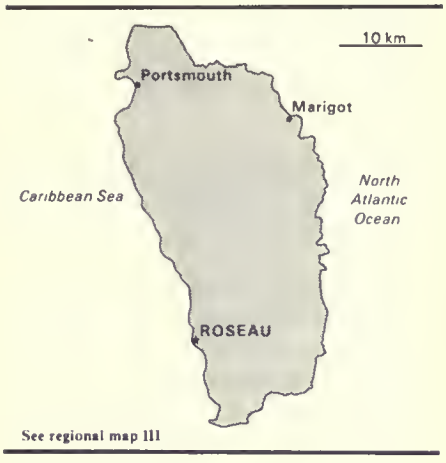
*Telecommunications:* fair system of urban facilities in Djibouti and radio-relay stations at outlying places; 6,400 telephones (1.8 per 100 popl.); 2 AM stations, 1 FM station, 1 TV station; 1 Indian Ocean satellite ground station

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force; paramilitary National Security Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, about 64,000; about 38,000 fit for military service

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $27.8 million; about 22% of central government budget

## Dominica




### Land
752.7 km²; about one-fourth the size of Rhode Island; 67% forest; 24% arable; 2% pasture; 7% other

### Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (200 nm fishing zone; 20 nm economic zone)

*Coastline:* 148 km

### People
*Population:* 74,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate −0.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Dominican(s); adjective—Dominican

*Ethnic divisions:* mostly black; some Carib-Indians

*Religion:* 80% Roman Catholic; Anglican, Methodist

*Language:* English (official); French patois widely spoken

*Literacy:* about 95%

*Labor force:* 23,000; 40% agriculture, 32% industry and commerce, 28% services; 15-20% unemployment

*Organized labor:* 25% of the labor force

### Government
*Official name:* Commonwealth of Dominica

*Type:* independent state within Commonwealth recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

*Capital:* Roseau

*Political subdivisions:* 10 parishes

*Legal system:* based on English common law; three local magistrate courts and the British Caribbean Court of Appeals

*Branches:* legislative, 11-member popularly elected unicameral House of Assembly; executive, Cabinet headed by Prime Minister; judicial, magistrate's courts and regional court of appeals

*Government leader:* (Mary) Eugenia CHARLES, Prime Minister (since July 1980); Clarence Augustus SEIGNORET, President (since December 1983)

*Suffrage:* universal adult suffrage at age 18

*Elections:* every five years; most recent 21 July 1980

*Political parties and leaders:* Labor Party of Dominica (LPD), Michael Douglas; Dominica Freedom Party (DFP), (Mary) Eugenia Charles

*Voting strength:* (1980 election) House of Assembly seats—DFP 17, LPD 2, independent 2

*Communists:* negligible

*Other political or pressure groups:* Dominica Liberation Movement (DLM), a small leftist group

*Member of:* CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT (de facto), G-77, IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, OAS, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

### Economy
*GNP:* $56.4 million (1983), $762 per capita; 1981 real growth rate, 8%

*Agriculture:* bananas, citrus, coconuts, cocoa, essential oils

*Major industries:* agricultural processing, tourism, soap and other coconut-based products, cigars

*Electric power:* 7,000 kW capacity (1984); 16 million kWh produced (1984), 216 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $24.7 million (1982); bananas, coconuts, lime juice and oil, cocoa, reexports

*Imports:* $48.5 million (1982); machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, manufactured articles, cement

*Major trade partners:* exports—US, UK, other EC, other CARICOM countries

*Aid:* economic—bilateral ODA and OOF (1970-80), from Western (non-US) countries, $22.6 million; no military aid

*Budget:* revenues, $32 million; expenditures, $40 million (1982)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

### Communications
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 750 km total; 370 km paved, 380 km gravel and earth

*Ports:* 1 major (Roseau), 1 minor (Portsmouth)

*Civil air:* unknown number of major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* 4,600 telephones in fully automatic network (5.6 per 100 popl.); VHF and UHF link to St. Lucia; new SHF links to Martinique and Guadeloupe; 3 AM stations, 1 FM station, 1 TV station

### Defense Forces
*Branches:* Royal Dominica Police Force

## Dominican Republic

See regional map III

### Land

48,734 km²; the size of New Hampshire and Vermont combined; 45% forest, 20% built on or waste, 17% meadow and pasture, 14% cultivated, 4% fallow

*Land boundaries:* 361 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 6 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 1,288 km

### People

*Population:* 6,588,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.7%

*Nationality:* noun—Dominican(s); adjective—Dominican

*Ethnic divisions:* 73% mixed, 16% white, 11% black

*Religion:* 95% Roman Catholic

*Language:* Spanish

*Literacy:* 68%

*Labor force:* 1.2 million; 47% agriculture, 23% industry and commerce, 16% government, 14% services

*Organized labor:* 12% of labor force

### Government

*Official name:* Dominican Republic

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Santo Domingo

*Political subdivisions:* 26 provinces and the National District

*Legal system:* based on French civil codes; 1966 constitution

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 27 February

*Branches:* President popularly elected for a four-year term; bicameral legislature (National Congress—27-seat Senate and 120-seat Chamber of Deputies elected for four-year terms); Supreme Court

*Government leader:* Salvador JORGE Blanco, President (since May 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal and compulsory, over age 18 or married, except members of the armed forces and police, who cannot vote

*Elections:* last national election May 1982; next election May 1986

*Political parties and leaders:* Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), José Francisco Peña Gómez; Reformist Social Christian Party (PRSC), Joaquín Balaguer (formed in 1984 by merger of Reformist Party and Revolutionary Social Christian Party); Dominican Liberation Party (PLD), Juan Bosch; Democratic Quisqueyan Party (PQD), Elías Wessin y Wessin; Movement of National Conciliation (MCN), Jaime Manuel Fernández González; Antireelection Movement of Democratic Integration (MIDA), Francisco Augusto Lora; National Civic Union (UCN), Guillermo Delmonte Urraca; National Salvation Movement (MSN), Luis Julián Pérez; Popular Democratic Party (PDP), Luis Homero Lajara Burgos; Dominican Communist Party (PCD), Narciso Isa Conde, central committee, legalized in 1978; Dominican Popular Movement (MPD), illegal; 12th of January National Liberation Movement (ML-12E), Plinio Matos Moquete, illegal; Communist Party of the Dominican Republic (PACOREDO), Luis Montas González, illegal; Popular Socialist Party (PSP), illegal; Anti-Imperialist Patriotic Union (UPA), Iván Rodríguez; Democratic Union (UD), Ramón Antonio Flores; Revolutionary League of Workers (LRT), Claudio Tavárez; in 1983 several leftist parties, including the Communists, joined to form the Dominican Leftist Front (FID); however, they still retain individual party structures

*Voting strength:* (1982 election) 74% voter turnout; 46.76% PRD, 39.14% PR, 9.69% PLD; 4.41% minor parties

*Communists:* an estimated 7,000 to 9,000 members in several legal and illegal factions; effectiveness limited by ideological differences and organizational inadequacies

*Member of:* FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IRC, ISO, ITU, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GNP:* $7.6 billion (1982), $1,400 per capita; real GDP growth −1.0% (1982)

*Agriculture:* main crops—sugarcane, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, rice, corn

*Major industries:* tourism, sugar processing, nickel mining, gold mining, textiles, cement

*Electric power:* 1,360,000 kW capacity (1984); 3.1 billion kWh produced (1984), 483 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $781.7 million (f.o.b., 1983); sugar, nickel, coffee, tobacco, cocoa

*Imports:* $1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1983); foodstuffs, petroleum, industrial raw materials, capital equipment

*Major trade partners:* exports—46% US, including Puerto Rico (1980); imports—45% US, including Puerto Rico (1980)

## Dominican Republic
*(continued)*

*Aid:* economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-83), from US, $599 million; ODA and OOF from other Western countries (1970-82), $210 million; military authorized from US (1970-83), $33 million

*Budget:* revenues, $1.1 billion; expenditures, $1.0 million (1983)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1 peso=US$1 (December 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 375 km total of 1.435-meter gauge, privately owned

*Highways:* 12,000 km total; 5,800 km paved, 5,600 km gravel and improved earth, 600 km unimproved

*Pipelines:* refined products, 69 km

*Ports:* 4 major (Santo Domingo, Haina, San Pedro de Macoris, Puerto Plata), 17 minor

*Civil air:* 14 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 47 total, 34 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* relatively efficient domestic system based on islandwide radio-relay network; 175,100 telephones (3 per 100 popl.); 122 AM, 62 FM, 37 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,637,000; 1,080,000 fit for military service; 82,000 reach military age (18) annually

## Ecuador

**Land**
283,561 km² (including Galapagos Islands); the size of Colorado; 55% forest; 11% cultivated, 8% meadow and pasture; 26% waste, urban, or other (excludes the Oriente and the Galapagos Islands, for which information is not available)

*Land boundaries:* 1,931 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 200 nm

*Coastline:* 2,237 km (includes Galapagos Islands)

**People**
*Population:* 8,884,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.7%

*Nationality:* noun—Ecuadorean(s); adjective—Ecuadorean

*Ethnic divisions:* 55% mestizo (mixed Indian and Spanish), 25% Indian, 10% Spanish, 10% black

*Religion:* 95% Roman Catholic (majority nonpracticing)

*Language:* Spanish (official); Indian dialects, especially Quechua

*Literacy:* 84%

*Labor force:* (1983) 2.8 million; 52% agriculture, 13% manufacturing, 7% commerce, 4% construction, 4% public administration, 16% other services and activities

*Organized labor:* less than 15% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Ecuador

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 10 August

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Quito

*Political subdivisions:* 20 provinces including Galapagos Islands

*Legal system:* based on civil law system; progressive new constitution passed in January 1978 referendum; came into effect following the installation of a new civilian government in August 1979; legal education at four state and two private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*Branches:* executive; unicameral legislature (Chamber of Representatives); independent judiciary

*Government leader:* León FEBRES-CORDERO Ribadeneyra, President (since August 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18; compulsory for literates

*Elections:* parliamentary and presidential elections held January 1984; second-stage presidential election held May 1984; government and legislature took office in August 1984; an amendment to the constitution in August 1983 changed the term of office for the president from 5 to 4 years; the 59 deputies elected by the provinces serve for 2 years; the 12 at-large deputies serve for 4 years

*Political parties and leaders:* Social Christian Party (PSC, the party of President León Febres-Cordero), center-right; Popular Democracy (DP), Osvaldo Hurtado; Christian Democratic, Julio César Trujillo; Democratic

Left (ID); Social Democratic, Rodrigo Borja; Radical Alfarist Front (FRA), Cecilia Calderón de Castro, populist; Democratic Party (PD), Francisco Huerta, center-left; Radical Liberal Party, Blasco Peñaherrera, center-right; Conservative Party, José Terán, center-right; Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP), Averroes Bucaram, populist; People, Change, and Democracy (PCD), Aquiles Rigaíl, center-left; Ecuadorean Roldocist Party (PRE), Abdala Bucaram, populist; Democratic Popular Movement (MPD), Jaime Hurtado, Communist; Revolutionary Nationalist Party (PNR), Carlos Julio Arosemena, center-right; Democratic Institutionalist Coalition, Otto Arosemena, center-right; Broad Leftist Front (FADI), René Maugé, pro-Moscow Communist

*Voting strength:* results of May 1984 presidential runoff election—León Febres-Cordero of the Social Christian Party, who headed the coalition National Reconstruction Front, 52%; Rodrigo Borja of the Democratic Left, 48%

*Communists:* Communist Party of Ecuador (PCE, pro-Moscow, René Maugé—secretary general), 6,000 members; Communist Party of Ecuador/Marxist Leninist (PCMLE, independent), 6,000 members; Revolutionary Socialist Party of Ecuador (PSRE, pro-Cuba), 100 members plus an estimated 5,000 sympathizers

*Member of:* Andean Pact, ECOSOC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, LAIA, NAM, OAS, OPEC, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

**Economy**

*GNP:* $11.3 billion (1983), $1,343 per capita; 61% private consumption, 15% public consumption, 26% gross investment, 2% foreign (1982); growth rate −3.3% (1983)

*Agriculture:* main crops—bananas, coffee, cocoa, sugarcane, corn, potatoes, rice

*Fishing:* catch 636,532 metric tons (1982); exports $210 million (1982), imports negligible

*Major industries:* food processing, textiles, chemicals, fishing, petroleum

*Electric power:* 1,716,000 kW capacity (1984); 3.4 billion kWh produced (1984), 390 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $2,365 million (f.o.b., 1983); petroleum exports $1,750 million; bananas, coffee, cocoa, fish products

*Imports:* $1,408 million (c.i.f., 1983); agricultural and industrial machinery, industrial raw materials, building supplies, chemical products, transportation and communication equipment

*Major trade partners:* exports (1982)—52% US, 25% Latin America and Caribbean, 1% Japan, 1% Italy, 1% FRG; imports (1982) 45% US, 15% Latin America and Caribbean, 12% Japan (1982)

*Aid:* economic—other Western countries (1970-82), $498 million; US (FY70-83), $250; Communist countries (1970-83), $46 million; military—US (FY70-83) $57 million

*Budget:* (1982) revenues, $1,424 million; expenditures, $2,155 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* official, 67.18 sucres=US$1; floating, 119.50 sucres=US$1 (January 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**

*Railroads:* 1,930 km total; all 1.067-meter gauge single track

*Highways:* 69,280 km total; 11,925 km paved, 24,400 km gravel, 32,955 km earth roads and tracks

*Inland waterways:* 1,500 km

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 800 km; refined products, 1,358 km

*Ports:* 3 major (Guayaquil, Manta, Puerto Bolívar, Esmeraldas), 6 minor

*Civil air:* 44 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 167 total, 166 usable; 23 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* domestic facilities generally adequate; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 290,200 telephones (3.3 per 100 popl.); 260 AM, 38 FM, 23 TV stations

**Defense Forces**

*Branches:* Ecuadorean Army, Ecuadorean Air Force, Ecuadorean Navy

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 2,029,000; 1,379,000 fit for military service; 93,000 reach military age (20) annually

*Military budget:* estimated for the fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $136.2 million; about 7.3% of the central government budget

# Egypt

**Land**
1,001,449 km²; the size of Texas and Oregon combined; 96.5% desert, waste, or urban; 2.8% cultivated (of which about 70% is multiple crop); 0.7% inland water

*Land boundaries:* approximately 2,580 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 2,450 km (1967)

**People**
*Population:* 48,305,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.6%

*Nationality:* noun—Egyptian(s); adjective—Egyptian or Arab Republic of Egypt

*Ethnic divisions:* 90% Eastern Hamitic stock; 10% Greek, Italian, Syro-Lebanese

*Religion:* (official estimate) 94% Muslim (mostly Sunni), 6% Coptic Christian and other

*Language:* Arabic (official); English and French widely understood by educated classes

*Literacy:* 40%

*Labor force:* 13.4 million; 45-50% agriculture, 13% industry, 11% trade and finance, 26% services and other; shortage of skilled labor; unemployment about 7%

*Organized labor:* 1 to 3 million

Government
*Official name:* Arab Republic of Egypt

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Cairo

*Political subdivisions:* 26 governorates

*Legal system:* based on English common law, Islamic law, and Napoleonic codes; permanent constitution written in 1971; judicial review of limited nature in Supreme Court, also in Council of State, which oversees validity of administrative decisions; legal education at Cairo University; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* National Day, 23 July

*Branches:* executive power vested in President, who appoints Cabinet; People's Assembly is principal legislative body, with Shura Council having consultative role; independent judiciary administered by Minister of Justice

*Government leaders:* Mohammed Hosni MUBARAK, President (since 1981); Kamal Hasan 'ALI, Prime Minister (since 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* regular elections to People's Assembly every five years (most recent May 1984); two-thirds of Shura Council is elected for six-year term (first elections were in September 1980) with remaining members appointed by President; presidential election every six years; last held October 1981

*Political parties and leaders:* formation of political parties must be approved by government; National Democratic Party, led by Mubarak, is the dominant party; legal opposition parties are Socialist Liberal Party, Kamal Murad; Socialist Labor Party, Ibrahim Shukri; National Progressive Unionist Grouping, Khalid Muhyi-al-Din; Umma Party, Ahmad al-Sabahi; and New Wafd Party, Fu'ad Siraj al-Din

*Communists:* approximately 500 party members

*Other political or pressure groups:* Islamic groups are illegal, but the largest one, the Muslim Brotherhood, is tolerated by the government; trade unions and professional associations are officially sanctioned

*Member of:* AAPSO, AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WPC, WSG, WTO; Egypt suspended from Arab League and OAPEC in April 1979

Economy
*GNP:* $20.0 billion (1983; based on market exchange rate of 1.23 Egyptian pounds= US$1), $437 per capita; real growth of 6% in 1982

*Agriculture:* main cash crop—cotton; other crops—rice, onions, beans, citrus fruit, wheat, corn, barley; not self-sufficient in food

*Major industries:* textiles, food processing, chemicals, petroleum, construction, cement

*Electric power:* 6,836,000 kW capacity (1984); 35.931 billion kWh produced (1984), 763 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $3.6 billion (f.o.b., 1984 est.); crude petroleum, raw cotton, cotton yarn and fabric

*Imports:* $9.4 billion (c.i.f., 1984 est.); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fertilizers, woods

*Major trade partners:* US, EC countries

*Monetary conversion rate:* official rate 0.70 Egyptian pound=US$1; official "incentive" rate 0.84 Egyptian pound=US$1; parallel or "own" exchange market rate 1.23 Egyptian pounds=US$1 (October 1983)

*Fiscal year:* July through June

### Communications

*Railroads:* 4,857 km total; 951 km double track; 25 km electrified; 4,510 km 1,435-meter standard gauge, 347 km 0.750-meter gauge

*Highways:* 47,025 km total; 12,300 km paved, 2,500 km gravel and crushed stone, 14,200 km improved earth, 18,025 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 3,360 km; Suez Canal, 195 km long, used by oceangoing vessels drawing up to 16.1 meters of water; Alexandria-Cairo waterway navigable by barges of 550-metric ton capacity; Nile and large canals by barges of 420-metric-ton capacity; Ismailia Canal by barges of 200- to 300-metric-ton capacity; secondary canals by sailing craft of 10- to 70-metric-ton capacity

*Freight carried:* Suez Canal (1983) 257 million metric tons, of which 98 million metric tons were petroleums, oils, and lubricants

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 930 km; refined products, 596 km; natural gas, 460 km

*Ports:* 4 major (Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Safaja); 15 minor; 8 petroleum, oil, and lubricant terminals

*Civil air:* 46 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 95 total, 77 usable; 63 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 44 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* system is large but still inadequate for needs; principal centers are Alexandria, Cairo, Al Mansurah, Ismailia, and Tanta; intercity connections by coaxial cable and microwave; extensive upgrading in progress; est. 600,000 telephones (1.3 per 100 popl.); 25 AM, 5 FM, 47 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 3 submarine coaxial cables; troposheric scatter to Sudan; radio-relay to Libya

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense Command

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 12,035,000; 7,848,000 fit for military service; about 495,000 reach military age (20) annually

See regional map III

### Land

21,041 km²; the size of Massachusetts; 32% crop (9% corn, 7% coffee, 5% cotton, 11% other), 31% nonagricultural, 26% meadow and pasture, 11% forest

*Land boundaries:* 515 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 200 nm

*Coastline:* 307 km

### People

*Population:* 5,072,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.8%

*Nationality:* noun—Salvadoran(s); adjective—Salvadoran

*Ethnic divisions:* 89% mestizo, 10% Indian, 1% white

*Religion:* predominantly Roman Catholic (probably 97-98%), with activity by Protestant groups throughout the country

*Language:* Spanish, Nahua (among some Indians)

*Literacy:* 65%

*Labor force:* 1.7 million (est. 1982); 25% agriculture, 16% manufacturing, 16% commerce, 13% government, 9% financial

services, 6% transportation, 15% other (1984 est.); shortage of skilled labor and large pool of unskilled labor, but manpower training programs improving situation; significant unemployment

*Organized labor:* 8% total labor force; 10% agricultural labor force; 7% urban labor force (1982)

**Government**

*Official name:* Republic of El Salvador

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* San Salvador

*Political subdivisions:* 14 departments

*Legal system:* based on Spanish law, with traces of common law; new constitution enacted in December 1983; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of El Salvador; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 15 September

*Branches:* Legislative Assembly (60 seats), Executive, Supreme Court

*Government leaders:* José Napoleón DUARTE, President (since June 1984); Rodolfo CASTILLO Claramount Vice President (since June 1984); Abraham RODRIGUEZ, First Presidential Designate (since September 1984); René FORTIN, Magaña, Second Presidential Designate (since September 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* Legislative Assembly (formerly Constituent Assembly), 28 March 1982; presidential election, 25 March 1984; presidential runoff election, 6 May 1984 (next scheduled for 1989); Legislative Assembly election scheduled for 31 March 1985

*Political parties and leaders:* Christian Democratic Party (PDC), José Napoleón Duarte; National Conciliation Party (PCN), Raúl Molina; Democratic Action (AD), René Fortín Magaña; Salvadoran Popular Party (PPS), Francisco Quiñónez; National Republican Alliance (ARENA), Maj. (Ret.) Roberto D'Aubuisson; Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party (PAISA), Roberto Escobar García

*Voting strength:* Legislative Assembly—PDC, 24 seats; ARENA, 19 seats; PAISA, 9 seats; PCN, 5 seats; AD, 2 seats; PPS, 1 seat

*Other political or pressure groups:* leftist revolutionary movement—Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU) and Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN), leadership bodies of the insurgency; Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), Armed Forces of the National Resistance (FARN), People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), Salvadoran Communist Party/Armed Forces of Liberation (PCS/FAL), and Central American Workers' Revolutionary Party (PRTC)/ Popular Liberation Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARLP); militant front organizations—Revolutionary Coordinator of Masses (CRM; alliance of front groups), Popular Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), Unified Popular Action Front (FAPU), Popular Leagues of 28 February (LP-28), National Democratic Union (UDN), and Popular Liberation Movement (MLP); Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), coalition of CRM and Democratic Front (FD), controlled by DRU; FD consists of moderate leftist groups—Independent Movement of Professionals and Technicians of El Salvador (MIPTES), National Revolutionary Move ment (MNR), and Popular Social Christian Movement (MPSC); extreme rightist vigilante organizations or death squads—Secret Anti-Communist Army (ESA); Maximiliano Hernández Brigade; Organization for Liberation From Communism (OLC)

*Labor organizations:* Federation of Construction and Transport Workers Unions (FESINCONSTRANS), independent; Salvadoran Communal Union (UCS), peasant association; General Confederation of Trade Unions (CGS); United Confederation of Workers (CUT), leftist; Popular Democratic Unity (UPD), moderate labor coalition which includes FESINCONSTRANS, UCS, and other democratic labor organizations

*Business organizations:* National Association of Private Enterprise (ANEP), conservative; Productive Alliance (AP), conservative; National Federation of Salvadoran Small Businessmen (FENAPES), conservative

*Member of:* FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, ODECA, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

**Economy**

*GDP:* $4.3 billion (1984 est.), $872 per capita

*Agriculture:* main crops—coffee, cotton, corn, sugar, beans, rice

*Fishing:* catch 12,897 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* food processing, textiles, clothing, petroleum products

*Electric power:* 700,000 kW capacity (1984); 1.7 billion kWh produced (1984), 340 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $737 million (f.o.b., 1983); coffee, cotton, sugar

*Imports:* $892 million (c.i.f., 1983); machinery, intermediate goods, petroleum, construction materials, fertilizers, foodstuffs

*Major trade partners:* exports—33% US, 15% FRG, 12% Guatemala; imports—39% US, 18% Guatemala, 9% Mexico

*Aid:* economic—authorized from US, including Ex-Im (FY70-83), $690 million; ODA and OOF committed by other Western countries (1970-82), $95 million; military—from US (FY70-83), $215 million

*Budget:* (1983) government revenues, $502 million; expenditures, $582 million

# Equatorial Guinea

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.5 colones=US$1 (February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**
*Railroads:* 602 km 0.914-meter gauge, single track

*Highways:* 10,000 km total; 1,500 km paved, 4,100 km gravel, 4,400 km improved and unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* Lempa River partially navigable

*Ports:* 2 major (Acajutla, La Unión), 1 minor

*Civil air:* 7 major transport aircraft

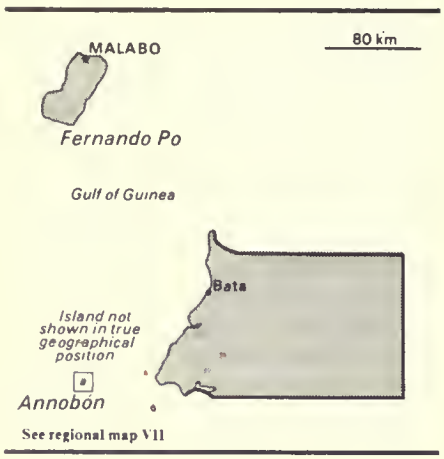
*Airfields:* 156 total, 128 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* nationwide trunk radio-relay system; connection into Central American microwave net; 100,000 telephones (2 per 100 popl.); 76 AM, 9 FM, 9 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean Satellite station

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, National Guard, National Police, Treasury Police

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,154,000; 733,000 fit for military service; 60,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* estimated for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $208 million; about 21.4% of the central government budget




Land
28,051 km²; the size of Maryland; Rio Muni, about 25,900 km², largely forest; Bioko (formerly known as Fernando Po), about 2,072 km

*Land boundaries:* 539 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm

*Coastline:* 296 km

People
*Population:* 282,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.5% Rio Muni—212,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.5%; Fernando Po—71,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Equatorial Guinean(s); adjective—Equatorial Guinean

*Ethnic divisions:* indigenous population of Bioko, primarily Bubi, some Fernandinos; of Rio Muni, primarily Fang; less than 1,000 Europeans, primarily Spanish

*Religion:* natives all nominally Christian and predominantly Roman Catholic; some pagan practices retained

*Language:* Spanish (official); pidgin English, Fang

*Literacy:* 55%

*Labor force:* most Equatorial Guineans involved in subsistence agriculture; labor shortages on plantations

Government
*Official name:* Republic of Equatorial Guinea

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Malabo

*Political subdivisions:* 3 regions; 7 provinces with appointed governors

*Legal system:* in transition; constitution approved 15 August 1982 by popular referendum; in part based on Spanish civil law and custom

*National holiday:* 12 October

*Branches:* constitution provides for president with broad powers, prime minister, unicameral legislature (Chamber of Representatives of the People) and free judiciary

*Government leader:* Col. Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO, President (since August 1979)

*Suffrage:* universal for adults

*Elections:* parliamentary elections held October 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* political parties suspended; before coup of 3 August 1979, National Unity Party of Workers (PUNT) was the sole legal party

*Communists:* no significant number of Communists but some sympathizers

*Member of:* AfDB, Conference of East and Central African States, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Economy
*GNP:* $75 million (1983); $417 per capita (Note: economy destroyed during regime of former President Masie Nguema)

## Equatorial Guinea
*(continued)*

*Agriculture:* major cash crops—Rio Muni, timber, coffee; Bioko, cocoa; main food products—rice, yams, cassava, bananas, oil palm nuts, manioc, livestock

*Major industries:* fishing, sawmilling

*Electric power:* 10,000 kW capacity (1984); 17 million kWh produced (1984), 61 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $16.9 million (1982 est.); cocoa, coffee, wood

*Imports:* $41.5 million (1982 est.); foodstuffs, chemicals and chemical products, textiles

*Major trade partner:* Spain

*Budget:* (1976) receipts, $2.8 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* ekuele replaced by Communauté Financière Africaine franc (CFA) in 1985; 479.875 CFA francs=US$1 (December 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* Rio Muni—2,460 km, including approx. 185 km bituminous, remainder gravel and earth; Bioko—300 km, including 146 km bituminous, remainder gravel and earth

*Inland waterways:* no significant waterways

*Ports:* 1 major (Malabo), 3 minor

*Civil air:* 1 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 3 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* poor system with adequate government services; international communications from Bata and Malabo to African and European countries; 2,000 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 2 AM stations, no FM stations, 1 TV station

### Defense Forces
*Branches:* Army, Navy

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 62,000; 31,000 fit for military service

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1981, $6.2 million; 21% of central government budget

## Ethiopia

### Land
1,221,900 km²; four-fifths the size of Alaska; 55% meadow and natural pasture; 10% crop and orchard; 6% forest and wood; 29% wasteland, urban, or other

*Land boundaries:* 5,198 km

### Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm; for sedentary fisheries, territorial sea extends to limit of fisheries

*Coastline:* 1,094 km (includes offshore islands)

### People
*Population:* 42,289,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.7%

*Nationality:* noun—Ethiopian(s); adjective—Ethiopian

*Ethnic divisions:* 40% Oromo, 32% Amhara and Tigrean, 9% Sidamo, 6% Shankella, 6% Somali, 4% Afar, 2% Gurage, 1% other

*Religion:* 40-45% Muslim, 35-40% Ethiopian Orthodox, 15-20% animist, 5% other

*Language:* Amharic (official), Tigrinya, Orominga, Arabic, English (major foreign language taught in schools)

*Literacy:* about 15%

*Labor force:* 90% agriculture and animal husbandry; 10% government, military, and quasi-government

*Organized labor:* All Ethiopian Trade Union formed by the government in January 1977 to represent 273,000 registered trade union members

Government
*Official name:* Socialist Ethiopia

*Type:* under military rule since September 1974; monarchy abolished in March 1975, but republic not yet declared

*Capital:* Addis Ababa

*Political subdivisions:* 14 provinces (also referred to as regional administrations)

*Legal system:* complex structure with civil, Islamic, common, and customary law influences; constitution suspended September 1974; military leaders have promised a new constitution but established no time frame for its adoption; legal education at Addis Ababa University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Popular Revolution Commemoration Day, 12 September

*Branches:* executive power exercised by the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), dominated by its chairman and small circle of associates; predominantly civilian Cabinet holds office at sufferance of military; legislature dissolved September 1974; judiciary at higher levels based on Western pattern, at lower levels on traditional pattern, without jury system in either

*Government leader:* Lt. Col. MENGISTU Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (since February 1977)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 21

*Elections:* none (January 1985)

*Political parties and leaders:* Ethiopian Workers Party (WPE) founded in September 1984; headed by Mengistu Haile-Mariam

*Communists:* government is officially Marxist-Leninist

*Other political or pressure groups:* important dissident groups include Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), and Eritrean Liberation Front/Popular Liberation Forces in Eritrea; Tigrean People's Liberation Front (TPLF) in Tigray Province; Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) in the Ogaden region

*Member of:* AfDB, ECA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICO, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
*GDP:* $5.0 billion (1983/84 est.), $119 per capita; real growth rate 3.7% (1983/84)

*Agriculture:* main crop—coffee; also grain

*Major industries:* cement, sugar refining, cotton textiles, food processing, oil refinery

*Electric power:* 412,000 kW capacity (1984); 902 million kWh produced (1984), 26 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $403 million (f.o.b., 1983/84 est.); 61% coffee, 10% hides and skins

*Imports:* $906 million (c.i.f., 1983/84)

*Major trade partners:* exports—US, FRG, Djibouti, Japan, Saudi Arabia, France, Italy; imports—USSR, Italy, FRG, Japan, UK, US

*Budget:* revenues and cash grants, $1.1 billion; current expenditures, $1.0 billion; development expenditures, $467 million (1983/84)

*External debt:* $1.0 billion, 1981/82; debt service payment, $1.3 billion outstanding (1983/84); 11.0% of exports of goods and nonfactor services (1982/83)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.07 Ethiopian birr=US$1 (31 October 1983)

*Fiscal year:* 8 July-7 July

Communications
*Railroads:* 1,089 km total; 782 km 1.000-meter gauge, of which 97 km are in Djibouti; 307 km 0.950-meter gauge

*Highways:* 44,300 km total; 3,888 km bituminous, 8,344 km gravel, 2,456 km improved earth, 29,612 km unimproved earth

*Ports:* 2 major (Aseb, Massawa)

*Civil air:* 22 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 170 total, 136 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 45 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense; paramilitary Emergency Strike Force Police

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 9,580,000; 5,146,000 fit for military service; 489,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 7 July 1984, $420.1 million; 25.1% of central government budget

# Falkland Islands
# (Islas Malvinas)

See regional map IV

*NOTE:* The possession of the Falkland Islands has been disputed by the UK and Argentina (which refers to them as the Islas Malvinas) since 1833.

**Land**
Colony—16,654 km²; about the size of Connecticut; area consists of some 200 small islands and two principal islands, East Falkland (6,680 km²) and West Falkland (5,276 km²); dependencies—South Sandwich Islands, South Georgia, and the Shag and Clerke Rocks

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm

*Coastline:* 1,288 km

**People**
*Population:* 2,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0%

*Nationality:* noun—Falkland Islander(s); adjective—Falkland Island

*Ethnic divisions:* almost totally British

*Religion:* predominantly Anglican

*Language:* English

*Literacy:* compulsory education up to age 14

*Labor force:* 1,100 (est.); est. over 95% in agriculture, mostly sheepherding

**Government**
*Official name:* Colony of the Falkland Islands

*Type:* British dependent territory

*Capital:* Stanley

*Political subdivisions:* local government is confined to capital

*Legal system:* English common law

*Branches:* Civil Commissioner (replaced governors in post—Falklands war period); shares power with local garrison commander

*Government leaders:* Rex M. HUNT, Civil Commissioner (since June 1982); Maj. Peter DE LA BILLIERE, Military Commissioner and Commander in Chief Land Forces (since June 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal adult at age 18

**Economy**
*Agriculture:* predominantly sheep farming

*Major industry:* wool processing

*Electric power:* 1,250 kW capacity (1984); 2 million kWh produced (1984), 1,100 kWh per capita

*Exports:* to UK, $5.2 million (1982); wool, hides and skins, and other

*Imports:* from UK, $8.2 million (1982); food, clothing, fuels, and machinery

*Major trade partners:* nearly all exports to the UK, also some to the Netherlands and to Japan; imports from Curaçao, Japan, and the UK

*Aid:* economic commitments—(1970-79) Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF, $24 million

*Budget:* revenues, $5 million (1982); expenditures, $4.8 million (1982)

*Monetary conversion rate:* .833 Falkland Island pound=.833 pounds sterling=US$1 (December 1984)

**Communications**
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 510 km total; 30 km paved, 80 km gravel, and 400 km unimproved earth

*Ports:* 1 major (Port Stanley), 4 minor

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 5 total, 4 usable, 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 1,200-2,439 m; 1 new airfield with permanent surface runway under construction

*Telecommunications:* government-operated radiotelephone networks providing effective service to almost all points on both islands; approximately 590 telephones (est. 30 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station; satellite station under construction

**Defense Forces**
Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

## Faroe Islands

### Land
1,340 km²; slightly larger than Rhode Island; less than 5% arable, of which only a fraction cultivated; archipelago consisting of 18 inhabited islands and a few uninhabited islets

### Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm; fishing 200 nm

*Coastline:* 764 km

### People
*Population:* 46,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Faroese (sing., pl.); adjective—Faroese

*Ethnic divisions:* homogeneous white population

*Religion:* Evangelical Lutheran

*Language:* Faroese (derived from Old Norse), Danish

*Literacy:* 99%

*Labor force:* 17,585; largely engaged in fishing, manufacturing, transportation, and commerce

### Government
*Official name:* Faroe Islands

*Type:* self-governing province within the Kingdom of Denmark; 2 representatives in Danish parliament

*Capital:* Tórshavn on the island of Streymoy

*Political subdivisions:* 7 districts, 49 communes, 1 town

*Legal system:* based on Danish law; Home Rule Act enacted 1948

*Branches:* legislative authority rests jointly with Crown, acting through appointed High Commissioner, and 32-member provincial parliament (Lagting) in matters of strictly Faroese concern; executive power vested in Crown, acting through High Commissioner, but exercised by provincial cabinet responsible to provincial parliament

*Government leaders:* MARGRETHE II, Queen (since January 1972); Atli DAM, Lagmand, Prime Minister (since December 1984); Niels BENTSEN, Danish Governor (since 1981)

*Suffrage:* universal, but not compulsory, over age 21

*Elections:* held every four years; most recent, 8 November 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* four-party ruling coalition—Social Democratic, Atli Dam; Republican, Erlendur Patursson; Home Rule, Tobjørn Poulsen; Peoples, Jógvan Sundstein

*Voting strength:* (January 1985) four-party coalition—17 of 32 seats

*Communists:* insignificant number

*Member of:* Nordic Council

### Economy
*GDP:* $369.3 million (1980), about $8,799 per capita

*Agriculture:* sheep and cattle grazing

*Fishing:* catch 248,705 metric tons (1982); exports, $162.3 million (1980)

*Major industry:* fishing

*Electric power:* 66,600 kW capacity (1984); 205 million kWh produced (1984), 4,556 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $178.7 million (f.o.b., 1980); mostly fish and fish products

*Imports:* $222.1 million (c.i.f., 1980); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, food products

*Major trade partners:* exports 21.3% Denmark, 13.4% UK, 12.4% FRG, 11.7% US (1980)

*Budget:* (FY81) expenditures, $98.8 million, revenues, $98.8 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 10.80 Danish kroner=US$1 (November 1984 average)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 200 km

*Ports:* 2 major, 8 minor

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

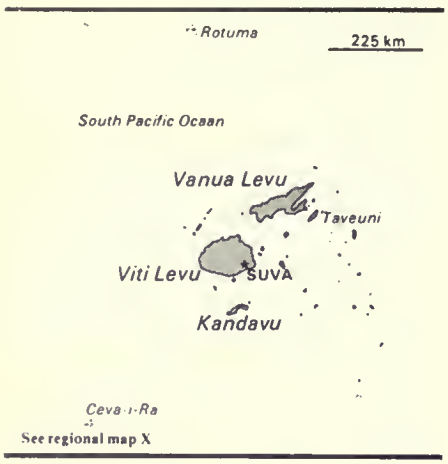
*Airfields:* 1 usable with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* good international communications; fair domestic facilities; 20,400 telephones (46.3 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 3 FM stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

### Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of Denmark

*Military manpower:* males 15-49 included with Denmark

# Fiji




Land
18,376 km²; the size of Massachusetts; consists of more than 300 islands and many more coral atolls and cays; the larger islands—Viti Levu, Taveuni, and Kandavu—are mountainous and volcanic in origin, with peaks rising over 1,210 meters; land ownership—83.6% Fijians, 7.2% European, 6.4% government, 1.7% Indians, 1.1% other; about 30% of land area is suitable for farming

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 1,129 km

People
*Population:* 700,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Fijian(s); adjective—Fijian

*Ethnic divisions:* 50% Indian, 45% Fijian; 5% European, other Pacific Islanders, overseas Chinese, and others

*Religion:* Fijians are mainly Christian, Indians are Hindu with a Muslim minority

*Language:* English (official), Fijian, Hindustani spoken among Indians

*Literacy:* 80%

*Labor force:* 176,000 (1979); 43.8% agriculture, 15.6% industry

*Organized labor:* about 50% of labor force organized into about 60 unions; unions organized along lines of work and ethnic origin

Government
*Official name:* Fiji

*Type:* independent parliamentary state within Commonwealth; Elizabeth II recognized as chief of state

*Capital:* Suva, located on the south coast of the island of Viti Levu

*Political subdivisions:* 14 provinces

*Legal system:* based on British system

*National holiday:* Fiji Day, 10 October

*Branches:* executive—Prime Minister and Cabinet; legislative—52-member House of Representatives; 22-member appointed Senate; judicial—Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Magistrate's Courts

*Government leader:* Ratu Sir Kamisese MARA, Prime Minister (since 1966 [as Chief Minister during preindependence days])

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* every five years unless House dissolves earlier; last held July 1982

*Political parties:* Alliance, primarily Fijian, headed by Ratu Mara; National Federation, primarily Indian, headed by Siddiq Koya; Western United Front, Fijian, Ratu Osea Gauidi

*Voting strength:* (July 1982) House of Representatives—(Alliance Party 28 seats; National Federation Party/Western United Front coalition 24 seats

*Communists:* few, no figures available (January 1985)

*Member of:* ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, EC (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, UN, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
*GDP:* $1.85 billion (1982), $1,852 per capita; annual growth rate, 0.5% (1979-82)

*Agriculture:* main crops—sugar, copra, ginger, rice; major deficiency, grains

*Major industries:* sugar refining, tourism, gold, lumber, small industries

*Electric power:* 210,000 kW capacity (1984); 223 million kWh produced (1984), 325 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $280 million (f.o.b., 1981); 70% sugar; also copra

*Imports:* $562 million (c.i.f., 1981); 24% manufactured goods, 20.0% machinery, 16.3% foodstuffs, 16% fuels

*Major trade partners:* Australia, New Zealand, Japan, UK, Singapore, US

*Aid:* economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries (1980-82), $438 million

*Budget:* (1981 est.) revenues, $259 million; expenditures, $239 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* .9612 Fiji dollar=US$1 (30 November 1983)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 644 km 0.610-meter narrow gauge; owned by Fiji Sugar Corp., Ltd.

*Highways:* 2,960 km total (1981); 390 km paved, 2,150 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface; 420 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 203 km; 122 km navigable by motorized craft and 200-metric-ton barges

# Finland

*Ports:* 1 major, 6 minor

*Civil air:* 1 DC-3 and 1 light aircraft

*Airfields:* 28 total, 27 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* modern local, interisland, and international (wire/radio integrated) public and special-purpose telephone, telegraph, and teleprinter facilities; regional radio center; important COMPAC cable link between US/Canada and New Zealand/Australia; 37,515 telephones (6.0 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 2 FM, no TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* integrated ground and naval forces

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 183,000; 101,000 fit for military service; 7,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* military budget for 1982, $17.0 million; 5% of central government budget

Land
337,113 km²; slightly smaller than Montana; 58% forest, 34% other, 8% arable

*Land boundaries:* 2,534 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 4 nm; fishing 12 nm; Åland Islands, 3 nm

*Coastline:* 1,126 km (approx.) excludes islands and coastal indentations

People
*Population:* 4,894,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.4%

*Nationality:* noun—Finn(s); adjective—Finnish

*Ethnic divisions:* Finn, Swede, Lapp, Gypsy, Tatar

*Religion:* 97% Evangelical Lutheran, 1.2% Greek Orthodox, 1.8% other

*Language:* 93.5% Finnish, 6.3% Swedish (both official); small Lapp- and Russian-speaking minorities

*Literacy:* almost 100%

*Labor force:* 2.546 million; 23.8% mining and manufacturing; 25.4% services; 18.5% commerce; 11.9% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 7.2% construction; 7.0% transportation and communications; 6.1% unemployed (1983 average)

*Organized labor:* 80% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Finland

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Helsinki

*Political subdivisions:* 12 provinces, 443 communes, 78 towns

*Legal system:* civil law system based on Swedish law; constitution adopted 1919; Supreme Court may request legislation interpreting or modifying laws; legal education at Universities of Helsinki and Turku; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 6 December

*Branches:* legislative authority rests jointly with President and unicameral legislature (Eduskunta); executive power vested in President and exercised through coalition Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme court, four superior courts, 193 lower courts

*Government leaders:* Dr. Mauno KOIVISTO, President (since January 1982); Kalevi SORSA, Prime Minister (since February 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal, 18 years and over; not compulsory

*Elections:* parliamentary, every four years (last in 1983); presidential, every six years

*Political parties and leaders:* Social Democratic Party, Kalevi Sorsa; Center Party, Paavo Väyrynen; People's Democratic League (Communist front), Kalevi Kivistö; Conservative Party, Illka Suominen; Liberal Party, Kyösti Lallukka; Swedish Peoples Party, Pär Stenbäck; Rural Party, Pekka Vennamo; Finnish Communist Party, Arvo

Aalto; Finnish Christian League, Esko Almgren; Constitutional People's Party, Georg Ehrnrooth; League for Citizen Power, Kaarlo Pitsinki

*Voting strength:* (1983 parliamentary election) 26% Social Democratic, 22.1% Conservative, 17.6% Center-Liberal, 14.0% People's Democratic League, 9.7% Rural, 4.9% Swedish Peoples, 3.0% Christian League, 1.5% Greens, 0.4% Constitutional People's, 0.1% League for Citizen Power

*Communists:* 28,000 registered members; an additional 45,000 persons belong to People's Democratic League

*Member of:* ADB, CEMA (special cooperation agreement), DAC, EC (free trade agreement), EFTA (associate), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

*GNP:* $49.4 billion (1983), $10,186 per capita; 54.2% consumption, 21.2% investment, 22.8% government; 0.4% net exports of goods and services; 1982 growth rate 2.9% (1980 prices)

*Agriculture:* animal husbandry, especially dairying, predominates; forestry important secondary occupation for rural population; main crops—cereals, sugar beets, potatoes; 85% self-sufficient; shortages—food and fodder grains

*Fishing:* catch 145,600 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* include metal manufacturing and shipbuilding, forestry and wood processing (pulp, paper), copper refining, foodstuffs, textiles and clothing

*Shortages:* fossil fuels; industrial raw materials, except wood, and iron ore

*Crude steel:* 2.4 million metric tons produced (1983), 496 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 11,859,000 kW capacity (1984); 43.390 billion kWh produced (1984), 8,905 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $12.5 billion (f.o.b., 1983); timber, paper and pulp, ships, machinery, iron and steel, clothing and footwear

*Imports:* $12.8 billion (c.i.f., 1983); foodstuffs, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, transport equipment, iron and steel, machinery, textile yarn and fabrics

*Major trade partners:* (1983) exports—35.4% EC (9.5% FRG; 10.2% UK), 26.1% USSR, 12.4% Sweden, 4.1% US

*Aid:* donor—bilateral economic aid commitments (ODA), $652 million (1970-82)

*Budget:* (1983) expenditures, $13.5 billion, revenues, $11.9 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 6.6140 Finnmark (Fim)=US$1 (2 January 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications

*Railroads:* 6,071 km total; Finnish State Railways (VR) operate a total of 6,043 km 1.524-meter gauge, 477 km multiple track, and 608 km electrified; 22 km 0.750-meter gauge and 6 km 1.524-meter gauge are privately owned

*Highways:* about 74,960 km total in national classified network, including 31,000 km paved (bituminous, concrete, bituminous-treated surface) and 42,552 km unpaved (stabilized gravel, gravel, earth); additional 29,440 km of private (state subsidized) roads

*Inland waterways:* 6,675 km total (including Saimaa Canal); 3,700 km suitable for steamers

*Pipelines:* natural gas, 161 km

*Ports:* 11 major, 34 minor

*Civil air:* 39 major transport

*Airfields:* 163 total, 160 usable; 47 with permanent-surface runways; 20 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* good telecom service from cable and radio-relay network; 2.7 million telephones (53 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 90 FM, 200 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,319,000; 1,014,000 fit for military service; 35,000 reach military age (17) annually

*Military budget:* proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $810 million; about 5.1% of proposed central government budget

## France

**Land**
547,026 km²; four-fifths the size of Texas; 34% cultivated; 24% meadow and pasture; 27% forest; 15% waste, urban, or other

*Land boundaries:* 2,888 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 3,427 km (includes Corsica, 644 km)

**People**
*Population:* 55,094,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.4%

*Nationality:* noun—Frenchman (men); adjective—French

*Ethnic divisions:* Celtic and Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, North African, Indochinese, and Basque minorities

*Religion:* 90% Roman Catholic, 2% Protestant, 1% Jewish, 1% Muslim (North African workers), 6% unaffiliated

*Language:* French (100% of population); rapidly declining regional patois—Provençal, Breton, Germanic, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish

*Literacy:* 99%

*Labor force:* 23.4 million (1983); 54.5% services, 29.5% industry, 8.5% agriculture; 8.5% unemployed

*Organized labor:* approximately 20% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* French Republic

*Type:* republic, with President having wide powers

*Capital:* Paris

*Political subdivisions:* 22 regions with 96 metropolitan departments

*Legal system:* civil law system with indigenous concepts; new constitution adopted 1958, amended concerning election of President in 1962; judicial review of administrative but not legislative acts; legal education at over 25 schools of law

*National holiday:* National Day, 14 July

*Branches:* presidentially appointed Prime Minister heads Council of Ministers, which is formally responsible to National Assembly; bicameral legislature—National Assembly (491 members), Senate (304 members)—restricted to a delaying action; judiciary independent in principle

*Government leader:* François MITTERRAND, President (since May 1981)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18; not compulsory

*Elections:* National Assembly—every five years, last election June 1981, direct universal suffrage, two ballots; Senate—indirect collegiate system for nine years, renewable by one-third every three years, last election September 1983; President, direct, universal suffrage every seven years, two ballots, last election May 1981

*Political parties and leaders:* majority coalition—Socialist Party (PS), Lionel Jospin; Communist Party (PCF), Georges Marchais; Left Radical Movement (MRG), François public (RPR, formerly UDR), Jacques Chirac; Union for French Democracy (federation of PR, CDS, and RAD), Jean Lecanuet; Republicans (PR), François Léotard; Center for Social Democrats (CDS), Pierre Méhaignerie; Radical (RAD), André Rossinot

*Voting strength:* (first ballot, 1981 election) diverse left, Socialist 36.12%; RPR, 20.8%; UDF, 19.2%; Communist, 16.17%; Left Radical, 1.39%; diverse right, 2.8%; diverse left, 2.05%; other 1.47%

*Communists:* 600,000 claimed; Communist voters, 4 million in 1981 elections

*Other political or pressure groups:* Communist-controlled labor union (Confédération Générale du Travail) nearly 2.4 million members (claimed); Socialist-leaning labor union (Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail—CFDT) about 800,000 members est.; independent labor union (Force Ouvrière) about 1,000,000 members est.; independent white collar union (Confédération Générale des Cadres) 340,000 members (claimed); National Council of French Employers (Conseil National du Patronat Francais—CNPF or Patronat)

*Member of:* ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, EIB, ELDO, EMA, EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, NATO (signatory), OAS (observer), OECD, South Pacific Commission, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

**Economy**
*GDP:* $518 billion (1983), $9,478 per capita; 66% private consumption, 16.4% government consumption, 16% investment (including government); 1981 real growth rate, .7%; average annual growth rate (1973-83), 2.3%

*Agriculture:* Western Europe's foremost producer; main products—beef, dairy products,

cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes; self-sufficient for most temperate zone foodstuffs; food shortages—fats and oils, tropical produce

*Fishing:* catch 713,530 metric tons (1982); exports (includes shellfish, etc.) $316 million, imports $1,045 million (1983)

*Major industries:* steel, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemicals, automobiles, food processing, metallurgy, aircraft, electronics

*Shortages:* crude oil, natural gas, textile fibers, most nonferrous ores, coking coal, fats and oils

*Crude steel:* 17.6 million metric tons produced (1983), 322 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 88,446,000 kW capacity (1984); 320.035 billion kWh produced (1984), 5,832 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $89.9 billion (f.o.b., 1983); principal items—machinery and transportation equipment, foodstuffs, agricultural products, iron and steel products, textiles and clothing, chemicals

*Imports:* $97.9 billion (f.o.b., 1983); principal items—crude petroleum, machinery and equipment, chemicals, iron and steel products, foodstuffs, agricultural products

*Major trade partners:* (1983) imports—49% EC, 13% petroleum exporting countries, 7.7% US, 2.7% USSR, 2.6% Japan, 1.6% other Communist countries; exports—50% EC, 25.3% petroleum exporting countries, 6.0% US, 2.4% USSR, 1.7% other Communist countries, 1% Japan

*Aid:* donor—bilateral economic aid commitments (ODA and OOF), $29.7 billion (1970-82)

*Budget:* (proposed for 1985) expenditures, 995 billion francs; revenues, 857 billion francs; deficit, 138 billion francs

*Monetary conversion rate:* 8.40 French francs=US$1 (4 January 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications

*Railroads:* French National Railways (SNCF) operates 34,599 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 10,660 km electrified, 15,132 km double or multiple track; 2,138 km of various gauges (1.000-meter to 1.440-meter), privately owned and operated

*Highways:* 1,533,940 km total; 33,400 km national highway; 347,000 km departmental highway; 421,000 km community roads; 750,000 km rural roads; 5,209 km of controlled-access divided "autoroutes"; approx. 803,000 km paved

*Inland waterways:* 14,932 km; 6,969 km heavily traveled

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 3,458 km; refined products, 4,344 km; natural gas, 24,746 km

*Ports:* 8 major, 16 secondary

*Civil air:* 355 major transport aircraft (1982)

*Airfields:* 465 total, 451 usable; 244 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 34 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 128 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* highly developed system provides satisfactory telephone, telegraph, and radio and TV broadcast services; 29.37 million telephones (54.2 per 100 popl.); 58 AM, 323 FM, 396 TV stations; 21 submarine coaxial cables; 2 communication satellite ground stations with total of 7 antennas

Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army of the Ground, Navy, Army of the Air, National Gendarmerie

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 13,997,000; fit for military service 11,864,000; 430,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $20 billion; about 18.1% of proposed central government budget

## French Guiana

Land

90,909 km²; slightly smaller than Maine; 90% forest; 10% waste, built on, inland water, and other, of which .05% is cultivated and pasture

*Land boundaries:* 1,183 km

Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; economic zone 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 378 km

People

*Population:* 82,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.9%

*Nationality:* noun—French Guianese (sing., pl.); adjective—French Guiana

*Ethnic divisions:* 66% black or mulatto; 12% Caucasian; 12% East Indian, Chinese, Amerindian; 10% other

*Religion:* predominantly Roman Catholic

*Language:* French

*Literacy:* 73%

*Labor force:* 23,265 (1980); services, government, and commerce 60.6%; industry 21.2%; agriculture 18.2%; information on unemployment unavailable

*Organized labor:* 7% of labor force

Government
*Official name:* Department of French Guiana

*Type:* overseas department and region of France; represented by one deputy in French National Assembly and one senator in French Senate

*Capital:* Cayenne

*Political subdivisions:* 2 arrondissements, 19 communes each with a locally elected municipal council

*Legal system:* French legal system; highest court is Court of Appeals based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana

*Branches:* executive: Prefect appointed by Paris; legislative—popularly elected 16-member General Council and a Regional Council composed of members of the local General Council and of the locally elected deputy and senator to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

*Government leader:* Bernard COURTOIS, Prefect of the Republic (since 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* General Council elections normally are held every five years; last election February 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* Guianese Socialist Party (PSG), Raymond Tarcy (senator), Léopold Helder; Union of the Guianese People (UPG), weak leftist party allied with, but also reported to have been absorbed by, the PSG; Rally for the Republic (RPR), Hector Rivierez

*Communists:* Communist party membership negligible

*Member of:* WFTU

Economy
*GNP:* $120 million (1976), $1,935 per capita

*Agriculture:* limited vegetables for local consumption; rice, corn, manioc, cocoa, bananas, sugar

*Fishing:* catch 1,450 metric tons (1982 est.)

*Major industries:* construction, shrimp processing, forestry products, rum, gold mining

*Electric power:* 31,000 kW capacity (1984); 138 million kWh produced (1984), 1,725 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $35.4 million (1981); shrimp, timber, rum, rosewood essence

*Imports:* $245.9 million (1981); food (grains, processed meat), other consumer goods, producer goods, and petroleum

*Major trade partners:* exports—54% US, 17% Japan, 15% France, 5% Martinique; imports—53% France, 15% Trinidad and Tobago, 10% US (1981)

*Aid:* economic—bilateral commitments, ODA and OOF (FY70-79), from Western (non-US) countries, $700 million, no military aid

*Budget:* $101 million (1982)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 9.65 French francs=US$1 (January 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 680 km total; 510 km paved, 170 km improved and unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 460 km, navigable by small oceangoing vessels and river and coastal steamers; 3,300 km possibly navigable by native craft

*Ports:* 1 major (Cayenne), 7 minor

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

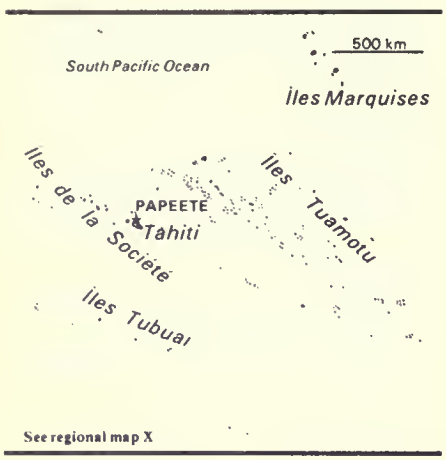
*Airfields:* 11 total, 11 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* fair open-wire and radio-relay system with about 18,100 telephones (25.9 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM, 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of France

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 20,000; 14,000 fit for military service

## French Polynesia




Land
About 4,000 km²; larger than Rhode Island

Water
*Limits of territorial waters:* 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

*Coastline:* about 2,525 km

People
*Population:* 166,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.3%

*Nationality:* noun—French Polynesian(s); adjective—French Polynesian

*Ethnic divisions:* 78% Polynesian, 12% Chinese, 6% local French, 4% metropolitan French

*Religion:* mainly Christian; 55% Protestant, 32% Catholic

Government
*Official name:* Territory of French Polynesia

*Type:* overseas territory of France

*Capital:* Papeete

*Political subdivisions:* five districts

*Legal system:* based on French; lower and higher courts

*Branches:* 30-member Territorial Assembly, popularly elected; 5-member Council of Government, elected by Assembly; popular election of two deputies to National Assembly and one senator to Senate in Paris

*Government leader:* Alain OHREL, High Commissioner and President of the Council of Government (since 1983), appointed by French Government; Gaston FLOSSE, Vice President of the Council of Government (since May 1982; highest elected official in the territory)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* every five years, last in May 1982

*Political parties and leaders:* Tahoeraa Huiraatira (Gaullist), Gaston Flosse; Ai'a Api (New Country Party), Emile Vernaudon; Here Ai'a; Ia Mana (Socialist)

*Voting strength:* (1982 election) Tahoeraa Huiraatira, 13 seats; Ai'a Api, 3 seats; Here Ai'a, 6 seats; la Mana, 3 seats; Independents, 4 seats; Te E'a Api, 1 seat

Economy
*GDP:* A$931.3 million (1980), US$6,400 per capita (1980)

*Agriculture:* main crop—coconuts

*Major industries:* maintenance of French nuclear test base, tourism

*Electric power:* 71,000 kW capacity (1984); 263 million kWh produced (1984), 1,610 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $21 million (1977); principal products—coconut products (79%), mother-of-pearl (14%), vanilla (1971)

*Imports:* $419 million (1977); principal items—fuels, foodstuffs, equipment

*Major trade partners:* imports—59% France, 14% US; exports—86% France

*Aid:* France $91 million (1978)

*Budget:* $180 million in 1979; ODA and OOF commitments from Western (non-US countries)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 127.05 Colonial Francs Pacifique (CFP)=$US1 (February 1984)

Communications
*Highways:* 3,700 km, all types

*Ports:* 1 major, 6 minor

*Airfields:* 38 total, 38 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 14 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Civil air:* about 6 major transport aircraft

*Telecommunications:* 17,302 telephones (12.9 per 100 popl.); 72,000 radio and 14,000 TV sets; 5 AM, 2 FM, 6 TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces
Defense is responsibility of France

# Gabon

**Land**
267,667 km²; the size of Colorado; 75% forest, 15% savanna, 9% urban and waste, less than 1% cultivated

*Land boundaries:* 2,422 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 100 nm; fishing, 150 nm

*Coastline:* 885 km

**People**
*Population:* 988,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Gabonese (sing., pl.); adjective—Gabonese

*Ethnic divisions:* about 40 Bantu tribes, including 4 major tribal groupings (Fang, Eshira, Bapounou, Bateke); about 100,000 expatriate Africans and Europeans, including 35,000 French

*Religion:* 55-75% Christian, less than 1% Muslim, remainder animist

*Language:* French (official); Fang, Myene, Bateke

*Literacy:* 65%

*Labor force:* 120,000 salaried (1983); 65% agriculture, 30% industry and commerce, 2.5% services, 2.5% government

*Organized labor:* there are 38,000 members of the national trade union, the Gabonese Trade Union Confederation (COSYGA)

Government
*Official name:* Gabonese Republic

*Type:* republic; one-party presidential regime since 1964

*Capital:* Libreville

*Political subdivisions:* nine provinces subdivided into 36 prefectures

*Legal system:* based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Center of Higher and Legal Studies at Libreville; compulsory ICJ jurisdiction not accepted

*National holidays:* Renovation Day, 12 March; Independence Day, 17 August; major Islamic and Christian holidays

*Branches:* power centralized in President, elected by universal suffrage for seven-year term; unicameral legislature (93-member National Assembly, including nine members chosen by Omar Bongo) has limited powers; constitution amended in 1979 so that Assembly deputies will serve five-year terms; independent judiciary

*Government leader:* El Hadj Omar BONGO, President (since December 1967)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* presidential election last held December 1979, next scheduled for 1986; parliamentary election last held February 1980, next scheduled for 1985; constitutional change separates dates for presidential and parliamentary elections

*Political parties and leaders:* Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG) led by President Bongo is only legal party

*Communists:* no organized party; probably some Communist sympathizers

*Member of:* AfDB, African Wood Organization, Conference of East and Central African States, BDECA (Central African Development Bank), EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, OPEC, UDEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
*GDP:* $3.4 billion (1983), $3,692 per capita; 0.7% annual growth rate (1981)

*Agriculture:* commercial—cocoa, coffee, wood, palm oil, rice; main food crops—pineapples, bananas, manioc, peanuts, root crops; imports food

*Fishing:* catch 52,638 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* petroleum production, sawmills, petroleum refinery, food and beverage processing; mining of increasing importance; major minerals—manganese, uranium, iron (not produced)

*Electric power:* 280,000 kW capacity (1984); 735 million kWh produced (1984), 767 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1982); crude petroleum, wood and wood products, minerals (manganese, uranium concentrates, gold)

*Imports:* $0.7 billion (f.o.b., 1982); mining, roadbuilding machinery, electrical equipment, transport vehicles, foodstuffs, textiles

*Major trade partners:* France, US, FRG, Curaçao

*Budget:* (1982) revenues, $1.4 billion; current expenditures, $0.5 billion; capital expenditures, $0.6 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 479.875 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (December 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

## Gabon *(continued)*

Communications
*Railroads:* 970 km 1.437-meter standard gauge under construction; 180 km are completed

*Highways:* 7,393 km total; 300 km paved, 3,493 km gravel and improved and 3,600 km unimproved

*Inland waterways:* approximately 1,600 km perennially navigable

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 270 km

*Ports:* 2 major (Owendo and Port-Gentil), 3 minor

*Civil air:* 12 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 78 total, 76 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 20 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

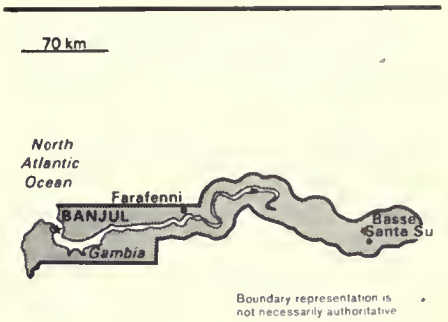
*Telecommunications:* adequate system of open-wire, radio-relay, tropospheric scatter links and radiocommunication stations; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations; 6 AM, 6 FM, 8 TV stations; 11,600 telephones (1.2 per 100 popl.)

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 234,000; 121,000 fit for military service; 7,000 reach military age (20) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $73.4 million; 4.9% of central government budget

## The Gambia




See regional map VII

**Land**
11,295 km²; twice the size of Delaware; 55% upland cultivable, built on, and other; 25% uncultivated savanna; 16% swamp; 4% forest park

*Land boundaries:* 740 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 200 nm

*Coastline:* 80 km

**People**
*Population:* 751,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Gambian(s); adjective—Gambian

*Ethnic divisions:* 90% African (37.7% Mandinka 16.2% Fula, 14% Wolof, 8.5% Jola, 7.8% Serahuli, 5.3% other); 10.5% non-Gambian

*Religion:* 85% Muslim, 14% Christian, 1% indigenous beliefs

*Language:* English (official); Mandinka, Wolof, Fula, other indigenous vernaculars

*Literacy:* about 15%

*Labor force:* 378,850 (1980 est.); 75% agriculture; 18.9% industry, commerce, and services; 6.1% government

*Organized labor:* 25-30% of wage labor force at most

Government
*Official name:* Republic of The Gambia

*Type:* republic; independent since February 1965 (The Gambia and Senegal in early 1982 formed a loose confederation named Senegambia, which calls for the integration of their armed forces, economies and monetary systems, and foreign policies)

*Capital:* Banjul

*Political subdivisions:* Banjul and five divisions

*Legal system:* based on English common law and customary law; constitution came into force upon independence in 1965, new republican constitution adopted in April 1970; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 18 February

*Branches:* Cabinet of 13 members; unicameral legislative (43-member House of Representatives), in which four seats are reserved for tribal chiefs, four seats are government appointed, 35 are filled by election for five-year terms, a Speaker is elected by the House, and the Attorney General is an appointed member; independent judiciary

*Government leader:* Sir Dawda Kairaba JAWARA, President (since February 1965)

*Political parties and leaders:* People's Progressive Party (PPP), secretary general, Dawda K. Jawara; National Convention Party (NCP), Sheriff Dibba

*Suffrage:* universal adult over 21

*Elections:* general election held May 1982; PPP 37 seats, NCP 3 seats, independents 2 seats

*Communists:* no Communist party

*Member of:* AfBD, APC, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IMF, IMO, IRC, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

**Economy**
*GDP:* $138 million (1984), about $190 per capita; real growth rate 13.4% (FY83)

*Agriculture:* main crops—groundnuts, millet, sorghum, rice, maize, palm kernels, cotton

*Fishing:* catch 9,704 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* peanut processing, brewing, soft drinks, agricultural machinery assembly, small woodworking and metalworking, clothing

*Electric power:* 30,000 kW capacity (1984); 64 million kWh produced (1984), 88 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $66 million (f.o.b., FY84 est.) peanuts and peanut products, fish, palm kernels

*Imports:* $87 million (f.o.b., FY84 est.); textiles, foodstuffs, tobacco, machinery, petroleum products, chemicals

*Major trade partners:* exports—mainly EC, Africa; imports—EC, Africa

*Aid:* economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-82), $200 million; US (FY70-83), $42 million

*Budget:* (1982-83 est.) revenues $44.2 million, current expenditures $34.90 million, development expenditures $19.7 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1 dalasi=US$4.28 (December 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

**Communications**
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 3,083 km total; 431 km paved, 501 km gravel/laterite, and 2,151 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 400 km

*Ports:* 1 major (Banjul)

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 1 usable with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

*Telecommunications:* adequate network of radio relay and wire; 3,500 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 2 FM, 3 AM, no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, paramilitary Gendarmerie

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 167,000; 85,000 fit for military service

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 30 June 1981, $2.4 million; 6.2% of central government budget; includes fire and police expenditures

## German Democratic Republic

**Land**
108,178 km²; the size of Virginia; 43% arable, 27% forest, 15% meadow and pasture, 15% other

*Land boundaries:* 2,309 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

*Coastline:* 901 km (including islands)

**People**
*Population:* 16,701,000, including East Berlin (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.0%

*Nationality:* noun—German(s); adjective—German

*Ethnic divisions:* 99.7% German, 0.3% Slavic and other

*Religion:* 47% Protestant, 7% Roman Catholic, 46% unaffiliated or other; less than 5% of Protestants and about 25% of Roman Catholics active participants

*Language:* German, small Sorb (West Slavic) minority

*Literacy:* 99%

## German Democratic Republic *(continued)*

*Labor force:* 8.87 million; 37.9% industry, 20.7% services, 10.7% commerce, 10.1% agriculture, 7.4% transport and communications, 6.9% construction, 3.1% handicrafts, 3.2% other (1983)

*Organized labor:* 87.7% of total labor force

Government
*Official name:* German Democratic Republic

*Type:* Communist state

*Capital:* East Berlin (not officially recognized by US, UK, and France, which together with the USSR have special rights and responsibilities in Berlin)

*Political subdivisions:* (excluding East Berlin) 14 districts (Bezirke), 218 counties (Kreise), 7,600 communities (Gemeinden)

*Legal system:* civil law system modified by Communist legal theory; new constitution adopted 1974; court system parallels administrative divisions; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Berlin, Leipzig, Halle, and Jena; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; more stringent penal code adopted 1968, amended in 1974 and 1979

*National holiday:* Foundation of German Democratic Republic, 7 October

*Branches:* unicameral legislature (People's Chamber—Volkskammer, elected directly); executive (Council of State, Council of Ministers); judiciary (Supreme Court); entire structure dominated by Socialist Unity (Communist) Party

*Government leaders:* Erich HONECKER, Chairman, Council of State (Head of State; since October 1976); Willi STOPH, Chairman, Council of Ministers (Premier; since October 1976)

*Suffrage:* all citizens age 18 and over

*Elections:* national every five years; prepared by an electoral commission of the National Front; ballot supposed to be secret and voters permitted to strike names off ballot; more candidates than offices available; parliamentary election held 14 June 1981, and local elections held 6 May 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* Socialist Unity (Communist) Party of Germany (SED), headed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, dominates the regime; four token parties (Christian Democratic Union, National Democratic Party, Liberal Democratic Party, and Democratic Peasants' Party) and an amalgam of special interest organizations participate with the SED in National Front

*Voting strength:* 1984 parliamentary elections and 1979 local elections; over 99% voted the regime slate

*Communists:* 2.1 million party members

*Other special interest groups:* Free German Youth, Free German Trade Union Federation, Democratic Women's Federation of Germany, German Cultural Federation (all Communist dominated)

*Member of:* CEMA, IAEA, ICES, ILO, IMO, IPU, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
*GNP:* $154.8 billion (1983), $9,270 per capita; 1983 growth rate 2.0%

*Agriculture:* food deficit area; main crops—potatoes, rye, wheat, barley, oats

*Fishing:* catch 265,015 metric tons (1983)

*Major industries:* metal fabrication, chemicals, light industry, brown coal, shipbuilding

*Shortages:* grain, vegetables, vegetable oil, beef, coking coal, coke, crude oil, rolled steel products, nonferrous metals

*Crude steel:* 7.2 million metric tons produced (1983), approx. 432 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 23,010,000 kW capacity (1984); 113.568 billion kWh produced (1984), 6,793 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $31.5 billion, est. (f.o.b., 1983)

*Imports:* $30.2 billion, est. (f.o.b., 1983)

*Major trade partners:* 65.2% Socialist countries, 29.4% developed West, 5.4% less developed countries

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.60 ostmarks=US$1 (June 1984)

*Fiscal year:* same as calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 14,226 km total; 13,933 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 293 km 1.000-meter or other narrow gauge, 3,830 (est.) km 1.435-meter double track standard gauge; 2,096 km overhead electrified (1983)

*Highways:* 120,455 km total; 47,455 km concrete, asphalt, stone block, of which 1,887 km are autobahn and limited access roads; over 73,000 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone, and earth (1982)

*Inland waterways:* 2,319 km (1983)

*Freight carried:* rail—325.6 million metric tons, 54.9 billion metric ton/km (1983); highway—584.1 million metric tons, 15.4 billion metric ton/km (1983); waterway—17.5 million metric tons, 2.4 billion metric ton/km (excluding international transit traffic) (1983)

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 1,200 km; refined products, 500 km; natural gas 1,500 km

*Ports:* 4 major (Rostock, Wismar, Stralsund, Sassnitz), 13 minor; principal inland waterway ports are E. Berlin, Riesa, Magdeburg, and Eisenhuttenstadt

*Telecommunications:* 3.441 million telephones in use (1983)

## Germany, Federal Republic of

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* National People's Army, Border Troops, Ministry of State Security Guard Regiment, Air and Air Defense Command, People's Navy

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 4,318,000; 3,460,000 fit for military service; 121,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Ships:* 12 principal surface combatants, 6 patrol combatants, 12 amphibious warfare ships, 82 coastal patrol river/roadstead craft, 30 mine warfare craft, 6 underway replenishment ships, 2 fleet support ships, 30 other auxiliaries

*Military budget:* announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, 12.2 billion marks; 5.8% of total budget

### Land

248,577 km² (including West Berlin); the size of Wyoming; 33% cultivated, 29% forest, 23% meadow and pasture, 13% waste or urban, 2% inland water

*Land boundaries:* 4,232 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 1,488 km (approx.)

### People

*Population:* 61,132,000, including West Berlin (July 1985), average annual growth rate—0.2%

*Nationality:* noun—German(s); adjective—German

*Ethnic divisions:* primarily German; Danish minority

*Religion:* 45% Roman Catholic, 44% Protestant, 11% other

*Language:* German

*Literacy:* 99%

*Labor force:* 25.668 million (1982); 33.8% manufacturing, 29.2% services, 16.8% government, 5.9% construction, 5.4% agriculture, 1.7% other; 9.2% unemployed (February 1985)

*Organized labor:* 37% of total labor force; 46.4% of wage and salary earners (1982)

### Government

*Official name:* Federal Republic of Germany

*Type:* federal republic

*Capital:* Bonn

*Political subdivisions:* 10 Lander (states); Western sectors of Berlin are ultimately controlled by US, UK, and France, which, together with the USSR, have special rights and responsibilities in Berlin

*Legal system:* civil law system with indigenous concepts; constitution adopted 1949; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Federal Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*Branches:* bicameral parliament—Bundesrat (Federal Council, upper house), Bundestag (National Assembly, lower house); President (titular head of state), Chancellor (executive head of government); independent judiciary

*Government leaders:* Richard von WEIZSÄCKER, President (since July 1984); Dr. Helmut KOHL, Chancellor (since October 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* national election generally held every four years; last held on 6 March 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* Christian Democratic Union (CDU), Helmut Kohl, Gerhard Stoltenberg, Ernst Albrecht, Alfred Dregger, Lother Spaeth; Christian Social Union (CSU), Franz Josef Strauss, Edmund Stoiber, Friedrich Zimmermann, Theo Waigel; Free Democratic Party (FDP), Martin Banqe-Mann, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Wolfgang Mischnick; Social Democratic Party (SPD), Willy Brandt, Hans-Jochen Vogel, Johannes Rau, Hans Apel, Horst Ehmke; National

Democratic Party (NPD), Martin Mussgnug; Communist Party (DKP), Herbert Mies; Green Party (Greens), Petra Kelly, Otto Schily, Roland Vogt

*Voting strength:* (1983 election) 48.8% CDU/CSU (CDU 38.2%, CSU 10.6%), 38.2% SPD, 6.9% FDP, 5.6% Greens, .5% other

*Communists:* about 40,000 members and supporters

*Other political or pressure groups:* expellee, refugee, and veterans groups

*Member of:* ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, EIB, ELDO, EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITC, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

*GNP:* $655.5 billion (1983), $10,672 per capita (1982); 56.3% private consumption, 20.4% public consumption, 17.5% private investment, 30% public investment, 0.4% inventory change, 2.4% net foreign balance; growth rate 1.1% (1982, at 1976 prices); growth rate 1.3% (1983, at 1976 prices)

*Agriculture:* main crops—grains, potatoes, sugar beets; 75% self-sufficient

*Fishing:* catch 274,000 metric tons, $126.9 million (1983); exports $228.9 million, imports $625.9 million (1982)

*Major industries:* among world's largest producers of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, ships, vehicles, machine tools

*Shortages:* fats and oils, pulses, tropical products, sugar, cotton, wool, rubber, petroleum, iron ore, bauxite, nonferrous metals, sulfur

*Crude steel:* 50-60 million metric tons capacity; 35.7 million metric tons produced (1983), 580 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 93,095,000 kW capacity (1984); 394.115 billion kWh produced (1984), 6,420 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $168.7 billion (f.o.b., 1983); manufactures 84.7% (including machines and machine tools, chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products), agricultural products 5.5%, fuels 3.3%, raw materials 2.8%, other 3.7%

*Imports:* $152.0 billion (c.i.f., 1983); manufactures 55.4%, fuels 21.3%, agricultural products 12.4%, raw materials 8.2%, other 2.6%

*Major trade partners:* (1983) EC 47.1% (France 12.9%, Netherlands 8.8%, UK 8.1%, Italy 7.5%, Belgium-Luxembourg 7.3%,), other Europe 19.1%, US 7.6%, OPEC 7.2%, Communist 5.3%

*Aid:* donor—bilateral economic aid commitments (ODA and OOF), $39.2 billion (1970-82)

*Budget:* (1983) federal government expenditures, $97.4 billion; revenues, $84.9 billion; deficit, $12.5 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 3.07 marks=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications

*Railroads:* 32,555 km total; 28,533 km 1.435-meter government owned, standard gauge, 12,491 km double track; 11,140 km electrified; 4,022 km nongovernment owned; 3,598 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 214 km electrified, 424 km 1.000-meter gauge; 186 km electrified

*Highways:* 466,305 km total; 169,568 km classified, includes 6,435 km autobahn, 32,460 km national highways (Bundesstrassen), 65,425 km state highways (Landesstrassen), 65,248 km county roads (Kreisstrassen), and 296,737 km of unclassified communal roads (Gemeindestrassen)

*Inland waterways:* 5,222 km, of which almost 70% usable by craft of 990 metric ton capacity or larger

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 2,343 km; refined products, 3,389 km; natural gas, 95,414 km

*Ports:* 10 major, 11 minor

*Civil air:* 194 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 479 total, 442 usable; 232 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 33 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 42 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* highly developed, modern telecommunication service to all parts of the country; fully adequate in all respects; 31.37 million telephones (51 per 100 popl.); 77 AM, 392 FM, and 6,030 TV stations; 6 submarine coaxial cables; 2 satellite stations with total of 7 antennas

Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 16,595,000; 13,858,000 fit for military service; 525,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $22.1 billion; almost 22.9% of the proposed central government budget

# Ghana

## Land

238,538 km²; slightly smaller than Oregon; 60% forest and brush, 19% agricultural, 21% other

*Land boundaries:* 2,285 km

## Water

*Coastline:* 539 km

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 200 nm

## People

*Population:* 13,197,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Ghanaian(s); adjective—Ghanaian

*Ethnic divisions:* 99.8% black African (major tribes Akan, Ewe, Ga), 0.2% European and other

*Religion:* 42% Christian, 38% indigenous beliefs, 12% Muslim, 7% other

*Language:* English (official); African languages include 44% Akan, 16% Mole-Dagbani, 13% Ewe, and 8% Ga-Adangbe

*Literacy:* 30%

*Labor force:* 3.7 million; 54.7% agriculture and fishing; 18.7% industry; 15.2% sales and clerical; 7.7% services, transportation, and communications; 3.7% professional; 400,000 unemployed

*Organized labor:* 467,000 or approximately 13% of labor force

## Government

*Official name:* Republic of Ghana

*Type:* republic; 31 December 1981 coup ended two-year-old civilian government and suspended constitution and political activity

*Capital:* Accra

*Political subdivisions:* 8 administrative regions and separate Greater Accra Area; regions subdivided into 58 districts and 267 local administrative districts

*Legal system:* based on English common law and customary law; legal education at University of Ghana (Legon); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 6 March

*Branches:* executive authority vested in seven-member Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC); on 21 January 1982 PNDC appointed secretaries to head most ministries

*Government leader:* Flt. Lt. (Ret.) Jerry John RAWLINGS, Chairman of PNDC (since December 1981)

*Suffrage:* universal at age 18

*Elections:* elections held in June 1979 for parliament and president; presidential runoff election held in July; none scheduled since 1981 coup

*Political parties and leaders:* political parties outlawed after 31 December 1981 coup

*Communists:* a small number of Communists and sympathizers

*Member of:* AfDB, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, World Confederation of Labor, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## Economy

*GNP:* $10.5 billion (1982 est.) real growth rate −7.2% (1982 est.)

*Agriculture:* main crop—cocoa; other crops include root crops, corn, sorghum, millet, coffee, peanuts; not self-sufficient but can become so

*Fishing:* catch 230,593 metric tons (1981)

*Major industries:* mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, fishing, aluminum

*Electric power:* 1,200,000 kW capacity (1984); 2.102 billion kWh produced (1984), 152 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $856.9 million (f.o.b., 1982); cocoa (about 45%), wood, gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite, aluminum (aluminum regularly excluded from balance-of-payments data)

*Imports:* $668.7 million (f.o.b., 1982); textiles and other manufactured goods, food, fuels, transport equipment

*Major trade partners:* UK, EC, US

*Budget:* revenues, $1.8 billion; expenditures and net lending, $3.5 billion (1981/82)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 50 cedi=US$1 (December 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

## Communications

*Railroads:* 953 km, all 1.067-meter gauge; 32 km double track; diesel locomotives gradually replacing steam engines

*Highways:* 32,250 km total; 6,084 km concrete or bituminous surface, 26,166 km gravel or laterite

*Inland waterways:* Volta, Afkobra, and Tano rivers provide 168 km of perennial

navigation for launches and lighters; Lake Volta reservoir provides 1,125 km of arterial and feeder waterways

*Pipelines:* refined products, 3 km

*Ports:* 2 major (Tema, Takoradi)

*Civil air:* 7 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 11 total, 10 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* fair system of open-wire and cable, radio-relay links; 68,900 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 9 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Palace Guard, paramilitary People's Militia

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 2,841,000; 1,581,000 fit for military service; 136,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 30 June 1984, $75.8 million; 5.5% of central government budget

# Gibraltar

**Land**
6.5 km²; smaller than Washington, D.C.

*Land boundaries:* 1.6 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm

*Coastline:* 12 km

**People**
*Population:* 31,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.9%

*Nationality:* noun—Gibraltarian; adjective—Gibraltar

*Ethnic divisions:* mostly Italian, English, Maltese, Portuguese, and Spanish descent

*Religion:* 75% Roman Catholic, 8% Church of England, 2.25% Jewish

*Language:* English and Spanish are primary languages; Italian, Portuguese, and Russian also spoken; English used in the schools and for all official purposes

*Literacy:* illiteracy is negligible

*Labor force:* approx. 14,800, including non-Gibraltar laborers

*Organized labor:* over 6,000

**Government**
*Official name:* Gibraltar

*Type:* British colony

*Capital:* none

*Legal system:* English law; constitutional talks in July 1968; new system effected in 1969 after electoral inquiry

*Branches:* parliamentary system comprising the Gibraltar House of the Assembly (15 elected members and 3 ex officio members), the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister, and the Gibraltar Council; the Governor is appointed by the Crown

*Government leaders:* Adm. Sir David W. WILLIAMS, Governor and Commander in Chief (since 1982); Sir Joshua A. HASSAN, Chief Minister (1964-69 and since 1972)

*Suffrage:* all adult Gibraltarians, plus other UK subjects resident six months or more

*Elections:* every four years; last held in January 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* Gibraltar Labor Party/Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights (GCL/AACR), Sir Joshua Hassan; Democratic Party of British Gibraltar (DPBG), Peter Isola; Socialist Labor Party, Joe Bossano

*Voting strength:* (January 1984) House of the Assembly—GCL/AACR, 8 seats; Socialist Labor, 7 seats

*Communists:* negligible

*Other political or pressure groups:* Housewives Association, Chamber of Commerce, Gibraltar Representatives Organization

**Economy**
Economic activity in Gibraltar centers on commerce and large British naval and air bases; nearly all trade in the well-developed port is transit trade and port serves also as important supply depot for fuel, water, and ships' wares; recently built dockyards and machine shops provide maintenance and repair services to 3,500-4,000 vessels that call at Gibraltar each year; UK military establishments and civil government employ nearly half the insured labor force and a recently

announced decision to close the Royal Navy dockyard will significantly add to unemployment; local industry is confined to manufacture of tobacco, roasted coffee, ice, mineral waters, candy, beer, and canned fish; some factories for manufacture of clothing are being developed; a small segment of local population makes its livelihood by fishing; in recent years tourism has increased in importance

*Electric power:* 59,600 kW capacity (1984); 210 million kWh produced (1984), 7,000 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $47.8 million (1983); principally re-exports of tobacco, petroleum, and wine

*Imports:* $136.8million (1983); principally manufactured goods, fuels, and foodstuffs: 65% from UK

*Major trade partners:* UK, Morocco, Portugal, Netherlands

*Budget:* (FY82) revenues, $89 million; expenditure, $84.2 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* .833 Gibraltar pound=.833 pound sterling=US$1 (December 1984)

**Communications**
*Railroads:* 1.000-meter gauge system in dockyard area only

*Highways:* 56 km, mostly paved

*Ports:* 1 major (Gibraltar)

*Civil air:* 1 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 1 usable with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* adequate international radiocommunication facilities; automatic telephone system serving 9,400 telephones (31.5 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 6 FM, 4 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

**Defense Forces**
Defense is responsibility of United Kingdom

*Branches:* Gibraltar Regiment

**Land**
131,944 km²; the size of New York; 40% meadow and pasture; 29% arable and permanent crop; 20% forest; 11% waste, urban, and other

*Land boundaries:* 1,191 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 6 nm

*Coastline:* 13,676 km

**People**
*Population:* 9,966,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.6%

*Nationality:* noun—Greek(s); adjective—Greek

*Ethnic divisions:* 97.7% Greek, 1.3% Turkish; 1.0% Vlach, Slav, Albanian, Pomach

*Note:* The Greek Government states that there are no ethnic minorities in Greece

*Religion:* 98% Greek Orthodox, 1.3% Muslim, 0.7% other

*Language:* Greek (official); English and French widely understood

*Literacy:* 95%

*Labor force:* 3.7 million (1981 census); approximately 39% services, 31% agriculture, 30% industry; urban unemployment is estimated at 10%; substantial unreported unemployment exists in agriculture

*Organized labor:* 10-15% of total labor force, 20-25% of urban labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* Hellenic Republic

*Type:* presidential parliamentary government; monarchy rejected by referendum 8 December 1974

*Capital:* Athens

*Political subdivisions:* 51 departments (nomoi) constitute basic administrative units for country; each nomos headed by officials appointed by central government and policy and programs tend to be formulated by central ministries; degree of flexibility each nomos may have in altering or avoiding programs imposed by Athens depends upon tradition and influence that prominent local leaders and citizens may exercise vis-a-vis key figures in central government; the departments of Macedonia and Thrace exercise some degree of autonomy from Athens since they are governed through the Ministry of Northern Greece

*Legal system:* new constitution enacted in June 1975

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 25 March

*Branches:* executive consisting of a President, elected by the Vouli (Parliament), a Prime Minister, and a Cabinet; unicameral legislature consisting of the 300-member Vouli; and an independent judiciary

*Government leaders:* Dr. Andreas PAPANDREOU, Prime Minister (since October 1981); Christos SARTZETAKIS, President

*Suffrage:* universal age 18 and over

*Elections:* every four years; Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement defeated the incumbent New Democracy government of

George Rallis in elections held on 18 October 1981; presidential election 17 March 1985

*Political parties and leaders:* Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), Andreas Papandreou; New Democracy (ND), Constantine Mitsotakis; Communist Party-Exterior (KKE-Ext), Kharilaos Florakis; Communist Party-Interior (KKE-Int), Giannis Banias; United Democratic Left (EDA), Ilias Iliou; National Political Union, George Popadopoulos

*Voting strength:* Parliament—Panhellenic Socialist Movement, 165 seats; New Democracy, 109 seats; Communists (Exterior), 12 seats; independents and minor parties, 14 seats

*Communists:* an estimated 25,000-30,000 members and sympathizers

*Member of:* EC, EIB (associate), EMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
*GNP:* $34.9 billion (1983), $3,544 per capita; real growth rate 0.8% (1983)

*Agriculture:* main crops—wheat, olives, tobacco, cotton, raisins; nearly self-sufficient; food shortages—livestock products

*Major industries:* food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, metal products

*Crude steel:* 1.3 million metric tons produced (1983 est.), 132 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 9,928,000 kW capacity (1984); 24.613 billion kWh produced (1984), 2,485 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $4.41 billion (f.o.b., 1983); principal items—tobacco, minerals, fruits, textiles

*Imports:* $9.5 billion (c.i.f., 1983); principal items—machinery and automotive equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, manufactured consumer goods, chemicals, meat and live animals

*Major trade partners:* (1983 est.) imports—17.3% FRG, 12.4% Saudi Arabia, 8.9% Italy, 6.8% Japan, 6.8% France; exports—20.1% FRG, 13.5% Italy, 7.4% France, 7.3% Saudi Arabia, 6.3% US

*Aid:* economic commitments—US, including Ex-Im, $525 million (FY70-82); other Western bilateral (ODA and OOF), $1 billion (1970-82); Communist countries (1970-83), $360 million; military—US, $2.1 billion (FY70-83)

*Budget:* (1983) central government revenues $9.4 billion, expenditures $13.3 billion, $3.9 billion deficit

*Monetary conversion rate:* 124.40 Greek drachmas=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 2,479 km total; 1,565 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, of which 36 km electrified and 100 km double track, 889 km 1.000-meter gauge; 22 km 0.750-meter narrow gauge; all government owned

*Highways:* 38,938 km total; 16,090 km paved, 13,676 km crushed stone and gravel, 5,632 km improved earth, 3,540 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* system consists of three coastal canals and three unconnected rivers, which provide navigable length of just under 80 km

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 26 km; refined products, 547 km

*Ports:* 2 major, 12 secondary, 37 minor

*Civil air:* 39 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 81 total, 78 usable; 55 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 21 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* adequate, modern networks reach all areas on mainland islands; 3.11 million telephones (31.6 per 100 popl.); 28 AM, 37 FM, and 195 TV stations; 5 submarine cables; 1 satellite station with 2 Atlantic Ocean antennas and 1 Indian Ocean antenna

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Hellenic Army, Hellenic Navy, Hellenic Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 2,360,000; 1,908,000 fit for military service; about 77,000 reach military age (21) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $2.2 billion; about 17.5% of central government budget

## Greenland

**Land**
2,175,600 km²; larger than contiguous US; 84% permanent ice and snow, less than 1% arable (of which only a fraction cultivated), 15% other

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* approx. 44,087 km (includes minor islands)

**People**
*Population:* 54,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Greenlander(s); adjective—Greenlandic

*Ethnic divisions:* 86% Greenlander (Eskimos and Greenland-born whites), 14% Danish

*Religion:* Evangelical Lutheran

*Language:* Danish, Eskimo dialects

*Literacy:* 99%

*Labor force:* 21,378; largely engaged in fishing, hunting, and sheep breeding

**Government**
*Official name:* Greenland

*Type:* self-governing province of Kingdom of Denmark; two representatives in Danish parliament; separate Minister for Greenland in the Danish Cabinet

*Capital:* Godthåb (Nuuk)

*Political subdivisions:* 3 counties, 19 communes

*Legal system:* Danish law; transformed from colony to province in 1953; limited home rule began in spring 1979

*Branches:* legislative authority rests jointly with the elected 26-seat Landsting and Danish parliament; executive power vested in Premier and four-person council; 19 lower courts

*Government leaders:* MARGRETHE II, Queen (since January 1972); Jonathan MOTZFELDT, Prime Minister (since May 1979)

*Suffrage:* universal, but not compulsory, over age 21

*Elections:* held every four years; most recent, 6 June 1984

*Political parties:* Siumut, 11 seats (moderate socialist, advocating more distinct Greenland identity and greater autonomy from Denmark); Atassut Party, 11 seats (more conservative, favors continuing close relations with Denmark); Inuit Ataqatigiit, 3 seats (Marxist-Leninist party favoring complete independence from Denmark rather than home rule)

**Economy**
*GNP:* included in that of Denmark

*Agriculture:* arable areas largely in hay; sheep grazing; garden produce

*Fishing:* catch 105,830 tons (1982); exports $108.6 million (1980)

*Major industries:* mining, fishing, sealing

*Electric power:* 80,000 kW capacity (1984); 168 million kWh produced (1984), 3,170 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $168.4 million (f.o.b., 1980); fish and fish products, metallic ores and concentrates

*Imports:* $259.4 million (c.i.f., 1980); petroleum and petroleum products, machinery and transport equipment, food products

*Major trade partners:* (1980) Denmark 49.4%, Finland 9.5%, FRG 8.1%, US 6.3%, UK 2.9%

*Monetary conversion rate:* 10.80 Danish Kroner=US$1 (November 1984 average)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 80 km

*Ports:* 7 major, 16 minor

*Civil air:* 2 major transport aircraft

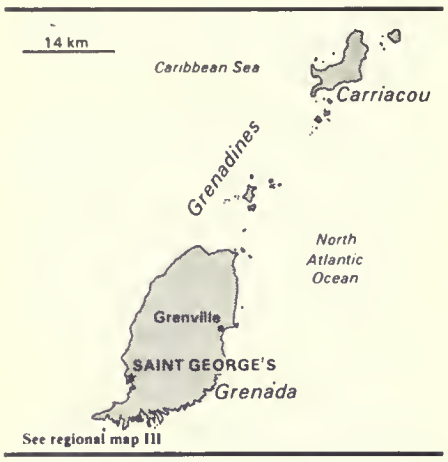
*Airfields:* 10 total, 7 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* adequate domestic and international service provided by cables and radio relay; 15,300 telephones (30.9 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, 13 FM, 4 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

**Defense Forces**
Defense is responsibility of Denmark

*Military manpower:* included with Denmark

# Grenada




## Land

344 km² (Grenada and southern Grenadines); twice the size of Washington, D.C.; 44% cultivated; 17% unused but potentially productive; 12% forest; 4% pasture; 23% built on, waste, and other

## Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 121 km

## People

*Population:* 88,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate −0.4%

*Nationality:* noun—Grenadian(s); adjective—Grenadian

*Ethnic divisions:* mainly of African Negro descent

*Religion:* largely Roman Catholic; Anglican; other Protestant sects

*Language:* English (official); some French patois

*Literacy:* unknown

*Labor force:* 38,000 (1980 est.); 38% services, 20% agriculture, 11% construction, 4% manufacturing; 27% unemployment

*Organized labor:* 80% of labor force

## Government

*Official name:* Grenada

*Type:* independent state; recognizes Elizabeth II as Chief of State

*Capital:* St. George's

*Political subdivisions:* 6 parishes

*Legal system:* based on English common law

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 7 February

*Branches:* bicameral legislature (15-member elected House of Representatives and 13-member appointed Senate; executive is Cabinet led by the Prime Minister; judiciary consists of Grenada Supreme Court, composed of the High Court of Justice and two-tier Court of Appeals

*Government leaders:* Sir Paul SCOON, Governor General (since 1978); Herbert BLAIZE, Prime Minister (since December 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* last general election held 3 December 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* the New National Party (NNP) is the ruling party and is a three-party centrist coalition composed of the Grenada National Party (GNP), the National Democratic Party (NDP), and the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM); former Prime Minister Eric Gairy revived his Grenada United Labor Party (GULP) in 1984; the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) was formed in May 1984 and is composed of pro-Cuban Socialists; the New Jewel Movement (NJM) consists of supporters of Bernard Coard and other hardliners accused of killing Bishop in 1983

*Voting strength:* (1984 election) NNP 59%, GULP 36%, MBPM 5%; parliamentary seats—NNP, 14; GULP, 1

*Communists:* the New Jewel Movement, which is currently trying to revitalize, and the less hardline Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement

*Member of:* CARICOM, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

## Economy

*GDP:* $119 million (1983), $1,337 per capita; real growth rate 2.6% (1983 est.)

*Agriculture:* main crops—cocoa, nutmeg, mace, and bananas

*Electric power:* 12,000 kW capacity (1984); 26 million kWh produced (1984), 300 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $19.1 million (f.o.b., 1983 prelim.); cocoa beans, nutmeg, bananas, mace

*Imports:* $56.2 million (c.i.f., 1983 prelim.); food, machinery and transport equipment, oil, building materials

*Major trade partners:* exports—32% UK, 10% FRG, 10% Netherlands (1982); imports—20% US, 19% Trinidad and Tobago, 15% UK (1982)

*Budget:* (prelim. 1982) revenues, $27 million; expenditures, $62 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (December 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

## Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 1,000 km total; 600 km paved, 300 km otherwise improved; 100 km unimproved

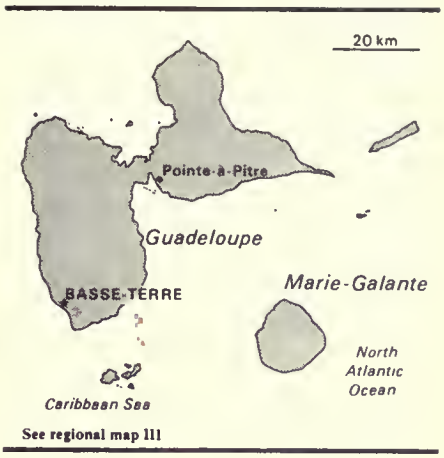
*Ports:* 1 major (St. George's), 1 minor

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 3 total, 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* automatic, island-wide telephone system with 5,650 telephones (5.4 per 100 popl.); new SHF links to Trinidad and St. Vincent; VHF and UHF links to Trinidad and Carriacou; 2 AM stations, 1 TV station

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Royal Grenada Police Force



See regional map III

**Land**
1,779 km²; more than twice the size of New York City; area consists of two islands; 47% waste and built on, 24% crop, 16% forest, 9% pasture, 4% potential crop

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 306 km

**People**
*Population:* 333,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.4%

*Nationality:* noun—Guadeloupian(s); adjective—Guadeloupe

*Ethnic divisions:* 90% black or mulatto; 5% Caucasian; less than 5% East Indian, Lebanese, Chinese

*Religion:* 95% Roman Catholic, 5% Hindu and pagan African

*Language:* French, creole patois

*Literacy:* over 70%

*Labor force:* 120,000; services, government, and commerce 53%; industry 25.8%; agriculture 21.2%; significant unemployment

*Organized labor:* 11% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* Department of Guadeloupe

*Type:* overseas department and region of France; represented by three deputies in the French National Assembly and two senators in the Senate; last Assembly election, 21 June 1981

*Capital:* Basse-Terre

*Political subdivisions:* 3 arrondissements; 34 communes, each with a locally elected municipal council

*Legal system:* French legal system; highest court is a court of appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique

*Branches:* executive, Prefect appointed by Paris; legislative, popularly elected General Council of 36 members and a Regional Council composed of members of the local General Council and the locally elected deputies and senators to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

*Government leader:* Maurice SABORIN, Prefect of the Republic (since 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* General Council elections are normally held every five years; last General Council election took place in June 1981; regional assembly elections held February 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* Rally for the Republic (RPR), Gabriel Lisette; Communist Party of Guadeloupe (PCG), Henri Bangou; Socialist Party (MSG), leader unknown; Progressive Party of Guadeloupe (PPG), Henri Rodes; Independent Republicans; Federation of the Left; Union for French Democracy (UDF); Union for a New Majority (UNM)

*Voting strength:* (1981 election) French National Assembly—MSG, 1 seat; PCG, 1 seat; UDF, 1 seat

*Communists:* 3,000 est.

## Guadeloupe *(continued)*

*Other political or pressure groups:* Guadeloupe Liberation Army (GLA), Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC), Popular Movement for Independent Guadeloupe (MPGI)

*Member of:* WFTU

### Economy

*GDP:* $1.18 billion (1980), $3,765 per capita; real growth rate 15.7% (1979-80 average)

*Agriculture:* sugarcane, bananas, pineapples, vegetables

*Major industries:* construction, cement, rum, light industry, tourism

*Electric power:* 80,000 kW capacity (1984); 273 million kWh produced (1984), 822 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $89.2 million (1981); bananas, sugar, rum

*Imports:* $560 million (1981); vehicles, foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods, construction materials, petroleum products

*Major trade partners:* exports—88% franc zone; imports—73% franc zone, 3% Italy (1981)

*Aid:* economic—bilateral ODA and OOF commitments (1970-79) from Western (non-US) countries, $2.4 billion; no military aid

*Budget:* $198 million (1981)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 9.65 French francs=US$1 (January 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* privately owned, narrow-gauge plantation lines

*Highways:* 1,954 km total; 1,600 km paved, 340 km gravel and earth

*Ports:* 1 major (Pointe-à-Pitre), 3 minor

*Civil air:* 2 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 9 total, 9 usable, 8 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

*Telecommunications:* domestic facilities inadequate; 50,200 telephones (15.7 per 100 popl.); interisland radio-relay to Antigua, Dominica, and Martinique; 2 AM, 3 FM, 9 TV stations

### Defense Forces

Defense is responsibility of France

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 89,000

## Guatemala

### Land

108,780 km²; the size of Tennessee; 57% forest; 14% cultivated; 10% pasture; 19% other

*Land boundaries:* 1,625 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 400 km

### People

*Population:* 8,335,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Guatemalan(s); adjective—Guatemalan

*Ethnic divisions:* 58.6% Ladino (mestizo and westernized Indian), 41.4% Indian

*Religion:* predominantly Roman Catholic; also Protestant, traditional Mayan

*Language:* Spanish, but over 40% of the population speaks an Indian language as a primary tongue (18 Indian dialects, including Quiche, Cakchiquel, Kekchi)

*Literacy:* 50%

*Labor force (1984):* 2.5 million; 57.0% agriculture, 14.0% manufacturing, 13.0% services, 7.0% commerce, 4.0% construction, 3.0% transport, 0.8% utilities, 0.4% mining; unemployment 33%

*Organized labor:* 10% of labor force (1984)

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Guatemala

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Guatemala

*Political subdivisions:* 22 departments

*Legal system:* civil law system; constitution came into effect 1966 but suspended following March 1982 coup; Constituent Assembly elected in July 1984 currently drafting new constitution and other electoral laws in anticipation of national elections later this year; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of San Carlos of Guatemala; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 15 September

*Branches:* traditionally dominant executive; unicameral legislature (National Congress) abolished 23 March 1982; power vested in Office of President; seven-member (minimum) Supreme Court

*Government leader:* Maj. Gen. Oscar Humberto MEJIA Victores, Chief of State (since August 1983)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18, compulsory for literates, optional for illiterates

*Elections:* last election (Constituent Assembly) held 1 July 1984; Presidential and Congressional elections held 7 March 1982

*Political parties and leaders:* 20 political groups participated in elections for an 88-member Constituent Assembly in July 1984; national elections tentatively scheduled during 1985; Democratic Institutional Party (PID), Oscar Humberto Rivas García; Revolutionary Party (PR), Napoleón Alfaro; National Liberation Movement (MLN), Mario Sandoval Alarcón; Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party (DCG), Vinicio Cerezo Arévalo; Nationalist Authentic Central (CAN), Mario Roberto Aguilar Arroyo; National United Front (FUN), Gabriel Girón Ortiz; Nationalist Renovator Party (PNR), Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre; United Revolutionary Party (FUR), Edmundo López Durán; National Centrist Union (UCN), Jorge Carpio Nicolle

*Voting strength:* (July 1984) Constituent Assembly—DCG 318,300 (16%), UCN 269,500 (13%), MLN/CAN 245,500 (12%); PR 142,600 (7%); PNR 129,700 (6%); PID 102,800 (5%).

*Communists:* Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT); main radical left guerrilla groups—Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP), Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms (ORPA), Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), and PGT Dissidents

*Other political or pressure groups:* Federated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (CACIF)

*Member of:* CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, ODECA, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

**Economy**
*GDP:* $8.9 billion (1983), $1,136 per capita; 26% commerce, 25% agriculture, 9% financial services, 7% transportation and communication, 6% government, 11% other; average annual real growth rate (1975-80), 5.7%; real growth rate 1983, −5.4%

*Agriculture:* main products—coffee, cotton, corn, beans, sugarcane, bananas, livestock

*Fishing:* catch 4,898 metric tons (1980)

*Major industries:* food processing, textiles and clothing, furniture, chemicals, nonmetallic minerals, metals

*Electric power:* 655,000 kW capacity (1983); 1.8 billion kWh produced (1983), 235 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1983); coffee, cotton, sugar, bananas, meat

*Imports:* $1.12 billion (c.i.f., 1983); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels

*Major trade partners:* exports (1983)—30% US, 17% El Salvador, 6% Honduras, 5% Costa Rica; imports (1983)—33% US, 10% El Salvador, 8% Netherland Antilles, 7% Mexico, 7% Venezuela

*Aid:* economic commitments—US, including Ex-Im (FY70-83), $305 million; from other Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-82), $5.8 billion; military—assistance from US (FY70-79), $22 million

*Central government budget:* (1983 est.) expenditures, $1.03 billion; revenues, $704 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1 quetzal=US$1 (official; February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**
*Railroads:* 870 km 0.914-meter gauge, single track; 780 km government owned, 90 km privately owned

*Highways:* 26,429 km total; 2,851 km paved, 11,438 km gravel, and 12,140 km unimproved

*Inland waterways:* 260 km navigable year round; additional 730 km navigable during high-water season

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 48 km

*Ports:* 2 major (Puerto Ouezal, formerly known as San José, and Santo Tomás de Castilla), 3 minor

*Civil air:* 10 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 498 total, 451 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 20 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

## Guatemala *(continued)*

*Telecommunications:* fairly modern telecom network centered on Guatemala City; 97,670 telephones (1.6 per 100 popl.); 98 AM, 20 FM, 25 TV stations; connection into Central American microwave net; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,979,000; 1,343,000 fit for military service; about 77,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $179.8 million; 14.9% of central government budget

## Guinea

See regional map VII

**Land**
245,957 km²; slightly smaller than Oregon; 10% forest, 3% crop

*Land boundaries:* 3,476 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 346 km

**People**
*Population:* 5,734,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.7%

*Nationality:* noun—Guinean(s); adjective—Guinean

*Ethnic divisions:* Fulani, Malinke, Sousou, 15 smaller tribes

*Religion:* 75% Muslim, 24% indigenous beliefs, 1% Christian

*Language:* French (official); each tribe has own language

*Literacy:* 20% in French; 48% in local languages

*Labor force:* 2.4 million (1983); 82% agriculture, 11% industry and commerce, 5.4% services, 1.6% government

*Organized labor:* virtually 100% of wage labor force loosely affiliated with the National Confederation of Guinean Workers

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Guinea

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Conakry

*Political subdivisions:* 8 provinces, divided into 36 prefectures

*Legal system:* based on French civil law system, customary law, and decree; 1958 constitution suspended after military coup on 3 April 1984; legal codes currently being revised; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 2 October; Anniversity of Committee for National Redressment, 3 April

*Branches:* coup on 3 April 1984 established the 25-member (currently 20 members) Military Committee for National Redressment to determine government policy; the highest ranking CMRN member became President, with other CMRN assuming most Cabinet portfolios; precoup unicameral legislature has been abolished

*Government leaders:* Col. Lansana CONTE, Head of Government (since April 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* none scheduled but CMRN has promised to create a true and viable democracy

*Political parties and leaders:* following 3 April 1984 coup all political activity banned and only party, Democratic Party of Guinea (PDG), dissolved

*Communists:* no Communist party, although there are some sympathizers

## Guinea-Bissau
## (formerly Portuguese Guinea)

See regional map VII

*Member of:* AfDB, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, Mano River Union, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OATUU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

### Economy

*GDP:* $1.5I billion (1983 est.), $278 per capita; real growth rate 1.3% (1984 est.)

*Agriculture:* cash crops—coffee, bananas, palm products, peanuts, citrus fruits, pineapples; staple food crops—cassava, rice, millet, corn, sweet potatoes; livestock raised in some areas

*Major industries:* bauxite mining, alumina, diamond mining, light manufacturing and processing industries

*Electric power:* 100,000 kW capacity (1984); 264 million kWh produced (1984), 47 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $537 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); bauxite, alumina, diamonds, coffee, pineapples, bananas, palm kernels

*Imports:* $403 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); petroleum products, metals, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, textiles

*Major trade partners:* imports—France, USSR, US; exports—US, USSR, France, Spain

*Budget:* (1983) public revenues, $444 million; current expenditures, $330 million; development expenditures, $104 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 25.1 sylis=US$1 (December 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* 1,045 km; 806 km 1.000-meter gauge, 239 km 1.435-meter standard gauge

*Highways:* 30,000 km total; 1,087 km paved, 13,013 km gravel or laterite, 16,000 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 1,295 km navigable by shallow-draft native craft

*Ports:* 1 major (Conakry), 2 minor

*Civil air:* 7 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 17 total, 17 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army (ground forces), Navy (acts primarily as a coast guard), Air Force, paramilitary National Gendaramerie

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,282,000; 645,000 fit for military service

### Land

36,260 km² (includes Bijagos archipelago); about the size of New Hampshire and Connecticut combined

*Land boundaries:* 740 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including, fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 274 km

### People

*Population:* 858,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.9%

*Nationality:* noun—Guinea-Bissauan(s); adjective—Guinea-Bissauan

*Ethnic divisions:* about 99% African (30% Balanta, 20% Fula, 14% Manjaca, 13% Mandinga, 7% Papel); less than 1% European and mulatto

*Religion:* 65% indigenous beliefs, 30% Muslim, 5% Christian

*Language:* Portuguese (official); Criolo and numerous African languages

*Literacy:* 9%

*Labor force:* 90% agriculture; 5% industry, services, and commerce; 5% government

## Guinea-Bissau
*(continued)*

**Government**

*Official name:* Republic of Guinea-Bissau

*Type:* republic; highly centralized one party regime since September 1974

*Capital:* Bissau

*Political subdivisions:* 9 municipalities, 3 circumscriptions (predominantly indigenous population)

*Legal system:* new constitution approved May 1984

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 24 September

*Branches:* president and cabinet; 150-member National Popular Assembly, overseen by 15-member Council of State

*Government leaders:* Brig. Gen. João Bernardo VIEIRA, President, Council of State (since November 1980); Paulo CORREIA, First Vice President, Council of State (since May 1984); Iafai CAMARA, Second Vice President, Council of State (since May 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 15

*Elections:* legislative elections held March 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), led by President Vieira, only legal party; Guinea-Bissau decided to retain the binational party title despite its formal break with Cape Verde

*Communists:* a few Communists, some sympathizers

*Member of:* AfDB, CEAO, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, ISCON, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

**Economy**

*GDP:* $154 million (FY83), $182 per capita, real growth rate −5.1% (1983)

*Agriculture:* main crops—rice, palm products, root crops, coconuts, peanuts, wood

*Fishing:* catch 6,000 metric tons (1983)

*Major industries:* agricultural processing, beer, soft drinks

*Electric power:* 20,000 kW capacity (1984); 26 million kWh produced (1984), 30 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $8.6 million (1983); principally peanuts; also palm kernels, shrimp, fish, lumber

*Imports:* $57.1 million (1983); foodstuffs, manufactured goods, fuels, transport equipment

*Major trade partners:* mostly Portugal, Spain, and other European countries

*Budget:* (1983 est.) revenues, $12.2 million; current expenditures, $27.4 million; investment expenditures, $27.9 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 83.528 Guinea Bissauan pesos=US$1 (November 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* approx. 3,218 km (418 km bituminous, remainder earth)

*Inland waterways:* scattered stretches are important to coastal commerce

*Ports:* 1 major (Bissau)

*Civil air:* 2 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 56 total, 50 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* limited system of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; 3,000 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station, 1 FM station, no TV stations

**Defense Forces**

*Branches:* People's Revolutionary Armed Force (FARP); Army, Navy, and Air Force are separate components

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 197,000; 115,000 fit for military service

*Ships:* no combat ships

# Guyana

## Land

214,970 km²; the size of Idaho; 66% forest; 22% water, urban, and waste; 8% savanna; 3% pasture; 1% cropland

*Land boundaries:* 2,575 km

## Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; economic zone 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 459 km

## People

*Population:* 798,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.4%

*Nationality:* noun—Guyanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Guyanese

*Ethnic divisions:* 51% East Indian, 43% black and mixed, 4% Amerindian, 2% European and Chinese

*Religion:* 57% Christian, 33% Hindu, 9% Muslim, 1% other

*Language:* English, Amerindian dialects

*Literacy:* 85%

*Labor force:* 200,000 (1982); 44.5% industry and commerce, 33.8% agriculture, 21.7% services; 64% public sector employment; approximately 21% unemployed

*Organized labor:* 34% of labor force

## Government

*Official name:* Cooperative Republic of Guyana

*Type:* republic within Commonwealth

*Capital:* Georgetown

*Political subdivisions:* 10 government districts

*Legal system:* based on English common law with certain admixtures of Roman-Dutch law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Republic Day, 23 February

*Branches:* Executive President, who appoints and heads a cabinet; unicameral legislature (53-member National Assembly) elected by proportional representation every five years

*Government leader:* Linden Forbes Sampson BURNHAM, Executive President (since 1964; elected in 1980 under new constitution)

*Suffrage:* universal adult over age 18

*Elections:* last held in December 1980

*Political parties and leaders:* People's National Congress (PNC), Forbes Burnham; People's Progressive Party (PPP), Cheddi Jagan; Working People's Alliance (WPA), Rupert Roopnarine, Clive Thomas, Walter Omawale, Eusi Kwayana, Moses Bhagwan, Kenneth Persand; United Force (UF), Feilden Singh; Vanguard for Liberation and Democracy (VLD; also known as Liberator Party), Ganraj Kumar, Dr. J. K. Makepeace Richmond; Democratic Labor Movement, Dr. Paul Tennassee

*Voting strength:* (1980 election, unofficial returns) 77% PNC (41 seats), 19% PPP (10 seats), 4% UF (2 seats)

*Communists:* est. 100 hardcore within PPP; top echelons of PPP and PYO (Progressive Youth Organization, militant wing of the PPP) include many Communists, but rank and file is conservative and non-Communist; small but unknown number of orthodox Marxist-Leninists within PNC, some of whom are PPP turncoats

*Other political or pressure groups:* Trades Union Congress (TUC); Working People's Vanguard Party (WPVP); Guyana Council of Indian Organizations (GCIO); Civil Liberties Action Committee (CLAC); the latter two organizations are small and active but not well organized

*Member of:* CARICOM, CDB, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAS (observer), PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## Economy

*GNP:* $430 million (1982), $539 per capita; real growth −10% (1982)

*Agriculture:* main crops—sugarcane, rice, other food crops; food shortages—wheat flour, cooking oil, processed meat, dairy products

*Major industries:* bauxite mining, sugar and rice milling, timber fishing (shrimp), textiles, gold mining

*Electric power:* 200,000 kW capacity (1984); 266 million kWh produced (1984), 335 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $241 million (c.i.f., 1982); bauxite, sugar, rice, shrimp, molasses, timber, rum

*Imports:* $283 million (c.i.f., 1982); manufactures, machinery, food, petroleum

*Major trade partners:* exports—28% UK, 21% US, 14% CARICOM, 6% Canada; imports—35% CARICOM, 23% UK, 22% US, 4% Canada (1980)

*Budget:* est. revenue, $200 million; expenditure $381 million (1983)

*Monetary conversion rate:* G$4.25=US$1 (December 1984)

## Guyana *(continued)*

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 185 km total, all single track 1.435-meter gauge

*Highways:* 7,650 km total; 550 km paved, 5,000 km gravel, 1,525 km earth, 575 km unimproved

*Inland waterways:* 6,000 km total of navigable waterways; Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo Rivers are navigable by oceangoing vessels for 150 km, 100 km, and 80 km, respectively

*Ports:* 1 major (Georgetown), 6 minor

*Civil air:* 5 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 86 total, 85 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* fair telecom system with radio-relay network and over 27,000 telephones (3.3 per 100 popl.); tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad; 3 AM, 3 FM, no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Guyana Defense Force (including Maritime Corps and Air Corps), Guyana Police Force, Guyana People's Milita, Guyana National Service

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 206,000; 164,000 fit for military service

## Haiti

Land
27,749 km²; the size of Maryland; 44% unproductive, 31% cultivated, 18% rough pasture, 7% forest

*Land boundary:* 361 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 1,771 km

People
*Population:* 5,762,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.9%

*Nationality:* noun—Haitian(s); adjective—Haitian

*Ethnic divisions:* 95% black, 5% mulatto and European

*Religion:* 75-80% Roman Catholic (of which an overwhelming majority also practice Voodoo), 10% Protestant

*Language:* French (official) spoken by only 10% of population; all speak Creole

*Literacy:* 23%

*Labor force:* 2.3 million (est. 1975); 79% agriculture, 14% services, 7% industry; significant unemployment; shortage of skilled labor; unskilled labor abundant

*Organized labor:* less than 1% of labor force

Government
*Official name:* Republic of Haiti

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Port-au-Prince

*Political subdivisions:* five departments despite constitutional provision for nine)

*Legal system:* based on Roman civil law system; constitution adopted 1964 and amended 1971 and 1983; legal education at State University in Port-au-Prince and private law colleges in Cap-Haïtien, Les Cayes, Gonaïves, and Jérémie; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 1 January

*Branches:* lifetime President; unicameral legislature (59-member National Assembly) has very limited powers; judiciary appointed by President

*Government leader:* Jean-Claude DUVALIER, President for Life (since 1971)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* constitution as amended in 1983 named Duvalier President for Life and granted him authority to name his successor; most recent legislative election held February 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* National Unity Party, inactive government party; Haitian Christian Democratic Party, Sylvio Claude (inactive); Haitian Christian Socialist Party, Grégoire Eugéne (inactive)

*Voting strength:* (1984 legislative elections) Assembly comprised of regime loyalists

*Communists:* United Haitian Communist Party (PUCH), illegal and in exile; domestic strength unknown; party leaders in exile

*Other political or pressure groups:* none

*Member of:* FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
*GNP:* $1.5 billion (1982), $300 per capita; real growth rate 1982, −1%

*Agriculture:* main crops—coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum

*Major industries:* sugar refining, textiles, flour milling, cement manufacturing, bauxite mining, tourism, light assembly industries

*Electric power:* 184,000 kW capacity (1984); 314 million kWh produced (1984), 54 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $167.6 million (f.o.b., 1983); coffee, light industrial products, bauxite, essential oils, sisal

*Imports:* $284 million (f.o.b., 1982); consumer durables, foodstuffs, industrial equipment, petroleum products, construction materials

*Major trade partners:* exports—59% US; imports—45% US (1978)

*Aid:* economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-83), from US, $317 million; ODA and OOF from other Western countries (1970-82), $296 million; military US (FY70-83), $3 million

*Budget:* (1982) revenues, $176 million; expenditures, $366 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 4.94 gourdes=US$1 (November 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 October-30 September

Communications
*Railroads:* 80 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge, single-track, privately owned industrial line

*Highways:* 3,975 km total; 950 km paved, 900 km otherwise improved, 2,125 km unimproved

*Inland waterways:* negligible; less than 100 km navigable

*Ports:* 2 major (Port-au-Prince, Cap Haïtien), 12 minor

*Civil air:* 4 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 15 total, 12 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* domestic facilities barely adequate, international facilities slightly better; 40,000 telephones (0.8 per 100 popl.); 34 AM, 11 FM, 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Corps, Volunteers for National Security

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,293,000; 720,000 fit for military service; about 62,000 reach military age (18) annually

See regional map III

Land
112,088 km²; slightly larger than Tennessee; 36% waste and built on; 30% pasture; 27% forest; 7% crop

*Land boundaries:* 1,530 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 820 km

People
*Population:* 4,394,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.4%

*Nationality:* noun—Honduran(s); adjective—Honduran

*Ethnic divisions:* 90% mestizo (mixed Indian and European), 7% Indian, 2% black, 1% white

*Religion:* about 97% Roman Catholic; small Protestant minority

*Language:* Spanish, Indian dialects

*Literacy:* 56%

*Labor force:* 1.2 million (1984); 54% agriculture, 28% services, 13% manufacturing, 4% construction, 1% other; 30% unemployed; 60% underemployed

*Organized labor:* 40% of urban labor force, 20% of rural work force (1981)

## Honduras *(continued)*

Government
*Official name:* Republic of Honduras

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Tegucigalpa

*Political subdivisions:* 18 departments

*Legal system:* rooted in Roman and Spanish civil law; some influence of English common law; new constitution became effective in January 1982; the nine Supreme Court justices are appointed by Congress; legal education at University of Honduras in Tegucigalpa; accepts ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 15 September

*Branches:* constitution provides for elected President, unicameral legislature (82-member National Congress), and national judicial branch

*Government leader:* Dr. Roberto SUAZO Córdova, President (since January 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal and compulsory over age 18

*Elections:* national election for president and legislature held every four years; next election scheduled for 25 November 1985; legislature chosen by proportional representation; 282 county councils

*Political parties and leaders:* Liberal Party (PLH)—party president, Romualdo Bueso Peñalba; faction leaders, Roberto Suazo Córdova (Rodista faction), José Azcona del Hoyo (Azconista subfaction), Jorge Bueso Arias (ALIPO faction), Jorge Arturo Reina (M-Líder faction); National Party (PNH)—party president, Juan Pablo Urrutia (leader of MUC faction); leaders are Ricardo Zúñiga Augustinus (Officialista faction), Mario Rivera López (Riverista subfaction), and Rafael Leonardo Callejas (MONARCA faction); National Innovation and Unity Party (PINU)—Miguel Andonie Fernández; Christian Democratic Party (PDCH)—Efráin Díaz Arivillaga

*Voting strength:* (1981 election) 1.2 million out of 1.5 million eligible voters cast ballots; PLH 52%, PNH 41%, PINU 2.4%, PDCH 1.6%, legislative seats—PLH 44, PNH 34, PINU 3, PDCH 1

*Communists:* up to 1,500; Honduran leftist groups—Communist Party of Honduras (PCH), Communist Party of Honduras/Marxist-Leninist (PCH/ML), Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras (FMLH), People's Revolutionary Union/Popular Liberation Movement (URP/MPL), Popular Revolutionary Forces-Lorenzo Zelaya (FPR), Socialist Party of Honduras (PASO), and Central American Workers Revolutionary Party (PRTC)

*Other political or pressure groups:* National Association of Honduran Campesinos (ANACH), Honduran Council of Private Enterprise (COHEP), Confederation of Honduran Workers (CTH), National Union of Campesinos (UNC), General Workers Confederation (CGT), United Federation of Honduran Workers (FUTH)

*Member of:* FAO, G-77, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy
*GDP:* $3.2 billion (1984), $753 per capita; real growth rate average −3.1% (1980-83); real growth rate 2.8% (1984)

*Agriculture:* main crops—bananas, coffee, corn, beans, sugarcane, rice, tobacco

*Fishing:* catch 5,023 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* agricultural processing, textiles, clothing, wood products

*Electric power:* 255,000 kW capacity (1984); 1.1 billion kWh produced (1984), 250 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $675 million (f.o.b., 1983); bananas, coffee, lumber, meat, petroleum products

*Imports:* $705 million (f.o.b., 1983); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, petroleum

*Major trade partners:* exports—54% US, 8% CACM, 6% Japan, 5% FRG (1983); imports—47% US, 11% CACM, 6% Japan, 5% Trinidad and Tobago (1983)

*Aid:* economic commitments—US, including Ex-Im (FY70-83), $485 million loans; other Western (non-US) countries, ODA and ODF (1970-82), $333 million; military—assistance from US (FY79-83), $112 million

*Budget:* (1983) revenues, $389 million; expenditures, $605 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2 lempiras=US$1 (4 January 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 1,207 km total; 444 km 1.067-meter gauge, 763 km 0.914-meter gauge

*Highways:* 8,950 km total; 1,700 km paved, 5,000 km otherwise improved, 2,250 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 730 km navigable by small craft

*Ports:* 1 major (Puerto Cortés), 4 minor

*Civil air:* 9 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 200 total, 182 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* improved, but still inadequate; connection into Central American microwave net; 33,700 telephones (1.0 per 100 popl.); 129 AM, 32 FM, 7 TV stations; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground stations

# Hong Kong

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Armed Forces, Naval Forces, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 965,000; 575,000 fit for military service; about 48,000 reach military age (18) annually

See regional map VIII

**Land**
1,064 km²; about one and one-third times the size of New York City; 14% arable, 10% forest, 76% other (mainly grass, shrub, steep hill country)

*Land boundaries:* 24 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm

*Coastline:* 733 km

**People**
*Population:* 5,491,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.6%

*Nationality:* adjective—Hong Kong

*Ethnic divisions:* 98% Chinese, 2% other

*Religion:* 90% eclectic mixture of local religions, 10% Christian

*Language:* Chinese (Cantonese), English

*Literacy:* 75%

*Labor force:* (June 1984) 2.52 million; 37.3% manufacturing; 22.1% commerce; 18.4% services; 7.6% construction; 7.6% transport and communications; 5.4% financing, insurance, and real estate; 1.2% agriculture, fishing, mining, and quarrying; 0.4% other; unemployment (seasonally adjusted) 3.6%

*Organized labor:* 15.2% of 1984 labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* Hong Kong

*Type:* British dependent territory; scheduled to revert to China in 1997

*Capital:* none

*Political subdivisions:* Hong Kong, Kowloon, and New Territories

*Legal system:* English common law

*Branches:* Governor assisted by advisory Executive Council, legislates with advice and consent of Legislative Council; Executive Council composed of governor, five senior officials, and 12 unofficial members; Legislative Council composed of governor, three ex-officio members, 16 official members, and 27 unofficial members; Urban Council, which alone includes elected representatives, responsible for health, recreation, and resettlement; independent judiciary

*Government leader:* Sir Edward YOUDE, Governor and Commander in Chief (since May 1982)

*Suffrage:* limited to 200,000 to 300,000 professional or skilled persons

*Elections:* every two years to select half of elected membership of Urban Council; other Urban Council members appointed by the Governor

*Political parties:* no significant parties

*Communists:* an estimated 2,000 cadres affiliated with Communist Party of China

*Other political or pressure groups:* Federation of Trade Unions (Communist controlled), Hong Kong and Kowloon Trade Union Council (Nationalist Chinese dominated), Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (Communist controlled), Federation of Hong Kong Industries, Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong

*Member of:* ADB, IMO, INTERPOL, Multifiber Arrangement, WMO

### Economy

*GDP:* (1984 est.) $31.5 billion, $5,830 per capita; real growth, 8.5%

*Agriculture:* agriculture occupies a minor position in the economy; main products rice, vegetables, dairy products; less than 20% self-sufficient; shortages—rice, wheat, water

*Major industries:* textiles and clothing, tourism, electronics, plastics, toys, watches, and clocks

*Shortages:* industrial raw materials

*Electric power:* 5,512,000 kW capacity (1984); 16.870 billion kWh produced (1984), 3,127 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $22.1 billion (f.o.b., 1983), including $7.7 billion reexports; principal products—clothing, plastic articles, textiles, electrical goods, wigs, footwear, light metal manufactures

*Imports:* $24.1 billion (c.i.f., 1983)

*Major trade partners:* (1983) exports—32% US, 11% China, 5% UK, 5% FRG; imports—24% China, 23% Japan, 11% US

*Budget:* (1983/84) $4.5 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 7.798 Hong Kong dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

### Communications

*Railroads:* 35 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, government owned

*Highways:* 1,160 km total; 794 km paved, 306 km gravel, crushed stone, or earth

*Ports:* 1 major (Hong Kong)

*Civil air:* 16 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 2 total; 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

*Telecommunications:* modern facilities provide excellent domestic and international services; 62 telephone exchanges, 1.5 million telephones; 5 AM and 9 FM radiobroadcast stations with 11 transmitters; 5 TV stations; 2.5 million radio and 1.1 million TV receivers; 10,100 Telex subscriber lines with direct connections to 47 countries; 2 INTELSAT ground stations with access to Pacific and Indian Ocean satellites; coaxial cable to Guangzhou (Canton), China; 3 international submarine cables; troposcatter to Taiwan available but inactive

### Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of United Kingdom

*Branches:* Headquarters of British Forces, Gurkha Field Forces, Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Air Force, Royal Hong Kong Police Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,628,000; 1,280,000 fit for military service; about 53,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* est. for fiscal year ending 30 June 1984, $195.3 million; about 4.3% of central government budget and 1% of GDP

## Hungary

See regional map V

### Land

92,980 km²; slightly smaller than Indiana; 70.9% cultivated, 54.0% arable, 16% forest, 14% agricultural, 10% other

*Land boundaries:* 2,245 km

### People

*Population:* 10,645,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate −0.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Hungarian(s); adjective—Hungarian

*Ethnic divisions:* 92.4% Hungarian, 3.3% Gypsy, 2.5% German, 0.7% Jewish, 1.1% other

*Religion:* 67.5% Roman Catholic, 20.0% Calvinist, 5.0% Lutheran, 7.5% atheist and other

*Language:* 98.2% Hungarian, 1.8% other

*Literacy:* 98%

*Labor force:* 4,970,100 (1983); 32% industry; 22% agriculture; 46% services, trade, government, and other

### Government

*Official name:* Hungarian People's Republic

*Type:* Communist state

*Capital:* Budapest

*Political subdivisions:* 19 megyes (counties), 5 autonomous cities in county status

*Legal system:* based on Communist legal theory, with both civil law system (civil code of 1960) and common law elements; constitution adopted 1949 amended 1972; Supreme Court renders decisions of principle that sometimes have the effect of declaring legislative acts unconstitutional; legal education at Loránd Eötvös University Faculty of Law in Budapest and two other schools of law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Liberation Day, 4 April

*Branches:* executive—Presidential Council (elected by parliament); unicameral legislature—National Assembly (elected by direct suffrage); judicial—Supreme Court (elected by parliament)

*Government leaders:* Pál LOSONCZI, President, Presidential Council (since April 1967); György LÁZÁR, Premier, Council of Ministers (since May 1975)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* every five years (last election June 1980); national and local elections are held separately

*Political parties and leaders:* Hungarian Socialist (Communist) Workers' Party (MSZMP), sole party; János Kádár, First Secretary (since November 1956)

*Voting strength:* (1980 election) 7,809,000 (99.3%) for Communist-approved candidates; 97% of electorate eligible to vote did so

*Communists:* about 820,000 party members (June 1982)

*Member of:* CEMA, Danube Commission, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

*GNP:* $68.8 billion in 1983 (at 1982 US dollars), $6,439 per capita; 1983 growth rate, −0.5%

*Agriculture:* normally self-sufficient; main crops—corn, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, wine grapes

*Major industries:* mining, metallurgy, engineering industries, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals)

*Shortages:* metallic ores (except bauxite), copper, high grade coal, forest products, crude oil

*Crude steel:* 3.6 million metric tons produced (1983), 338 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 6,530,000 kW capacity (1984); 26.709 billion kWh produced (1984), 2,513 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $14.7 billion (f.o.b., 1983); 37% fuels, raw materials, and semifinished products; 26% machinery and equipment; 23% agricultural and forestry products; 14% manufactured consumer goods

*Imports:* $13.8 billion (c.i.f., 1983); 67% fuels, raw materials, and semifinished products; 17% machinery and equipment; 9% manufactured consumer goods; 7% agricultural and forestry products

*Major trade partners:* 30% USSR, 9% FRG (1983)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 50.721 forints=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications

*Railroads:* 8,039 km total; 7,790 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 214 km narrow gauge (mostly 0.760-meter), 35 km 1.524-meter broad gauge, 1,174 km double track, 1,488 km electrified; government owned (1981)

*Highways:* 29,805 km total; 24,848 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 4,255 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 702 km earth (1981)

*Inland waterways:* 1,688 km (1980)

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 850 km; refined products, 1,050 km; natural gas, 3,800 km

*Freight carried:* rail—129.8 million metric tons, 24.4 billion metric ton/km (1980); highway—231.7 million metric tons, 5.9 billion metric ton/km (1980); waterway—est. 4.1 million metric tons, 7.9 billion metric ton/km (excluding international transit traffic)

*River ports:* 2 principal (Budapest, Dunaujváros); no maritime ports; outlets are Rostock, GDR; Gdánsk, Gdynia, and Szczecin in Poland; and Galati and Braila in Romania (1978)

Defense Forces

*Branches:* Hungarian People's Army, Frontier Guard, Air and Air Defense Command

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 2,589,000; 2,076,000 fit for military service; about 74,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, 21.9 billion forints; 3.9% of total budget

# Iceland

Land
102,845 km²; the size of Virginia; arable and forest negligible, 22% meadow and pasture, 78% other

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 4,988 km

People
*Population:* 241,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Icelander(s); adjective—Icelandic

*Ethnic divisions:* homogeneous mixture of descendants of Norwegians and Celts

*Religion:* 95% Evangelical Lutheran, 3% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 2% no affiliation

*Language:* Icelandic

*Literacy:* 99.9%

*Labor force:* 105,000; 18.6% commerce, finance, and services; 12.2% construction; 9.0% agriculture; 6.3% transportation and communications; 5.4% fishing; 8.0% fish processing; 16.8% other manufacturing; 23.7% other; 1.0% unemployment (1983 average)

*Organized labor:* 60% of labor force

Government
*Official name:* Republic of Iceland

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Reykjavík

*Political subdivisions:* 23 rural districts, 215 parishes, 14 incorporated towns

*Legal system:* civil law system based on Danish law; constitution adopted 1944; legal education at University of Iceland; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Anniversary of the Establishment of the Republic, 17 June

*Branches:* legislative authority rests jointly with President and parliament (Althing); executive power vested in President but exercised by Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court and 29 lower courts

*Government leaders:* Vigdís FINNBOGADOTTIR, President; Steingrímur HERMANNSSON, Prime Minister (since May 1983)

*Suffrage:* universal, over age 20; not compulsory

*Elections:* parliamentary every four years, last 23 April 1983; presidential, every four years, last August 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* Independence (conservative), Thorsteinn Pálsson; Progressive, Steingrimur Hermannsson; Social Democratic, Kjartan Jóhannsson; People's Alliance (leftist front), Svavar Gestsson

*Voting strength:* (1983 election) 38.7% Independence, 19.5% Progressive, 17.3% People's Alliance, 11.7% Social Democratic, 12.8% other

*Communists:* est. 2,200, many of whom participate in the People's Alliance, which drew 22,489 votes in the 1983 parliamentary elections

*Member of:* Council of Europe, EC (free trade agreement pending resolution of fishing limits issue), EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICES, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

Economy
*GNP:* $2.1 billion (1983), $8,898 per capita; 64.7% private consumption, 16.2% private investment, 24% government (1981); −4.9% net export of goods and services (1981); growth rate −5.5% (1983)

*Agriculture:* cattle, sheep, dairying, hay, potatoes, turnips

*Fishing:* catch, 788,000 (1982) metric tons; marine product exports, $699.7 million (1981)

*Major industries:* fish processing, aluminum smelting, diatomite production, hydroelectricity

*Shortages:* grains, sugar, vegetables and vegetable fibers, fuel, wood, minerals

*Electric power:* 913,000 kW capacity (1984); 4.226 billion kWh produced (1984), 17,682 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $677.2 million (f.o.b., 1982); fish and fish products, animal products, aluminum, diatomite

*Imports:* $92.7 million (c.i.f., 1982); machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, textiles

*Major trade partners:* (1982) exports—EC 31.6% (UK 13.2%, FRG 7.1%), US 25.8%, CEMA 8.5%

*Aid:* economic authorizations, including Ex-Im from US, $19.1 million (FY70-81)

*Budget:* (1984) expenditures $619.3 million, revenues $619.6 million

# India

*Monetary conversion rate:* 36.36 kronur=US$1 (November 1984 average)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 12,343 km total; 166 km bitumen and concrete; 1,284 km bituminous treated and gravel; 10,893 km earth

*Ports:* 1 major (Reykjavík), 3 secondary (Akureyri, Hafnarfjördhur, Seydhisfjördhur), and about 50 minor

*Civil air:* 20 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 101 total, 92 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* adequate domestic service, wire and radio communication system; 116,900 telephones (49.7 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 33 FM, and 96 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; 1 satellite station with Atlantic Ocean antenna

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Police, Coast Guard

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 63,000; 54,000 fit for military service (Iceland has no conscription or compulsory military service)

Land
3,287,590 km² (includes Jammu and Kashmir, the Indian-annexed part of the former state of Jammu and Kashmir); one-third the size of the US; 50% arable; 22% forest; 20% desert, waste, or urban; 5% permanent meadow and pasture; 3% inland water

*Land boundaries:* 12,700 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; additional 100 nm is fisheries conservation zone, December 1968; archipelago concept baselines); 200 nm exclusive economic zone

*Coastline:* 7,000 km (includes offshore islands)

People
*Population:* 762,507,000, including Sikkim and the Indian-held part of disputed Jammu and Kashmir (July 1985); average annual growth rate 2.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Indian(s); adjective—Indian

*Ethnic divisions:* 72% Indo-Aryan, 25% Dravidian, 3% Mongoloid and other

*Religion:* 83.5% Hindu, 11% Muslim, 2.6% Christian, 2.0-2.5% Sikh, 0.7% Buddhist, 0.2% other

*Language:* Hindi, English, and 14 other official languages; 24 languages spoken by a million or more persons each; numerous other languages and dialects, for the most part mutually unintelligible; Hindi is the national language and primary tongue of 30 percent of the people; English enjoys "associate" status but is the most important language for national, political, and commercial communication; Hindustani, a popular variant of Hindi/Urdu, is spoken widely throughout northern India

*Literacy:* 36%

*Labor force:* (1981) about 232 million; 67% agriculture; more than 10% unemployed and underemployed

*Organized labor:* less than 5% of total labor force

Government
*Official name:* Republic of India

*Type:* federal republic

*Capital:* New Delhi

*Political subdivisions:* 22 states, 9 union territories

*Legal system:* based on English common law; constitution adopted 1950; limited judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Republic Day, 26 January

*Branches:* bicameral parliament—Council of States, House of the People; relatively independent judiciary

*Government leader:* Rajiv GANDHI, Prime Minister (since October 1984); Zail SINGH, President

*Suffrage:* universal over age 21

*Elections:* national and state elections ordinarily held every five years; may be postponed in emergency and may be held more frequently if government loses confidence vote; last general election in December 1984; state elections staggered

*Political parties and leaders:* Indian National Congress, controlled national government from independence to March 1977; split in January 1978 and 1979; party currently headed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi; the Dalit Mazdoor Kisan Party (DMKP), formed in late 1984 by Charan Singh of the Lok Dal Party, also absorbed the Democratic Socialist Party, a breakaway faction of the Janata Party, and Sharad Pawar's Congress (S) Party; Janata Party led by Chandra Shekhar; Bharatiya Janata Party, A. B. Vajpayee; Communist Party of India (CPI), C. Rajeswara Rao; Communist Party of India/Marxist (CPI/M), E. M. S. Namboodiripad; Communist Party of India/Marxist-Leninist (CPI/ML), Satyanarayan Singh; All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazagham (AIADMK), a regional party in Tamil Nadu, led by M. G. Ramachandran; Akali Dal representing Sikh religious community in the Punjab; Telugu Desam, a regional party in Andhra Pradesh led by N. T. Rama Rao; National Sanjay Front (SVM), led by Maneka Gandhi; National Conference (NC), a regional party in Kashmir, split into factions led by Farooq Abdullah and G. M. Shah

*Voting strength:* India Congress, 74%; Telugu Desam Party, 5%; CPM, 4%; Janata, 1.8%; CPI, 1.1%; DMKP, 0.5%; BJP, 0.4%; others, 6.6%; 34 seats vacant as of January 1985

*Communists:* 466,000 members claimed by CPI, 270,000 members claimed by CPI/M; Communist extremist groups, about 15,000 members

*Other political or pressure groups:* various separatist groups seeking reorganization of states; numerous "senas" or militant/chauvinistic organizations, including Shiv Sena (in Bombay), Anand Marg, and Rashtriya Swatamsevak Sangh

*Member of:* ADB, AIOEC, ANRPC, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

## Economy

*GNP:* $150 billion (FY82/83 at current prices), $210 per capita; real growth 1.8% est. in FY82/83

*Agriculture:* main crops—rice, other cereals, pulses, oilseed, cotton, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, tea, coffee

*Fishing:* catch 2.526 million metric tons (1983); exports $337 million (1982)

*Major industries:* textiles, food processing, steel, machinery, transportation equipment, cement, jute manufactures

*Crude steel:* 10.0 million metric tons of ingots (1983)

*Electric power:* 40,000,000 kW capacity (1984); 144 billion kWh produced (1984), 194 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $9.4 billion (f.o.b., FY83/84); engineering goods, textiles and clothing, tea

*Imports:* $15.0 billion (c.i.f., FY83/84); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum, edible oils, fertilizers

*Major trade partners:* US, UK, USSR, Japan

*Budget:* (FY83/84) central government revenue and capital receipts, $35.8 billion; disbursements, $37.8 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 12.092 rupees=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

## Communications

*Railroads:* 61,950 km total (1981); 31,750 km 1.676-meter broad gauge, 25,550 km 1.000-meter gauge, 4,650 km narrow gauge (0.762-meter and 0.610-meter); 12,617 km double track; 5,345 km electrified

*Highways:* 1,633,400 km total (1979); 515,300 km mainly secondary and about 1,118,000 km gravel, crushed stone, or earth

*Inland waterways:* 16,000 km; 2,575 km navigable by river steamers

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 3,497 km; refined products, 1,828 km; natural gas, 260 km

*Ports:* 9 major, 79 minor

*Civil air:* 93 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 345 total, 296 usable; 186 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 54 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 96 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* fair domestic telephone service where available, good internal microwave links; telegraph facilities widespread; AM broadcast adequate; international radio communications adequate; 2.6 million telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); about 174 AM stations at 80 locations, 17 TV stations; domestic satellite system for communications and TV; submarine cable extends to Sri Lanka

## Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, Paramilitary Forces

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 198,429,000; 121,075,000 fit for military service; about 8,858,000 reach military age (17) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 March 1985; est. budget $7.3 billion; 17.5% of central government budget

# Indonesia

See regional map IX

## Land

2,027,087 km²; about the size of Alaska and California combined; 64% forest; 24% inland water, waste, urban, and other; 12% small holding and estate; 8.6% cultivated

*Land boundaries:* 2,736 km

## Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* under an archipelago theory, claims 12 nm, measured seaward from straight baselines connecting the outermost islands (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 54,716 km

## People

*Population:* 173,103,000, including East Timor and West Irian (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Indonesian(s); adjective—Indonesian

*Ethnic divisions:* majority of Malay stock comprising 45% Javanese, 14% Sundanese, 7.5% Madurese, 7.5% coastal Malays, 26% other

*Religion:* 88% Muslim, 6% Protestant, 3% Roman Catholic, 2% Hindu, 1% other

*Language:* Indonesian (modified form of Malay; official); English and Dutch leading foreign languages; local dialects, the most widely spoken of which is Javanese

*Literacy:* 64%

*Labor force:* 61 million (1982); 66% agriculture, 23% trade and commerce, 10% services

*Organized labor:* est. 5% of labor force

## Government

*Official name:* Republic of Indonesia

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Jakarta

*Political subdivisions:* 27 first-level administrative subdivisions or provinces, which are further subdivided into 282 second-level areas

*Legal system:* based on Roman-Dutch law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts and by new criminal procedures code; constitution of 1945 is legal basis of government; legal education at University of Indonesia, Jakarta; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 17 August

*Branches:* executive headed by President who is chief of state and head of Cabinet; Cabinet selected by President; unicameral legislature (DPR or House of Representatives) of 460 members (96 appointed, 364 elected); second body (MPR or People's Consultative Assembly) of 920 members includes the legislature and 460 other members (chosen by several processes, but not directly elected); MPR elects President and Vice President and theoretically determines national policy; judicial, Supreme Court is highest court

*Government leader:* Gen. (Ret.) SOEHARTO, President (since March 1968)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 17 and married persons regardless of age

*Political parties and leaders:* Golkar (quasi-official "party" based on functional groups), Lt. Gen. Sudharmono; Indonesia Democracy Party (federation of former Nationalist and Christian Parties), Sunawar Sukowati; United Development Party (federation of former Islamic parties), John Naro

*Voting strength:* (1982 election) Golkar 64.1%, Unity Development 28%, Indonesia Democracy 7.9%

*Communists:* Communist Party (PKI) was officially banned in March 1966; current strength est. at 1,000-3,000, with less than 10% engaged in organized activity; pre-October 1965 hardcore membership has been estimated at 1.5 million

*Member of:* ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, Association of Tin Producing Countries, CIPEC, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, NAM, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## Economy

*GNP:* $90.0 billion (1984), about $530 per capita; real average annual growth, 6.0% (1979-83); real annual growth rate 4.5% (1984)

*Agriculture:* subsistence food production, and smallholder and plantation production for export; main crops—rice, cassava, rubber, copra, other tropical products; food shortages—rice, wheat

*Fishing:* catch 2.0 million metric tons (1982); exports $180 million (1983), imports $8 million (1977)

*Major industries:* petroleum, textiles, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer production, timber

*Electric power:* 9,100,000 kW capacity (1984); 24.3 billion kWh produced (1984), 144 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $19.8 billion (f.o.b., FY83/84); petroleum and liquefied natural gas ($14.5 billion; 0.9 million b/d), timber, rubber, coffee, tin, palm oil, tea, copper

## Indonesia *(continued)*

*Imports:* $16.3 billion (FY83/84); rice, wheat, textiles, chemicals, iron and steel products, machinery, transport equipment, consumer durables

*Major trade partners:* (1983) exports—46% Japan, 20% US, 15% Singapore; imports—23% Japan, 21% Singapore, 15% US, 4% FRG

*Budget:* (1983-84) expenditures, $18.3 billion; receipts, $14.4 billion domestic, $3.9 billion foreign

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1,063 rupiahs=US$1 (30 November 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

### Communications

*Railroads:* 6,964 km total; 6,389 km 1.067-meter gauge, 497 km 0.750-meter gauge, 78 km 0.600-meter gauge; 211 km double track; 101 km electrified; government owned

*Highways:* 93,063 km total; 26,583 km paved, 41,521 km gravel or crushed stone, 24,959 km improved or unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 21,579 km; Sumatra 5,471 km, Java and Madura 820 km, Borneo 10,460 km, Celebes 241 km, and Irian Jaya 4,587 km

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 2,450 km; refined products, 456 km; natural gas, 450 km

*Ports:* 15 ocean ports

*Civil air:* approximately 150 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 393 total, 373 usable; 96 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 11 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 69 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* interisland microwave system and HF police net; domestic service fair, international service good; radiobroadcast coverage good; 392,563 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 251 AM, 1 FM, 14 TV stations; 1 international ground satellite station (1 Indian Ocean antenna and 1 Pacific Ocean antenna), and a domestic satellite communications system

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, National Police

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 43,881,000; 25,964,000 fit for military service; about 1,915,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 March 1985, $2.1 billion; about 10.2% of central government budget

## Iran

See regional map VI

### Land

1,648,000 km²; smaller than Alaska and Washington combined; 51% desert, waste, or urban; 30% arable (16% cultivable with adequate irrigation; 11.5% cultivated; 14% agricultural); 11% forest; 8% migratory grazing and other

*Land boundaries:* 5,318 km (including areas belonging to Iran and now occupied by Iraq during continuing border war)

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 3,180 km, including islands, with 676 km

### People

*Population:* 45,191,000 (July 1985, average annual growth rate 3.1%; figures do not take into account the impact of the Iran-Iraq war

*Nationality:* noun—Iranian(s); adjective—Iranian

*Ethnic divisions:* 63% ethnic Persian, 18% Turkic, 13% other Iranian, 3% Kurdish, 3% Arab and other Semitic, 1% other

*Religion:* 93% Shi'a Muslim; 5% Sunni Muslim; 2% Zoroastrian, Jewish, Christian, and Baha'i

*Language:* Farsi, Turki, Kurdish, Arabic, English, French

*Literacy:* 48%

*Labor force:* 12.0 million, est. (1979); 33% agriculture, 21% manufacturing; shortage of skilled labor; unemployment may be as high as 35%

**Government**

*Official name:* Islamic Republic of Iran

*Type:* theocratic republic

*Capital:* Tehran

*Political subdivisions:* 23 provinces, subdivided into districts, subdistricts, counties, and villages

*Legal system:* the new constitution codifies Islamic principles of government

*National holiday:* Shi'a Islam religious holidays observed nationwide

*Branches:* Ayatollah ol-Ozma Ruhollah Khomeini, the leader of the revolution, provides general guidance for the government, which is divided into executive, unicameral legislature (Islamic Consultative Assembly), and judicial branches

*Government leaders:* Ayatollah ol-Ozma Ruhollah KHOMEINI, "Guardian Jurisprudent" (since February 1979); Ali KHAMENEI (cleric), President (since October 1981); Mir Hosein MUSAVI-KHAMENEI, Prime Minister (since October 1981); Ali Akbar HASHEMIRAF SANJANI (cleric), Speaker of Islamic Consultative Assembly (since July 1980)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 15

*Elections:* elections to select a president held in November 1981; those to select an Assembly of Experts to name Khomeini's successor held in December 1982; parliamentary elections held in 1984; next presidential election to be held during the summer of 1985; next parliamentary elections to be held in 1988

*Political parties and leaders:* Islamic Republic Party (IRP), Ali Khamenei

*Voting strength:* reliable figures not available; supporters of the Islamic Republic dominate the parliament

*Communists:* 1,000 to 2,000 est. hardcore; 15,000 to 20,000 est. sympathizers; crackdown in 1983 crippled the party; trials of captured leaders began in late 1983 and remain incomplete

*Other political or pressure groups:* People's Strugglers (Mujahedin), People's Fedayeen, and Kurdish Democratic Party are armed political groups that have been harshly but not completely repressed by the government; other ethnic minorities, local leaders, and Islamic Committees enforce their political views through armed militia

*Member of:* Colombo Plan, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, NAM, OIC, OPEC, Regional Cooperation for Development, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO; continued participation in some of these organizations doubtful under the new Islamic constitution

**Economy**

*GDP:* $118 billion (1984 est.)

*Agriculture:* wheat, barley, rice, sugar beets, cotton, dates, raisins, tea, tobacco, sheep, goats

*Major industries:* crude oil production (2.3 million b/d in 1984) and refining, textiles, cement and other building materials, food processing (particularly sugar refining and vegetable oil production), metal fabricating (steel and copper)

*Electric power:* 11,212,100 kW capacity (1984); 35.363 billion kWh produced (1984), 807 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $15.5 billion (est., 1984); 98% petroleum; also carpets, fruits, nuts

*Imports:* $18.5 billion (est., 1984); machinery, military supplies, foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, technical services

*Major trade partners:* exports—Japan, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, France, FRG; imports—FRG, Japan, UK, Italy

*Budget:* (FY84) proposed expenditures of $42 billion; projected deficit of $3 billion—actual deficit likely to be higher

*Monetary conversion rate:* 92.9 rials=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 21 March-20 March

**Communications**

*Railroads:* 4,601 km total; 4,509 km 1.435-meter standard gauge

*Highways:* 85,000 km total; 36,000 km gravel and crushed stone, 15,000 km improved earth, 19,000 bituminous and bituminous-treated surfaces, 15,000 unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 904 km, excluding the Caspian Sea, 104 km on the Shatt al Arab (closed since September 1980 because of Iran-Iraq conflict)

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 5,900 km; refined products, 3,900 km; natural gas, 3,282 km

*Ports:* 4 major (Bandar Abbas, Bandar Azadi, Bandar Khomeini, and Büshehr), 6 minor (Khorramshahr destroyed)

*Civil air:* 44 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 158 total, 128 usable; 75 with permanent-surface runways; 14 with runways over 3,659 m, 16 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 62 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Defense Forces**

*Branches:* Islamic Ground Forces, Navy, Air Force, and Revolutionary Guard (includes Basij militia)

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 10,462,000; 6,428,000 fit for military service; about 448,000 reach military age (21) annually

# Iraq

Land
434,924 km²; larger than California; 68% desert, waste, or urban; 18% cultivated; 10% seasonal and other grazing; 4% forest and wood

*Land boundaries:* 3,668 km (including areas belonging to Iraq and now occupied by Iran during continuing border war)

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm

*Coastline:* 58 km

People
*Population:* 15,507,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.3%; figures do not take into account the impact of the Iran-Iraq war

*Nationality:* noun—Iraqi(s); adjective—Iraqi

*Ethnic divisions:* 75% Arab, 15-20% Kurdish, 10% Turkic, Assyrian, and other

*Religion:* 90% Muslim (55% Sh'ia, 40% Sunni), 10% Christian or other

*Language:* Arabic (official), Kurdish (official in Kurdish regions); Assyrian, Armenian

*Literacy:* about 50%

*Labor force:* 3.1 million (1977); 30% agriculture, 27% industry, 21% government, 22% other; severe labor shortage due to war; expatriate labor force est. at 900,000

*Organized labor:* 11% of labor force

Government
*Official name:* Republic of Iraq

*Type:* republic; National Front government consisting of Ba'th Party (BPI), weak nationalist parties, and proadministration Kurds

*Capital:* Baghdad

*Political subdivisions:* 18 provinces under centrally appointed officials

*Legal system:* based on Islamic law in special religious courts, civil law system elsewhere; provisional constitution adopted in 1968; judicial review was suspended; legal education at University of Baghdad; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holidays:* anniversaries of the 1958 and 1968 revolutions are celebrated 14 July and 17 July; various religious holidays

*Branches:* Ba'th Party of Iraq has been in power since 1968 coup; unicameral legislature (National Assembly)

*Government leaders:* Saddam HUSAYN, President (since July 1979); Izzat IBRAHIM, Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council (since July 1979)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* elections—National Assembly elections held October 1984; Legislative Council for the Autonomous Region held September 1980

*Communists:* est. 2,000 hardcore members

*Political or pressure groups:* political parties and activity severely restricted; possibly some opposition to regime from disaffected members of the regime, army officers, and religious and ethnic dissidents

*Member of:* Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
*GNP:* $27 billion (1984 est.)

*Agriculture:* dates, wheat, barley, rice, livestock

*Major industry:* crude petroleum 1 billion b/d (1984 est.); petroleum revenues, $10.2 billion (1984 est.)

*Electric power:* 4,759,000 kW capacity (1984); 14.590 billion kWh produced (1984), 972 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $10.3 billion (f.o.b., 1984 est.); from nonoil receipts, $300 million est.

*Imports:* $13.7 billion (f.o.b., 1984 est.); 14% from Communist countries (1980)

*Major trade partners:* exports—France, Italy, Brazil, Japan, Turkey, UK, USSR, other Communist countries; imports—FRG, Japan, France, US, UK, USSR, other Communist countries (1980)

*Budget:* public revenues, $17 billion; current expenditures, $8.9 billion; development expenditures, $11.1 billion (1979 est.)

*Monetary conversion rate:* .3109 Iraqi dinar=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 1,700 km total; 1,123 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 577 km 1.000-meter gauge; 16 km 1.000-gauge double track

*Highways:* 20,791 km total; 6,490 km paved, 4,654 km improved earth, 9,656 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 1,015 km; Shatt al-Arab navigable by maritime traffic for about 104 km (closed since September 1980 because of Iran-Iraq war); Tigris and Euphrates navigable by shallow-draft steamers (of little importance); Shatt al-Basrah canal probably navigable by shallow draft vessels

*Ports:* 3 major (Basra, Umm Qasr, Al-Faw), none in operation due to war

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 3,821 km; 725 km refined products; 1,360 km natural gas

*Civil air:* 16 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 103 total, 94 usable; 50 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways over 3,659 m, 50 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* good network consists of coaxial cables, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; about 500,000 telephones (3.9 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, no FM, 81 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean, 1 Indian Ocean, and 1 Intersputnik satellite station; coaxial cable and radio-relay to Kuwait, Jordan, Syria, and Turkey

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 3,545,000; 2,038,000 fit for military service; about 171,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* estimated for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $14.0 billion

**Land**
70,282 km²; larger than West Virginia; 51% meadow and pasture, 27% waste or urban, 17% arable, 3% forest, 2% inland water

*Land boundaries:* 360 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 1,448 km

**People**
*Population:* 3,590,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Irishman(men), Irish (collective pl.); adjective—Irish

*Ethnic divisions:* Celtic, with English minority

*Religion:* 94% Roman Catholic, 4% Anglican, 2% other

*Language:* Irish (Gaelic) and English (official); English is generally spoken

*Literacy:* 99%

*Labor force:* about 1,173,000 (1981); 19.6% manufacturing; 17.8% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 16.2% commerce; 8.3% construction; 5.8% government; 5.5% transportation; 26.8% other; 10.9% unemployment (average 1981)

*Organized labor:* 36% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* Ireland, Eire (Gaelic)

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Dublin

*Political subdivisions:* 26 counties

*Legal system:* based on English common law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts; constitution adopted 1937; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* St. Patrick's Day, 17 March

*Branches:* elected President; bicameral parliament (Seanad, Dail) reflecting proportional and vocational representation; judiciary appointed by President on advice of government

*Government leaders:* Dr. Patrick J. HILLERY, President (since 1976); Dr. Garret FITZGERALD, Prime Minister (since 1982); Richard SPRING, Deputy Prime Minister (since 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* Dail (lower house) elected every five years—last election November 1982; President elected for seven-year term—last election October 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* Fianna Fail, Charles Haughey; Labor Party, Richard Spring; Fine Gael, Garret FitzGerald; Communist Party of Ireland, Michael O'Riordan; Workers' Party, Tomas MacGiolla; Sinn Fein, Gerry Adams

*Voting strength:* (1982 election) Dail—Fianna Fail, 75 seats; Fine Gael, 70 seats; Labor Party, 16 seats; independents, 3 seats; Workers' Party, 2 seats

*Communists:* under 500

*Member of:* Council of Europe, EC, EMS, ESRO (observer), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD,

## Ireland *(continued)*

ICAO, ICES, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

*GNP:* $15 billion (1983), $4,263 per capita; 64.2% consumption, 24.8% investment, 21.9% government, 0.6% inventories; −11.5% net foreign demand; 0.6% real GNP (1983)

*Agriculture:* 70% of agricultural area used for permanent hay and pasture; main products—livestock and dairy products, turnips, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat; 85% self-sufficient; food shortages—grains, fruits, vegetables

*Fishing:* catch 197,000 metric tons (1983); exports of fish and fish products $97 million (1982), imports of fish and fish products $36 million (1982)

*Major industries:* food products, brewing, textiles and clothing, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, machinery and transportation equipment

*Crude steel:* 66,000 metric tons produced in 1978

*Electric power:* 3,335,000 kW capacity (1984); 11.422 billion kWh produced (1984), 3,210 kWh per capita

*Exports:* foodstuffs (primarily dairy products), $8.76 billion (f.o.b., February 1982); computers, live animals, machinery, chemicals, clothing

*Imports:* $9.163 billion (c.i.f., 1983); machinery, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, semifinished goods, cereals

*Major trade partners:* imports—67.2% EC (45.3% UK, 8.0% FRG, 4.7% France), 14.7% US, 1.6% Communist (1983); exports—68.6% EC (36.9% UK, 9.9% FRG, 8.3% France), 8.1% US, 1.3% Communist (1983)

*Budget:* (1984 est.) expenditures, $7.19 billion; revenues, $6.08 billion; deficit, $1.11 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 0.9818 Irish pound=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications

*Railroads:* 2,190 km 1.600-meter gauge, government owned; 485 km double track

*Highways:* 92,294 km total; 87,422 km surfaced, 4,872 km gravel or crushed stone

*Inland waterways:* limited for commercial traffic

*Pipelines:* natural gas, 225 km

*Ports:* 2 major, 6 secondary, 38 minor

*Civil air:* 23 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 40 total, 36 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* small, modern system using cable and radio-relay circuits; 779,000 telephones (22.2 per 100 popl.); 24 AM, 14 FM, 74 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables; planned satellite station

Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Naval Service, Army Air Corps

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 844,000; 691,000 fit for military service; about 27,000 reach military age (17) annually

*Major ground units:* 4 infantry brigades and 2 independent battalions

*Supply:* UK and France are the principal suppliers of army materiel; UK provides 105-mm light guns and Scorpion light tanks, and France provides MILAN antitank missiles and Panhard reconnaissance vehicles; Sweden also provides weapon systems, including RBS-70 surface-to-air missiles, recoilless rifles, and armored personnel carriers

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $250 million; about 2.5% of the central government budget

## Israel
## (West Bank and Gaza Strip listed at end of table)

*NOTE:* The Arab territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war are not included in the data below; as stated in the 1978 Camp David Accords and reaffirmed by the President's 1 September 1982 peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, their relationship with their neighbors, and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the concerned parties; Camp David further specifies that these negotiations will resolve the location of the respective boundaries; pending the completion of this process, it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip has yet to be determined (see West Bank and Gaza Strip "Factsheet"); on 25 April 1982 Israel relinquished control of the Sinai to Egypt; statistics for the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights are included in the Syria "Factsheet."

Land

20,720 km²; the size of Massachusetts; 40% pasture and meadow; 29% unsurveyed (mostly desert); 20% cultivated; 4% forest; 4% desert, waste, or urban; 3% inland water

*Land boundaries:* 1,036 km (before 1967 war)

Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 6 nm

*Coastline:* 273 km (before 1967 war)

**People**

*Population:* 4,085,000, excluding West Bank, Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.6%

*Nationality:* noun—Israeli(s); adjective—Israeli

*Ethnic divisions:* 85% Jewish, 15% non-Jewish (mostly Arab)

*Religion:* 85% Judaism, 11% Islam, 4% Christian and other

*Language:* Hebrew official; Arabic used officially for Arab minority; English most commonly used foreign language

*Literacy:* 88% Jews, 70% Arabs

*Labor force:* est. 1,400,000 (1984); 29.5% public services; 22.8% industry, mining, and manufacturing; 12.8% commerce; 9.5% finance and business; 6.8% transport, storage, and communications; 6.5% construction and public works; 5.5% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 5.8% personal and other services; 1.0% electricity and water (1983); unemployment about 6% (1984 est.)

*Organized labor:* 90% of labor force

**Government**

*Official name:* State of Israel

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Jerusalem; not recognized by US, which maintains Embassy in Tel Aviv

*Political subdivisions:* six administrative districts

*Legal system:* mixture of English common law and, in personal area, Jewish, Christian, and Muslim legal systems; commercial matters regulated substantially by codes adopted since 1948; no formal constitution; some of the functions of a constitution are filled by the Declaration of Establishment (1948), the basic laws of the Knesset (legislature)—relating to the Knesset, Israeli lands, the president, the government—and the Israel citizenship law; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Hebrew University of Jerusalem; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holidays:* Israel declared independence on 14 May 1948; because the Jewish calendar is lunar, however, the holiday varies from year to year; all major Jewish religious holidays are also observed as national holidays

*Branches:* president has largely ceremonial functions, except for the authority to decide which political leader should try to form a ruling coalition following an election or the fall of a previous government; executive power vested in Cabinet; unicameral parliament (Knesset) of 120 members elected under a system of proportional representation; legislation provides fundamental laws in absence of a written constitution; two distinct court systems (secular and religious)

*Government leaders:* Shimon PERES, Prime Minister (since September 1984); Chaim HERZOG, President (since May 1983)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* held every four years unless required by dissolution of Knesset; last election held in July 1984; next scheduled for November 1988

*Political parties and leaders:* Israel currently has a national unity government comprised of 8 parties that hold 97 of the Knesset's 120 seats; members of the unity government—Labor Alignment, Prime Minister Shimon Peres; Likud Bloc, Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir (in 1986 Shamir and Peres will trade government positions); Shinui Party, Minister of Communications Amnon Rubenstein; National Religious Party, Minister of Religious Affairs Yosef Burg; SHAS, Minister of Interior Yitzhak Peretz; opposition parties—Tehiya-Tzomet, Yuval Ne'eman; MAPAM, Eliezer Grant; Citizens' Rights Movement, Shulamit Aloni; RAKAH (Communist party), Meir Wilner; Progressive List for Peace, Muhammad Mi'ari

*Voting strength:* Labor Alignment, 40 seats; Likud, 41 seats; MAPAM, 6 seats; Tehiya-Tzomet, 5 seats; Citizens' Rights Movement, 4 seats; RAKAH, 4 seats; SHAS, 4 seats; National Religious Party, 4 seats; Shinui Party, 3 seats; Morasha, 2 seats; Agudat Yisrael, 2 seats; Progressive List for Peace, 2 seats; Ometz, 1 seat; Kakh, 1 seat; TAMI, 1 seat

*Communists:* RAKAH (predominantly Arab but with Jews in its leadership) has some 1,500 members

*Other political or pressure groups:* Black Panthers, a loosely organized youth group seeking more benefits for oriental Jews; Gush Emunim, Jewish rightwing nationalists pushing for freedom for Jews to settle anywhere on the West Bank; Peace Now critical of government's West Bank and Lebanon policies

*Member of:* FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, IOOC, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS (observer), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

**Economy**

*GNP:* $24.5 billion (1984, in 1984 prices), $6,093 per capita; 1984 growth of real GNP 0.0%

*Agriculture:* main products—citrus and other fruits, vegetables, beef and dairy products, poultry products

*Major industries:* food processing, diamond cutting and polishing, textiles and clothing, chemicals, metal products, transport equipment, electrical equipment, miscellaneous machinery, potash mining, high-technology electronics

*Electric power:* 3,585,000 kW capacity (1984); 15.305 billion kWh produced (1984), 3,810 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $5.5 billion (f.o.b., 1983); major items—polished diamonds, citrus and other fruits, textiles and clothing, processed foods, fertilizer and chemical products, electronics; tourism is important foreign exchange earner

## Israel *(continued)*

*Imports:* $8.8 billion (f.o.b., 1983); major items—military equipment, rough diamonds, oil, chemicals, machinery, iron and steel, cereals, textiles, vehicles, ships, and aircraft

*Major trade partners:* exports—US, UK, FRG, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy; imports—US, FRG, UK, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg

*Budget:* public revenue $10.4 billion, expenditure $15.2 billion (1981)

*Monetary conversion rate:* the Israeli pound was allowed to float on 31 October 1977; the shekel became the unit of account on 1 October 1980 (1 shekel=10 Israeli pounds); 56.21 shekels=US$1 (average conversion rate for 1983)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

### Communications

*Railroads:* 647 km 1.435-meter single track standard gauge; diesel operated

*Highways:* 4,459 km; majority is bituminous surfaced

*Inland waterways:* none

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 708 km; refined products, 290 km; natural gas, 89 km

*Ports:* 3 major (Haifa, Ashdod, Elat), 5 minor

*Civil air:* 25 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 66 total, 56 usable; 26 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* most highly developed in the Middle East though not the largest; good system of coaxial cable and radio relay; 1,302,000 telephones (32.1 per 100 popl.); 11 AM, 24 FM, 54 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Israel Defense Forces; historically there have been no separate Israeli military services; ground, air, and naval components are part of Israel Defense Forces

*Military manpower:* eligible 15-49, 1,941,000; of 979,000 males 15-49, 616,000 fit for military service; of 962,000 females 15-49, 603,000 fit for military service; 37,000 males and 35,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both sexes liable for military service

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 March 1984, $3.7 billion; 32% of central government budget

## Italy

### Land

301,223 km²; slightly larger than Arizona; 50% cultivated, 21% forest, 17% meadow and pasture, 9% waste or urban; 3% unused but potentially productive

*Land boundaries:* 1,702 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm

*Coastline:* 4,996 km

### People

*Population:* 57,149,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.3%

*Nationality:* noun—Italian(s); adjective—Italian

*Ethnic divisions:* primarily Italian but population includes small clusters of German-, French-, and Slovene-Italians in the north and of Albanian-Italians in the south

*Religion:* almost 100% nominally Roman Catholic

*Language:* Italian; parts of Trentino-Alto Adige region (for example, Bolzano) are predominantly German speaking; significant French-speaking minority in Valle d'Aosta region; Slovene-speaking minority in the Trieste-Gorizia area

*Literacy:* 93%

*Labor force:* 23,272,000 (October 1984); 29.9% industry, 10.6% agriculture, 49.3% services (October 1984); 10.2% unemployment (October 1984)

*Organized labor:* 50-55% (est.) of labor force

Government
*Official name:* Italian Republic

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Rome

*Political subdivisions:* constitution provides for establishment of 20 regions; five with special statute (Sicilia, Sardegna, Trentino-Alto Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, and Valle d'Aosta) have been functioning for some time, and the remaining 15 regions with regular statute were instituted on 1 April 1972; 95 provinces, 8,081 communes

*Legal system:* based on civil law system, with ecclesiastical law influence; constitution came into effect 1 January 1948; judicial review under certain conditions in Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Anniversary of the Republic, 2 June

*Branches:* executive—President empowered to dissolve Parliament and call national election; he is also Commander of the Armed Forces and presides over the Supreme Defense Council; otherwise, authority to govern invested in Council of Ministers; bicameral legislature—popularly elected Parliament (315-member Senate, 630-member Chamber of Deputies); independent judicial establishment

*Government leaders:* Sandro PERTINI, President (since July 1978); Bettino CRAXI, Premier (since August 1983)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18 (except in senatorial elections, where minimum age of voter is 25)

*Elections:* national election for Parliament held every five years (most recent, June 1983); provincial and municipal elections held every five years with some out of phase; regional elections every five years (held June 1980)

*Political parties and leaders:* Christian Democratic Party (DC), Ciriaco DeMita (political secretary); Communist party (PCI), Alessandro Natta (secretary general); Socialist Party (PSI), Bettino Craxi (party secretary); Social Democratic Party (PSDI), Pietro Longo (party secretary); Liberal Party (PLI), Valerio Zanone (secretary general); Italian Social Movement (MSI), Giorgio Almirante (national secretary); Republican Party (PRI), Giovanni Spadolini (political secretary)

*Voting strength:* (1983 election) 32.5% DC, 30.5% PCI, 11.3% PSI, 6.6% MSI, 5.2% PRI, 4.0% PSDI, 3.0% PLI

*Communists:* 1,673,751 members (1983)

*Other political or pressure groups:* the Vatican; three major trade union confederations (CGIL—Communist dominated, CISL—Christian Democratic, and UIL—Social Democratic, Socialist, and Republican); Italian manufacturers association (Confindustria); organized farm groups

*Member of:* ADB, ASSIMER, CCC, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECOWAS, EIB, ELDO, EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy
*GDP:* $352.8 billion (1983), $6,208 per capita; 63.9% private consumption, 18.0% gross fixed investment, 20.0% government, net foreign balance −1.4%; 1982 growth rate −1.2% (1970 constant prices)

*Agriculture:* important producer of fruits and vegetables; main crops—cereals, potatoes, olives; 95% self-sufficient; food shortages—fats, meat, fish, and eggs

*Fishing:* catch 406,828 metric tons (1982); exports $86 million (1983), imports $697 million (1983)

*Major industries:* machinery and transportation equipment, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles

*Shortages:* coal, fuels, minerals

*Crude steel:* 24 million metric tons produced (1983), 422 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 50,561,000 kW capacity (1984); 186.332 billion kWh produced (1984), 3,269 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $72.8 billion (f.o.b., 1983); principal items—machinery and transport equipment, textiles, foodstuffs, chemicals, footwear

*Imports:* $80.3 billion (c.i.f., 1983); principal items—machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, ferrous and nonferrous metals, wool, cotton, petroleum

*Major trade partners:* (1981) 45% EC (17% FRG, 15% France, 6% UK, 3% Netherlands), 14% OPEC (4% Saudi Arabia), 8% US, 3% USSR, 1% Eastern Europe

*Aid:* donor—bilateral economic aid committed ODA and OOF, $8.2 billion (1970-82)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1,944.0 lire=US$1 (3 January 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 20,085 km total; 16,140 km 1.435-meter government-owned standard gauge, 8,585 km electrified; 3,945 km privately owned—2,100 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 1,155 km electrified, and 1,845 km 0.950-meter narrow gauge, 380 km electrified

## Italy *(continued)*

*Highways:* 294,410 km total; autos—trade 5,900 km, state highways 45,170 km, provincial highways 101,680 km, communal highways 141,660 km; 260,500 km concrete, bituminous, or stone block, 26,900 km gravel and crushed stone, 7,010 km earth

*Inland waterways:* 1,600 km for various types of commercial traffic

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 1,703 km; refined products, 2,148 km; natural gas, 16,660 km

*Ports:* 9 major, 11 secondary, 40 minor

*Civil air:* 132 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 147 total, 140 usable; 85 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 34 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 39 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* well engineered, well constructed, and efficiently operated; 21.68 million telephones (38.2 per 100 popl.); 135 AM, 1,837 FM, 1,407 TV stations; 20 submarine cables; 2 communication satellite ground stations with a total of 5 antennas

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 14,187,000; 11,960,000 fit for military service; 461,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $9.5 billion; about 5.3% of central government budget

## Ivory Coast

### Land

322,463 km²; slightly larger than New Mexico; 52% grazing, fallow, and waste; 40% forest and wood; 8% cultivated; 322 km of lagoons and connecting canals extend east-west along eastern part of the coast

*Land boundaries:* 3,227 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 515 km

### People

*Population:* 10,056,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 4.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Ivorian(s); adjective—Ivorian

*Ethnic divisions:* 7 major indigenous ethnic groups; no single tribe more than 20% of population; most important are Agni, Baoule, Krou, Senoufou, Mandingo; approximately 2 million foreign Africans, mostly Burkinabe; about 70,000 to 75,000 non-Africans (40,000 French and 25,000 to 30,000 Lebanese)

*Religion:* 63% indigenous, 25% Muslim, 12% Christian

*Language:* French (official), over 60 native dialects; Dioula most widely spoken

*Literacy:* 24%

*Labor force:* over 85% of population engaged in agriculture, forestry, livestock raising; about 11% of labor force are wage earners, nearly half in agriculture, remainder in government, industry, commerce, and professions

*Organized labor:* 20% of wage labor force

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of the Ivory Coast

*Type:* republic; one-party presidential regime established 1960

*Capital:* Abidjan (capital city changed to Yamoussoukro in March 1983 but not recognized by US)

*Political subdivisions:* 25 departments subdivided into 127 subprefectures

*Legal system:* based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960; judicial review in the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Abidjan School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* 7 December

*Branches:* President has sweeping powers, unicameral legislature (140-member National Assembly), separate judiciary

*Government leader:* Félix HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY, President (since 1960)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 21

*Elections:* legislative and municipal elections were held in November 1980; Houphouët-Boigny reelected in October 1980 to his fifth consecutive five-year term; next round of national elections scheduled for October 1985

*Political parties and leaders:* Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast (PDCI), only party; Houphouët-Boigny firmly controls party

*Communists:* no Communist party; possibly some sympathizers

*Member of:* AfDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, EIB (associate), Entente, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
*GDP:* $7.6 billion (1982), $871 per capita; real average annual growth rate, 1.8% (1982)

*Agriculture:* commercial—coffee, cocoa, wood, bananas, pineapples, palm oil; food crops—corn, millet, yams, rice; other commodities—cotton, rubber, tobacco, fish

*Fishing:* catch 92,469 metric tons (1982); exports $44.7 million (1979), imports $71.9 million (1979)

*Major industries:* food and lumber processing, oil refinery, automobile assembly plant, textiles, soap, flour mill, matches, three small shipyards, fertilizer plant, and battery factory

*Electric power:* 974,000 kW capacity (1984); 2.133 billion kWh produced (1984), 220 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $2.45 billion (f.o.b., 1982 est.); cocoa (30%), coffee (20%), tropical woods (11%), cotton, bananas, pineapples, palm oil, cotton

*Imports:* $1.85 billion (f.o.b., 1982 est.); manufactured goods and semifinished products (50%), consumer goods (40%), raw materials and fuels (10%)

*Aid:* economic commitments—Western (non-US) ODA and OOF (1970-82), $2.7 billion; US authorizations, including Ex-Im (FY70-82), $340 million

*Major trade partners:* (1979) France and other EC countries about 65%, US 10%, Communist countries about 3%

*Budget:* (1982), revenues, $2.1 billion; current expenditures, $1.9 billion; capital expenditures and net lending, $0.8 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 397.45 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (October 1983)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 657 km of the 1,175 km Abidjan to Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, line, all single track 1.000-meter gauge; only diesel locomotives in use

*Highways:* 46,600 km total; 3,600 km bituminous and bituminous-treated surface; 32,000 km gravel, crushed stone, laterite, and improved earth; 11,000 km unimproved

*Inland waterways:* 740 km navigable rivers and numerous coastal lagoons

*Ports:* 2 major (Abidjan, San Pedro), 2 minor

*Civil air:* 25 major transport aircraft, including multinationally owned Air Afrique fleet

*Airfields:* 49 total, 45 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 13 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* system above African average; consists of open-wire lines and radio-relay links; 87,700 telephones (1.3 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 17 FM, 11 TV stations; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 2,424,000; 1,245,000 fit for military service; 94,000 males reach military age (18) annually

See regional map III

Land
10,991 km²; slightly smaller than Connecticut; 23% meadow and pasture; 21% arable; 19% forest; 37% waste, urban, or other

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm

*Coastline:* 1,022 km

People
*Population:* 2,428,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.6%

*Nationality:* noun—Jamaican(s); adjective—Jamaican

*Ethnic divisions:* 76.3% African, 15.1% Afro-European, 3.4% East Indian and Afro-East Indian, 3.2% white, 1.2% Chinese and Afro-Chinese, 0.9% other

*Religion:* predominantly Protestant (including Anglican and Baptist), some Roman Catholic, some spiritualist cults

*Language:* English, Creole

*Literacy:* 76%

*Labor force:* 703,000 (1980); 36.4% agriculture, 32.7% services, 16% government, 14.9% industry and commerce; shortage of technical and managerial personnel; significant unemployment

*Organized labor:* about 33% of labor force (1980)

## Jamaica *(continued)*

### Government

*Official name:* Jamaica

*Type:* independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

*Capital:* Kingston

*Political subdivisions:* 12 parishes and the Kingston-St. Andrew corporate area

*Legal system:* based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, first Monday in August

*Branches:* Cabinet headed by Prime Minister; bicameral legislature—21-member Senate (13 nominated by the Prime Minister, eight by opposition leader, if any; currently no official opposition because of People's National Party boycott of December 1983 election; eight non-Jamaica Labor Party members appointed to current Senate by Prime Minister Seaga), 60-member elected House of Representatives; judiciary follows British tradition under a Chief Justice

*Government leaders:* Edward Philip George SEAGA, Prime Minister (since November 1980); Sir Florizel A. GLASSPOLE, Governor General (since 1973)

*Suffrage:* universal adult at age 18

*Elections:* at discretion of Governor General upon advice of Prime Minister but within five years; last held 15 December 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* Jamaica Labor Party (JLP), Edward Seaga; People's National Party (PNP), Michael Manley; Workers' Party of Jamaica (WPJ), Trevor Munroe; Communist Party of Jamaica

*Voting strength:* in the 1983 general elections 54 seats were uncontested; in 6 contested seats the JLP won overwhelmingly against several fringe parties; the PNP and WPJ boycotted the election; in 1980 general elections approx. 58.8% JLP (51 seats in House), 41.2% PNP (9 seats)

*Communists:* Workers' Party of Jamaica (Marxist-Leninist)

*Other political or pressure groups:* New World Group (Caribbean regionalists, nationalists, and leftist intellectual fraternity); Rastafarians (Negro religious/racial cultists, pan-Africanists); New Creation International Peacemakers Tabernacle (leftist group); Workers Liberation League (a Marxist coalition of students/labor)

*Member of:* CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GNP:* $3.0 billion (1982), $1,360 per capita; real growth rate 1984, −1.0% est.

*Agriculture:* main crops—sugarcane, citrus fruits, bananas, pimento, coconuts, coffee, cocoa, tobacco

*Major industries:* tourism, bauxite mining, textiles, food processing, light manufactures

*Electric power:* 1,030,000 kW capacity (1984); 1.8 billion kWh produced (1984), 754 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $713 million (f.o.b., 1983); alumina, bauxite, sugar, bananas, citrus fruits and fruit products, rum, cocoa

*Imports:* $1.5 billion (c.i.f., 1983); fuels, machinery, transportation and electrical equipment, food, fertilizer

*Major trade partners:* exports—US 45%, UK 19%, Canada 6%, Norway 5%; imports—US 32%, Venezuela 18%, Netherlands Antilles 12%, UK 10% (1979)

*Budget:* revenues, $1.0 billion; expenditures, $1.6 billion (1982)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 4.97 Jamaican dollars=US$1 (January 1985)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

### Communications

*Railroads:* 370 km, all 1.435-meter standard gauge, single track

*Highways:* 18,200 km total; 12,600 km paved, 3,200 km gravel, 2,400 km improved earth

*Pipelines:* refined products, 10 km

*Ports:* 2 major (Kingston, Montego Bay), 10 minor

*Civil air:* 6 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 48 total, 34 usable; 15 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* fully automatic domestic telephone network with 124,300 telephones (6.0 per 100 popl.); 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT stations; 9 AM, 13 FM, 8 TV stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Jamaica Defense Force (includes Coast Guard and Air Wing)

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 579,000; 428,000 fit for military service; no conscription; 34,000 reach minimum volunteer age (18) annually

*Personnel:* 2,974 total

*Major ground units:* 2 active infantry battalions, 1 reserve battalion

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 March 1985, $22.6 million; about 2.8% of central government budget

# Japan

## Land

372,313 km²; slightly smaller than California; 69% forest; 16% arable and cultivated, 12% urban and waste, 3% grass

## Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm except 3 nm in five international straits (fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 13,685 km

## People

*Population:* 120,691,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.6%

*Nationality:* noun—Japanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Japanese

*Ethnic divisions:* 99.4% Japanese, 0.6% other (mostly Korean)

*Religion:* most Japanese observe both Shinto and Buddhist rites; about 16% belong to other faiths, including 0.8% Christian

*Language:* Japanese

*Literacy:* 99%

*Labor force:* (1983) 58.9 million; 52% trade and services; 35% manufacturing, mining, and construction; 10% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 3% government; 2.7% unemployed

*Organized labor:* about 30% of labor force

## Government

*Official name:* Japan

*Type:* constitutional monarchy

*Capital:* Tokyo

*Political subdivisions:* 47 prefectures

*Legal system:* civil law system with English-American influence; constitution promulgated in 1946; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Birthday of the Emperor, 29 April

*Branches:* Emperor is merely symbol of state; executive power is vested in Cabinet dominated by the Prime Minister, chosen by the lower house of the bicameral, elective legislature—Diet (House of Councilors, House of Representatives); judiciary is independent

*Government leaders:* HIROHITO, Emperor (since December 1926); Yasuhiro NAKASONE, Prime Minister (since November 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 20

*Elections:* general elections held every four years or upon dissolution of lower house, triennially for half of upper house

*Political parties and leaders:* Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Y. Nakasone, president; Japan Socialist Party (JSP), M. Ishibashi, chairman; Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), R. Sasaki, chairman; Japan Communist Party (JCP), T. Fuwa, Presidium chairman; Clean Government Party (CGP), Y. Takeiri, chairman; New Liberal Club (NLC), Y. Kono; Social Democratic Federation (SDF), S. Eda

*Voting strength:* (1983 election) Lower House—45.8% LDP, 19.5% JSP, 10.1% CGP, 9.3% JCP, 7.3% DSP, 2.4% NLC, 0.7% SDF, 5% independents and minor parties; Upper House—35.3% LDP, 24.3% JSP, 10.5% JCP, 7.8% CGP, 5.7% DSP, 1.2% NLC, 0.0% SDF, 11.8% independents and minor parties

*Communists:* approximately 470,000 registered Communist Party members

*Member of:* ADB, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, DAC, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

## Economy

*GNP:* $1,156 billion (1983, at 237.52 yen=US$1); $9,695 per capita (1983); 59% personal consumption, 28% investment, 10% government current expenditure, negligible stocks, and 2% foreign balance; real growth rate 3.0% (1983); average annual growth rate (1978-82), 4.2%

*Agriculture:* land intensively cultivated; rice, sugar, vegetables, fruits; 72% self-sufficient in food (1980); food shortages—meat, wheat, feed grains, edible oils and fats

*Fishing:* catch 10.8 million metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* metallurgical and engineering industries, electrical and electronic industries, textiles, chemicals

*Shortages:* fossil fuels, most industrial raw materials

*Crude steel:* 97 million metric tons produced (1983)

*Electric power:* 168,700,000 kW capacity (1984); 609 billion kWh produced (1984), 5,075 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $146.9 billion (f.o.b., 1983); 97% manufactures (including 25% machinery, 18% motor vehicles, 9% iron and steel)

*Imports:* $126.4 billion (c.i.f., 1983); 47% fossil fuels, 22.4% manufactures, 12% foodstuffs, 8% machinery

*Major trade partners:* exports—29% US, 23% Southeast Asia, 16% Western Europe,

## Japan *(continued)*

12% Middle East, 6% Communist countries, imports—27% Middle East, 22% Southeast Asia, 19% US, 8% Western Europe, 6% Communist countries

*Aid:* donor—bilateral economic commitments (ODA and OOF), $31.5 billion (1970-83)

*Budget:* revenues, $144 billion; expenditures, $211 billion; deficit, $67 billion (general account for fiscal year ending March 1985)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 251.40 yen=US$1 (2 January 1985)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

### Communications

*Railroads:* 21,387 km total (1982); 1,835 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 19,552 km predominantly 1.067-meter narrow gauge, 5,690 km double- and multitrack sections, 8,830 km 1.067-meter narrow gauge electrified, 1,804 km 1.435-meter standard gauge electrified

*Highways:* 1,113,388 km total (1980); 510,904 km paved, 602,484 km gravel, crushed stone, or unpaved; 2,579 km national expressways, 40,212 km national highways, 43,907 km principal local roads, 86,930 km prefectural roads, 939,760 km municipal roads

*Inland waterways:* approx. 1,770 km; seagoing craft ply all coastal "inland seas"

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 131 km; natural gas, 1,800 km; refined products, 275 km

*Ports:* 17 Japanese Port Association specifically designated major ports, 110 other major ports, over 2,000 minor ports

*Civil air:* 265 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 181 total, 161 usable; 124 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m; 25 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 50 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* excellent domestic and international service; 58.0 million telephones (49.5 per 100 popl.); 318 AM stations, 58 FM stations plus 436 relay stations; about 7,800 TV stations (196 major—1 kw or greater), and 2 ground satellite stations; submarine cables to US (via Guam), Philippines, China, and USSR

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (army), Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force (navy), Japan Air Self-Defense Force (air force), Maritime Safety Agency (coast guard)

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 31,516,000; 26,283,000 fit for military service; about 865,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Personnel:* Ground Self-Defense Force, 156,000; Maritime Self-Defense Force, 42,100 (including 11,900 air arm); Air Self-Defense Force, 43,400; Maritime Safety Agency, 11,200

*Ships:* 50 destroyers/frigates, 14 submarines, 50 mine warfare, 8 amphibious, 15 auxiliary and over 300 surface craft (an additional 520 patrol and service craft operate under the jurisdiction of the Marine Safety Agency)

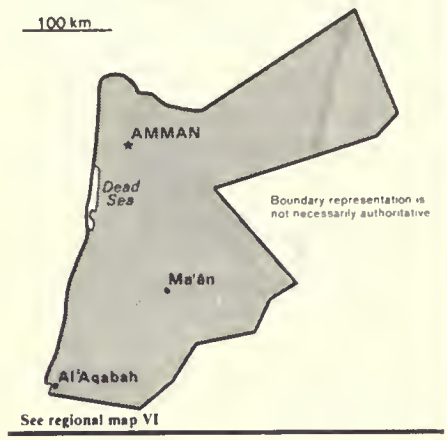
*Aircraft:* 23 F-15, 130 F-4, and 90 F-104 fighter interceptors; 14 RF-4E reconnaissance aircraft; 65 F-1 fighter-support aircraft; 31 C-1, 10 YS-11 transport aircraft; 50 T-1, 70 T-2, 50 T-3, 60 T-33A trainers

*Missiles:* 6 operational NIKE-Hercules groups, 8 operational HAWK groups (NIKE in air force, HAWK in ground force)

*Supply:* defense industry potential is large, with capability of producing the most sophisticated equipment; manufactured equipment includes small arms artillery, armored vehicles, and other types of ground forces materiel, aircraft (jet and prop), naval vessels (submarines, guided missile and other destroyers, patrol craft, mine warfare ships, and other minor craft, including amphibious, auxiliaries, service craft, and small support ships), small amounts of all types of army materiel; several missile systems are produced under US license, and a vigorous domestic missile development program exists

*Military budget:* actual for fiscal year ending 31 March 1986, $12.8 billion; 5.98% of total budget

## Jordan
## (West Bank and Gaza Strip listed at end of table)




*NOTE:* the war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of the West Bank; as stated in the 1978 Camp David Accords and reaffirmed by the President's 1 September 1982 peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, their relationship with their neighbors, and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the concerned parties; Camp David further specifies that these negotiations will resolve the location of the respective boundaries; pending the completion of this process, it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip has yet to be determined (see West Bank and Gaza Strip "Factsheet").

### Land

97,740 km²; slightly larger than Indiana; 88% desert, waste, or urban; 11% agricultural; 1% forest

*Land boundaries:* 1,770 km (1967)

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm

*Coastline:* 26 km

### People

*Population:* 2,794,000, excluding West Bank and East Jerusalem (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.8%

*Nationality:* noun—Jordanian(s); adjective—Jordanian

*Ethnic divisions:* 98% Arab, 1% Circassian, 1% Armenian

*Religion:* 90-92% Sunni Muslim, 8-10% Christian

*Language:* Arabic official; English widely understood among upper and middle classes

*Literacy:* about 70%

*Labor force:* 463,000

*Organized labor:* about 10% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

*Type:* constitutional monarchy

*Capital:* Amman

*Political subdivisions:* five governorates under centrally appointed officials

*Legal system:* based on Islamic law and French codes; constitution adopted 1952; judicial review of legislative acts in a specially provided High Tribunal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 25 May

*Branches:* King holds balance of power; Prime Minister exercises executive authority in name of King; Cabinet appointed by King and responsible to parliament; bicameral parliament with House of Representatives last chosen by national elections in April 1967, dissolved by King in February 1976, and reconvened in January 1984; Senate last appointed by King in January 1984; secular court system based on differing legal systems of the former Transjordan and Palestine; law Western in concept and structure; Sharia (religious) courts for Muslims, and religious community council courts for non-Muslim communities; desert police carry out quasi-judicial functions in desert areas

*Government leader:* HUSSEIN I, King (since August 1952)

*Suffrage:* all citizens over age 20

*Political parties and leaders:* political party activity illegal since 1957

*Communists:* party actively repressed, membership estimated at less than 500

*Member of:* Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
*GNP:* $5.1 billion (1983), $1,971 per capita; real growth rate (1983), 3.7%

*Agriculture:* main crops—vegetables, fruits, olive oil, wheat; not self-sufficient in many foodstuffs

*Major industries:* phosphate mining, petroleum refining, cement production, light manufacturing

*Electric power:* 659,000 kW capacity (1984); 2.078 billion kWh produced (1984), 772 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $580 million (f.o.b., 1983); fruits and vegetables, phosphate rock; Communist share 13% of total (1983)

*Imports:* $3,036 million (c.i.f., 1983); petroleum products, textiles, capital goods, motor vehicles, foodstuffs; Communist share 7% of total (1983)

*Aid:* economic commitments—US, including Ex-Im (1970-83), $1.2 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-82), $744 million; military—US (FY70-83), $1.1 billion

*Budget:* (1983) total revenue, $1,977 million; current expenditures, $1,237 million; capital expenditures, $740 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* .363 Jordanian dinar=US$1 (1983 average)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 817 km 1.050-meter gauge, single track

*Highways:* 6,332 total; 4,837 paved, 1,495 gravel and crushed stone

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 209 km

*Ports:* 1 major (Aqaba)

*Civil air:* 25 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 25 total, 21 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* adequate system of radio-relay, cable, and radio; 81,300 telephones (3 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 2 FM, 24 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station, 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 1 Arab satellite station under construction; coaxial cable and radio-relay to Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Syria; radio-relay to Lebanon inactive

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Jordan Arab Army, Royal Jordanian Air Force, Royal Jordanian Coast Guard

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 630,000; 445,000 fit for military service; 40,000 reach military age (18) annually

# Kenya

**Land**
582,646 km²; slightly smaller than Texas; 66% mainly grassland adequate for grazing; 21% forest and wood; 20% arable, 13% suitable for agriculture

*Land boundaries:* 3,368 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 536 km

**People**
*Population:* 20,194,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 4.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Kenyan(s); adjective—Kenyan

*Ethnic divisions:* 21% Kikuyu, 14% Luhya, 13% Luo, 11% Kalenjin, 11% Kamba, 6% Kisii, 5% Meru, 1% Asian, European, and Arab

*Religion:* 38% Protestant, 28% Catholic, 26% indigenous beliefs, 6% Muslim

*Language:* English and Swahili (official); numerous indigenous languages

*Literacy:* 47%

*Labor force:* 5.4 million; about 1.1 million wage earners; 47% public sector, 18% industry and commerce, 17% agriculture, 13% services

*Organized labor:* about 390,000

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Kenya

*Type:* republic within Commonwealth

*Capital:* Nairobi

*Political subdivisions:* 7 provinces plus Nairobi area

*Legal system:* based on English common law, tribal law, and Islamic law; constitution enacted 1963; judicial review in Supreme Court; legal education at Kenya School of Law in Nairobi; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; constitutional amendment in 1982 made Kenya a de jure one-party state

*National holiday:* Jamhuri Day, 12 December

*Branches:* President and Cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature (National Assembly) of 170 seats, 158 directly elected by constituencies and 12 appointed by the President; High Court, with Chief Justice and at least 11 justices, has unlimited original jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceeding; provision for systems of courts of appeal

*Government leader:* Daniel T. arap MOI, President (since 1978)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 21

*Elections:* Assembly at least every five years; present National Assembly and President elected September 1983

*Political party and leader:* Kenya Africa National Union (KANU), Kenya's sole legal political party; Daniel arap Moi, president

*Voting strength:* KANU holds all seats in the National Assembly

*Communists:* may be a few Communists and sympathizers

*Other political or pressure groups:* labor unions

*Member of:* AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAU, UN, UNDP, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

**Economy**
*GDP:* $5.5 billion (1983), $295 per capita; real growth rate, 2.1% (1983 est.)

*Agriculture:* main cash crops—coffee, sisal, tea, pyrethrum, cotton, livestock; food crops—corn, wheat, sugarcane, rice, cassava; largely self-sufficient in food

*Major industries:* small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, cigarettes, flour), agricultural processing, oil refining, cement, tourism

*Electric power:* 550,000 kW capacity (1984); 1.686 billion kWh produced (1984), 87 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $921.9 million (f.o.b., 1983); reexporting of petroleum products, coffee, tea, sisal, livestock products, pyrethrum, soda ash, wattle-bark tanning extract

*Imports:* $1,234.3 million (f.o.b., 1983); machinery, transport equipment, crude oil, paper and paper products, iron and steel products, and textiles

*Major trade partners:* EC, Japan, Iran, US, Zambia, Uganda

*Budget:* (1982/83) revenues, $1.2 billion; grants, $24 million, current expenditures, $1.3 billion; net lending, −$8 million

*External public debt:* $2.9 billion (1982 est.) debt service payment 23% of exports

*Monetary conversion rate:* 14.964 Kenya shillings=US $1 (30 September 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

## Kiribati
## (formerly Gilbert Islands)

**Communications**
*Railroads:* 2,040 km 1.000-meter gauge

*Highways:* 55,400 km total; 6,800 km paved, 4,150 km gravel, remainder improved earth

*Inland waterways:* part of Lake Victoria system is within boundaries of Kenya

*Pipelines:* refined products, 483 km

*Ports:* 1 major (Mombasa)

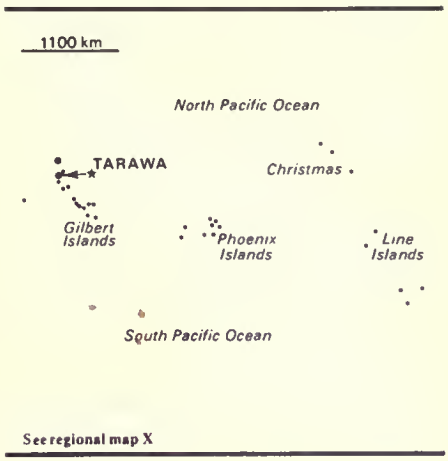
*Civil air:* 9 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 216 total, 196 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 47 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* in top group of African systems; consists of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; 216,700 telephones (1.3 per 100 popl.); 11 AM, 4 FM, 4 TV stations; Atlantic and Indian Ocean satellite service from 1 station

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Kenya Army, Kenya Navy, 82 Air Force; paramilitary General Service Unit

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 4,016,000; 2,472,000 fit for military service; no conscription




**Land**
About 690 km²; slightly smaller than New York City

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters:* 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* about 1,143 km

**People**
*Population:* 62,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.6%

*Nationality:* noun—Kiribatian(s); adjective—Kiribati

*Ethnic divisions:* Micronesian

*Religion:* Roman Catholic, Protestant

*Language:* English (official), Gilbertese

*Literacy:* 90%

*Labor force:* 15,921 (1973); general unemployment rate 4.9%

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Kiribati

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Tarawa

*Branches:* unicameral legislature (35-member House of Assembly); nationally elected President

*Government leader:* Ieremia T. TABAI, President (since July 1979)

*Political parties and leaders:* Gilbertese National Party, Christian Democratic Party

*Member of:* ADB, Commonwealth, GATT (de facto), ICAO

**Economy**
*GDP:* $20.4 million (1983 est.), $340 per capita

*Agriculture:* limited; copra, subsistence crops of vegetables, supplemented by domestic fishing

*Industry:* formerly phosphate production; supply exhausted by mid-1981

*Electric power:* 2,700 kW capacity (1984); 8 million kWh produced (1984), 126 kWh per capita

*Exports:* phosphate, formerly 80% of exports, exhausted in 1981; copra accounted for 80% (A$1.45 million) in 1982

*Imports:* $15 million (1979); foodstuffs, fuel, transportation equipment

*Aid:* Western (non-US) commitments ODA and OOF (1970-82), $168 million; Australia (1980-83), $8.1 million committed

*Budget:* $15.2 million (1979)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.0392 Australian$=US$1 (23 February 1983)

**Communications**
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 483 km of motorable roads

*Inland waterways:* small network of canals, totaling 5 km, in Northern Line Islands

*Ports:* 3 minor

## Kiribati *(continued)*

*Civil air:* 2 Trislanders; however, no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 19 total; 16 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* 1 AM broadcast station; 1,400 telephones (2.33 per 100 popl.)

## Korea, North

Land
121,129 km²; slightly smaller than Mississippi; 74% forest, scrub, and brush; 17% arable and cultivated; remainder waste and urban

*Land boundaries:* 1,675 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm; military 50 nm)

*Coastline:* 2,495 km

People
*Population:* 20,082,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.3%

*Nationality:* noun—Korean(s); adjective—Korean

*Ethnic divisions:* racially homogeneous

*Religion:* Buddhism and Confucianism; religious activities now almost nonexistent

*Language:* Korean

*Literacy:* 95% est.

*Labor force:* 6.1 million (1980); 48% agricultural, 52% nonagricultural; shortage of skilled and unskilled labor

Government
*Official name:* Democratic People's Republic of Korea

*Type:* Communist state; one-man rule

*Capital:* P'yongyang

*Political subdivisions:* nine provinces, four special cities (P'yongyang, Kaesong, Chongjin, and Nampo)

*Legal system:* based on German civil law system with Japanese influences and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1948 and revised 1972; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* 9 September

*Branches:* Supreme People's Assembly theoretically supervises legislative and judicial function; State Administration Council (cabinet) oversees ministerial operations

*Government leaders:* KIM Il-sŏng, President (since December 1972); KANG Song-san, Premier (since January 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal at age 17

*Elections:* election to SPA every four years, but this constitutional provision not necessarily followed—last election February 1982

*Political party and leaders:* Korean Workers' Party (KWP); Kim Il-sŏng, General Secretary, and his son, Kim Chong-il, Secretary

*Communists:* KWP claims membership of about 2 million, or about 11% of population

*Member of:* FAO, G-77, IAEA, ICAO, IPU, ITU, NAM, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO; official observer status at UN; does not hold UN membership

Economy
*GNP:* $19.6 billion (1984), $998 per capita

*Agriculture:* main crops—corn, rice, vegetables; food shortages—meat, cooking oils; production of foodstuffs adequate for domestic needs

*Major industries:* machine building, electric power, chemicals, mining, metallurgy, textiles, food processing

*Shortages:* complex machinery and quipment, coking coal, coal, petroleum, electric power, transport

*Crude steel:* 4.3 million metric tons produced (1983), 224 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 6,500,000 kW capacity (1984); 35.5 billion kWh produced (1984), 1,810 kWh per capita

*Coal:* 50 million tons (1984)

*Exports:* $1.40 billion (1983); minerals, metallurgical products, agricultural products, manufactures

*Imports:* $1.50 billion (1983); petroleum, machinery and equipment, coking coal, grain

*Major trade partners:* total trade turnover $2.9 billion (1983); 54% with Communist countries, 46% with non-Communist countries

*Aid:* economic and military aid from the USSR and China

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2 wons=US$1 (December 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**

*Railroads:* 4,535 km total operating in 1980; 3,870 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 665 km 0.762-meter narrow gauge, 159 km double track; about 2,940 km electrified; government owned

*Highways:* about 20,280 km (1980); 98.5% gravel, crushed stone, or earth surface; 1.5% concrete or bituminous

*Inland waterways:* 2,253 km; mostly navigable by small craft only

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 37 km

*Ports:* 6 major, 26 minor

Defense Forces

*Branches:* North Korean People's Army (consists of the army, navy, and air force)

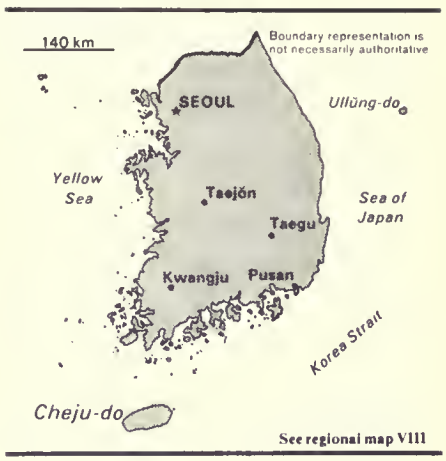
*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 4,641,000; 2,843,000 fit for military service; 225,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Personnel:* army 700,000 (reserves 230,000), navy 33,500 (reserves 40,000), air force 51,000, security forces 38,000, civilian militia 1,760,000

*Major ground units:* 9 corps headquarters, 2 armored divisions, 3 motorized infantry divisions, 35 infantry divisions, 5 armored brigades, 4 infantry brigades, 100,000 special forces, 2 tank regiments, 5 infantry regiments, 250 artillery battalions, 80 multiple rocket battalions, 5 FROG battalions, 5 river-crossing regiments

*Ships:* 21 submarines, 4 frigates, 18 missile boats, 32 large patrol craft, 333 fast attack craft, 30 coastal patrol boats, 99 landing craft

*Aircraft:* 70 I1-28 bombers, 20 SU-7 fighter/ground attack, 290 MIG-15/-17, 700 MIG-19, 160 MIG-21, 250 transports, 60 helicopters, 190 jet trainers, 4 SAM brigades with 250 SA-2 in 40 sites




**Land**

98,500 km²; slightly larger than Indiana; 66% forest, 23% arable (22% cultivated), 10% urban and other

*Land boundaries:* 241 km

**Water**

*Limits of territorial waters:* 12 nm and 3 nm in Korea Strait (12 nm fishing zone)

*Coastline:* 2,413 km

**People**

*Population:* 42,643,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Korean(s); adjective—Korean

*Ethnic divisions:* homogeneous; small Chinese minority (approx. 20,000)

*Religion:* strong Confucian tradition; pervasive folk religion (Shamanism); Buddhism (including estimated 20,000 members of Soka Gakkai); Chondokyo (religion of the heavenly way), eclectic religion with nationalist overtones founded in 19th century, claims about 1.5 million adherents

*Language:* Korean; English widely taught in high school

*Literacy:* over 90%

*Labor force:* 15.1 million (1983); 47% services and other; 30% agriculture, fishing, forestry; 21% mining and manufacturing; average unemployment 4.1% (1983)

*Organized labor:* about 10% of nonagricultural labor force

Government
*Official name:* Republic of Korea

*Type:* republic; power centralized in a strong executive

*Capital:* Seoul

*Political subdivisions:* nine provinces, four special cities; heads centrally appointed

*Legal system:* combines elements of continental European civil law systems, Anglo-American law, and Chinese classical thought; constitution approved 1980; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 15 August

*Branches:* unicameral legislature (National Assembly), judiciary

*Government leaders:* CHUN Doo Hwan, President (since August 1980); LHO Shinyong, Prime Minister (since February 1985)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 20

*Elections:* under new constitution of October 1980, President elected every seven years indirectly by a 5,000-man electoral college; last election February 1981; four-year National Assembly, elected in March 1981, consists of 276 representatives, 184 directly elected and 92 chosen through proportional representation

*Political parties and leaders:* major party is government's Democratic Justice Party (DJP), Chun Doo Hwan, president, and Roh Tae Woo, chairman; opposition parties are New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), Lee Min-woo; Democratic Korea Party (DKP), no president currently named; Korean National Party (KNP), Lee Man-sup, acting president; several smaller parties

*Communists:* Communist activity banned by government

*Other political or pressure groups:* Korean National Council of Churches; Federation of Korean Trade Unions; Korean Veterans' Association; large, potentially volatile student population concentrated in Seoul

*Member of:* ABD, AfDB, Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, Asian Parliamentary Union, APACL—Asian People's Anti-Communist League, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the protection of war victims, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN Special Fund, UPU, WACL—World Anti-Communist League, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO; official observer status at UN; does not hold UN membership

Economy
*GNP:* $75.3 billion (1983, in 1983 prices), $1,820 per capita; real growth 9.5% (1983); real growth 4.3% (1979-83 average)

*Agriculture:* 25% of the population lives on the land, but agriculture, forestry, and fishing constitute 16% of GNP; main crops—rice, barley; food shortages—wheat, dairy products, corn

*Fishing:* catch 2,793,023 metric tons (1983)

*Major industries:* textiles and clothing, food processing, chemicals, steel, electronics, ship building

*Shortages:* base metals, lumber, and certain food grains

*Electric power:* 13,970,000 kW capacity (1984); 53 billion kWh produced (1984), 1,261 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $24.4 billion (f.o.b., 1983); textiles and clothing, electrical machinery, footwear, steel, ships, fish

*Imports:* $26.2 billion (c.i.f., 1983); machinery, oil, steel, transport equipment, textiles, organic chemicals, grains

*Major trade partners:* exports—33% US, 14% Japan; imports—24% US, 24% Japan (1983)

*Aid:* economic—US (FY46-83), $11.2 billion committed; Japan (1965-75), $1.8 billion extended; military—US (FY46-83) $8.1 billion committed; other Western aid, ODA and OOF (1980-81), $707 million

*Budget:* expenditures, $13.7 billion (1985)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 822 won=US$1 (4 January 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 3,106.5 km operating in 1983; 3,059.4 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 46.9 0.610-meter narrow gauge, 712.5 km double-track, 417.9 km electrified; government owned

*Highways:* 53,936 km total (1982); 13,476 km national highway, 49,460 km provincial and local roads

*Inland waterways:* 1,609 km; use restricted to small native craft

*Freight carried:* rail (1983) 51 million metric tons; highway 126 million metric tons; air (1983) 47,000 metric tons (domestic)

*Pipelines:* 294 km refined products

*Ports:* 11 major, 32 minor

*Civil air:* 93 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 129 total, 120 usable; 68 with permanent-surface runways; 23 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

# Kuwait

*Telecommunications:* adequate domestic and international services; 4.8 million telephones (121 per 100 popl.); 79 AM, 46 FM, 256 TV stations (57 of 1 kW or greater); 1 ground satellite station

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, Naval Marine Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 11,876,000; 8,008,000 fit for military service; 457,000 reach military age (18) annually

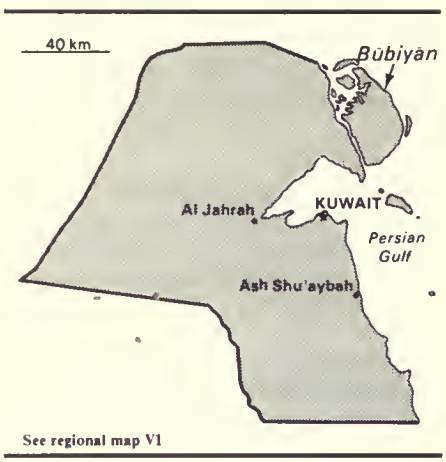
*Personnel:* army 540,000 (reserves 1,100,000), navy 29,000 (reserves 25,000), marines 20,000 (reserves 60,000), air force 33,600 (reserves 55,000)

*Major ground units:* 3 army headquarters, 6 corps headquarters, 20 infantry divisions, 3 airborne divisions, 1 mechanized infantry division, 2 special forces brigades, 2 AAA brigades, 2 SSM battalions with Honest Johns, 2 SAM brigades, 1 army aviation brigade

*Ships:* 11 ex-US destroyers, 8 frigates, 3 ex-US Auk corvettes, 11 FAC with SSM; 8 ex-US large patrol craft; 28 coastal patrol craft, 8 minesweeping vessels, 24 ex-US landing ships

*Aircraft:* 7 combat wings, 2 transport wings, 18 FGA squadrons (250 F-5A/B/E/F, 70 F-86F, 6 A-10), 4 AD squadrons (70 F-4D/E), 1 COIN squadron (13 OV-10, some A-37), 1 recce squadron (10 RF-5A), 2 ASW squadrons (20 S-2A, 10 helicopters), 1 SAR helicopter squadron (26 UH-H/UH-1B/H), 5 transport squadrons (34 aircraft), 192 trainers

*Military budget:* proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $4.6 billion; about 33.6% of central government budget; for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $4.6 billion; about 33.6% of central government budget




**Land**
17,818 km² (excluding neutral zone but including islands); slightly smaller than New Jersey; nearly all desert, waste, or urban; insignificant forest; 1% cultivated

*Land boundaries:* 459 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm

*Coastline:* 499 km

**People**
*Population:* 1,870,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 6.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Kuwaiti(s); adjective—Kuwaiti

*Ethnic divisions:* 39% Kuwaiti, 39% other Arab, 9% South Asian, 4% Iranian, 9% other

*Religion:* 95% Muslim, 5% Christian, Hindu, Parsi, and other

*Language:* Arabic (official); English widely spoken

*Literacy:* about 71%

*Labor force:* 630,000 (1983 est.); 74% services, 11% industry, 11% construction; 70% of labor force is non-Kuwaiti

*Organized labor:* labor unions, first authorized in 1964, formed in oil industry and among government personnel

**Government**
*Official name:* State of Kuwait

*Type:* nominal constitutional monarchy

*Capital:* Kuwait

*Political subdivisions:* 3 governorates, 25 voting constituencies

*Legal system:* civil law system with Islamic law significant in personal matters; constitution took effect in 1963; popularly elected 50-man National Assembly (the 15 cabinet members can also vote) reinstated in March 1981 after being suspended in 1976; judicial review of legislative acts not yet determined; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* National Day, 25 February

*Branches:* Council of Ministers; legislature—National Assembly

*Government leader:* Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al SABAH, Amir (since December 1977)

*Suffrage:* nativeborn and naturalized males age 21 or over; law requires 20 years residency after naturalization

*Elections:* National Assembly elected in February 1985

*Political parties and leaders:* political parties prohibited, some small clandestine groups are active

*Communists:* insignificant

*Other political or pressure groups:* large (300,000) Palestinian community

*Member of:* Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT, GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

**Economy**
*GDP:* $26.7 billion (1983), $16,162 per capita GNP (1983)

*Agriculture:* virtually none, dependent on imports for food; approx. 75% of potable water must be distilled or imported

*Major industries:* crude petroleum production average for 1981, 980,000 b/d; effective refinery capacity approximately 0.5 million b/d; other major industries include petrochemicals, retail trade, and manufacturing; water desalinization capacity 387.6 million liters per day (1981)

*Electric power:* 3,987,300 kW capacity (1984); 15.718 billion kWh produced (1984), 8,940 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $11.7 billion (f.o.b., 1983 est.), of which petroleum accounted for about 80%

*Imports:* $10.3 billion (f.o.b., 1983 est.); major suppliers—Japan, US, FRG, UK

*Budget:* (1982/83) revenues, $14.9 billion; expenditures, $11.1 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* .30 Kuwaiti dinar=US$1 (October 1983)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

Communications
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 2,875 km total; 2,585 km bituminous; 290 km earth, sand, light gravel

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 877 km; refined products, 40 km; natural gas, 121 km

*Ports:* 3 major (Ash-Shuwaikh, Ash-Shuaybah, Mina al-Ahmadi), 4 minor

*Civil air:* 22 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 11 total, 5 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

*Telecommunications:* excellent international and adequate domestic telecommunication facilities; 232,000 telephones (15.3 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM, 3 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean and 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations, 1 INMARSAT satellite station; coaxial cable and radio-relay to Iraq and Saudi Arabia

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, about 463,000; about 281,000 fit for military service

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 30 June 1984, $1.4 billion; 11.2% of central government budget

## Laos

Land
236,804 km²; slightly larger than Utah; 60% forest; 8% agricultural; 32% urban, waste, or other; except in limited areas, soil is poor; most of forested area is not exploitable

*Land boundaries:* 5,053 km

People
*Population:* 3,805,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Lao (sing., Lao or Laotian); adjective—Lao or Laotian

*Ethnic divisions:* 48% Lao; 25% Phoutheung (Kha); 14% Tribal Tai; 13% Meo, Yao, and other

*Religion:* 50% Buddhist, 50% animist and other

*Language:* Lao (official), French, and English

*Literacy:* 28%

*Labor force:* about 1-1.5 million; 80-90% agriculture

*Organized labor:* only labor organization is subordinate to the Communist Party

Government
*Official name:* Lao People's Democratic Republic

*Type:* Communist state

*Capital:* Vientiane

*Political subdivisions:* 16 provinces subdivided into districts, cantons, and villages

*Legal system:* based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* 2 December

*Branches:* President; 37-member Supreme People's Council; Cabinet; Cabinet is totally Communist but Council contains a few nominal neutralists and non-Communists; National Congress of People's Representatives established the current government structure in December 1975

*Government leaders:* SOUPHANOUVONG, President (since December 1975); KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN, Chairman (since December 1975)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* elections for National Assembly, originally scheduled for 1 April 1976, have not yet been held

*Political parties and leaders:* Lao People's Revolutionary Party (Communist), Kaysone Phomvihan, party chairman; includes Lao Patriotic Front and Alliance Committee of Patriotic Neutralist Forces; other parties moribund

*Other political or pressure groups:* non-Communist political groups moribund; most leaders have fled the country

*Member of:* ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, Mekong Committee, NAM, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

*GNP:* $525 million, $144 per capita (1983 est.)

*Agriculture:* main crops—rice (overwhelmingly dominant), corn, vegetables, tobacco, coffee, cotton; formerly self-sufficient; food shortages (due in part to distribution deficiencies) include rice

*Major industries:* tin mining, timber, green coffee, electric power

*Shortages:* capital equipment, petroleum, transportation system, trained personnel

*Electric power:* 175,000 kW capacity (1984); 900 million kWh produced (1984), 240 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $52 million (f.o.b., 1983 est.); electric power, forest products, tin concentrates; coffee, undeclared exports of opium and tobacco

*Imports:* $125 million (c.i.f., 1983 est.); rice and other foodstuffs, petroleum products, machinery, transportation equipment

*Major trade partners:* imports—Thailand, USSR, Japan, France, China, Vietnam; exports—Thailand, Malaysia

*Aid:* economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries ODA and OOF (1970-82), $348 million; US (FY70-79), $276 million; military—US assistance $1.119 billion (1970-75)

*Budget:* (1979 est.) receipts, $100 million; expenditures, $191 million; deficit, $91 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* official—10 kips=US$1; commercial—35 kips=US$1; inward remittances—108 kips=US$1 (February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

Communications

*Highways:* about 21,300 km total; 1,300 km bituminous or bituminous treated; 5,900 km gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth; 14,100 km unimproved earth and often impassable during rainy season mid-May to mid-September

*Inland waterways:* about 4,587 km, primarily Mekong and tributaries; 2,897 additional kilometers are sectionally navigable by craft drawing less than 0.5 m

*Ports* (river): 5 major, 4 minor

*Airfields:* 66 total, 51 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* service to general public considered poor; radio network provides generally erratic service to government users; approx. 10 AM stations; 1 TV station; over 2,000 est. telephones; 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces

*Branches:* Lao People's Army (LPA, which consists of an army with naval, aviation, and militia elements), Air Force, National Police Department

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 908,000; 485,000 fit for military service; 44,000 reach military age (18) annually; no conscription age specified

# Lebanon

## Land

10,360 km²; smaller than Connecticut; 64% desert, waste, or urban; 27% agricultural; 9% forest; 400,000 hectares under cultivation

*Land boundaries:* 531 km

## Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm

*Coastline:* 225 km

## People

*Population:* 2,619,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.7%

*Nationality:* noun—Lebanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Lebanese

*Ethnic divisions:* 93% Arab, 6% Armenian, 1% other

*Religion:* 57% Muslim (Sunni and Sh'ia) and Druze, 42% Christian (Maronite, Greek Orthodox and Catholic, Roman Catholic, Protestant), 1% other (official estimates); Muslims, in fact, constitute a majority

*Language:* Arabic (official); French is widely spoken; Armenian, English

*Literacy:* 75%

*Labor force:* 650,000 (1981); 75% industry, commerce, and services, 17% agriculture, 8% goverment; high unemployment

*Organized labor:* about 65,000

## Government

*NOTE:* Between early 1975 and late 1976 Lebanon was torn by civil war between its Christians—then aided by Syrian troops—and its Muslims and their Palestinian allies. The cease-fire established in October 1976 between the domestic political groups generally held for about six years, despite occasional fighting. Syrian troops constituted as the Arab Deterrent Force by the Arab League have remained in Lebanon. Syria's move toward supporting the Lebanese Muslims and the Palestinians and Israel's growing support for Lebanese Christians brought the two sides into rough equilibrium, but no progress was made toward national reconciliation or political reforms—the original cause of the war.

Continuing Israeli concern about the Palestinian presence in Lebanon led to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982. Israeli forces occupied all of the southern portion of the country and mounted a summer-long seige of Beirut, which resulted in the evacuation of the PLO from Beirut in September under the supervision of a multinational force made up of US, French, and Italian troops.

Within days of the departure of the multinational force (MNF), Lebanon's newly elected president, Bashir Gemayel, was assassinated. In the wake of his death, Christian militia men massacred hundreds of Palestinian refugees in two Beirut camps. This prompted the return of the MNF to ease the security burden on Lebanon's weak army and security forces. In late March 1984 the last MNF units withdrew.

Lebanon continues to be occupied by Israel in the south and by Syria in the north and east. Israel and Lebanon signed a withdrawal agreement on 17 May 1983. The agreement was never implemented and was subsequently voided. A partial Israeli withdrawal and government attempts to extend its authority have led to renewed factional fighting. The following description is based on the present constitutional and customary practices of the Lebanese system.

*Official name:* Republic of Lebanon

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Beirut

*Political subdivisions:* 5 provinces

*Legal system:* mixture of Ottoman law, canon law, and civil law system; constitution mandated in 1926; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Lebanese University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 22 November

*Branches:* power lies with President elected by unicameral legislature (National Assembly, formerly Chamber of Deputies); Cabinet appointed by President, approved by legislature; independent secular courts on French pattern; religious courts for matters of marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc.; by custom, President is a Maronite Christian, Prime Minister is a Sunni Muslim, and president of legislature is a Sh'ia Muslim; each of nine religious communities represented in legislature in proportion to national numerical strength

*Government leader:* Amine Pierre GEMAYEL, President (since September 1982); Rashid KARAMI, Prime Minister (since May 1984)

*Suffrage:* compulsory for all males over 21; authorized for women over 21 with elementary education

*Elections:* National Assembly held every four years or within three months of dissolution of Chamber; security conditions have prevented parliamentary elections since April 1972

*Political parties and leaders:* political party activity is organized along largely sectarian lines; numerous political groupings exist, consisting of individual political figures and followers motivated by religious, clan, and economic considerations; most parties have well-armed militias, which are still involved in occasional clashes

*Communists:* the Lebanese Communist Party was legalized in 1970; members and sympathizers estimated at 2,000-3,000

*Member of:* Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO

**Economy**
*GDP:* $4.2 billion (1980 est.)

*Agriculture:* fruits, wheat, corn, barley, potatoes, tobacco, olives, onions; not self-sufficient in food

*Major industries:* service industries, food processing, textiles, cement, oil refining, chemicals, some metal fabricating, tourism

*Electric power:* 922,000 kW capacity (1984); 1.212 billion kWh produced (1984), 465 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $690 million (f.o.b., 1983)

*Imports:* $3.3 billion (f.o.b., 1983)

*Budget:* (1984 est.) public revenues, $500 million; public expenditures, $1.3 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 7.6 Lebanese pounds=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**
*Railroads:* 378 km total; 296 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 82 km 1.050-meter gauge; all single track; most not in use

*Highways:* 7,370 km total; 6,270 km paved, 450 km gravel and crushed stone, 650 km improved earth

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 72 km

*Ports:* 3 major (Beirut, Tripoli, Sayda), 5 minor

*Civil air:* 28 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 9 total, 7 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; major military airfields are Riyaq, Kleiat, and al-Fidar Air Strip

*Telecommunications:* rebuilding program disrupted; had fair system of radio relay, cable; approx 150,400 telephones (5.0 per 100 popl.); 3 FM, 5 AM, 15 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean and 1 Atlantic Ocean statellite station, both inactive; 3 submarine coaxial cable and radio-relay to Jordan and Syria inoperable

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1982, $272 million; 26% of central government budget

**Land**
30,460 km²; slightly larger than Maryland; 15% cultivable, 13% arable, largely mountainous

*Land boundaries:* 805 km

**People**
*Population:* 1,512,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Mosotho (sing.), Basotho (pl.); adjective—Basotho

*Ethnic divisions:* 99.7% Sotho; 1,600 Europeans, 800 Asians

*Religion:* 80% Christian, rest indigenous beliefs

*Language:* Sesotho (southern Sotho) and English (official); also Zulu and Xhosa

*Literacy:* 55%

*Labor force:* 426,000 economically active (1976); 87.4% of resident population engaged in subsistence agriculture; 150,000-250,000 spend from six months to many years as wage earners in South Africa

*Organized labor:* negligible

**Government**
*Official name:* Kingdom of Lesotho

## Lesotho *(continued)*

*Type:* constitutional monarchy under King Moshoeshoe II; independent member of Commonwealth

*Capital:* Maseru

*Political subdivisions:* 10 administrative districts

*Legal system:* based on English common law and Roman-Dutch law; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review of legislative acts in High Court and Court of Appeal; legal education at National University of Lesotho; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* 4 October

*Branches:* executive, divided between a largely ceremonial King and a Prime Minister who leads Cabinet of at least seven members; Prime Minister dismissed bicameral legislature in early 1970 and subsequently appointed Interim National Assembly to act as legislative branch; judicial—63 Lesotho courts administer customary law for Africans, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal at Maseru has appellate jurisdiction

*Government leaders:* MOSHOESHOE II, King (since 1966); Dr. Leabua JONATHAN, Prime Minister (since April 1965)

*Suffrage:* universal for adults

*Elections:* elections held in January 1970; nullified allegedly because of election irregularities; elections promised in 1985

*Political parties and leaders:* Basotho National Party (BNP), Leabua Jonathan; Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), Ntsu Mokhehle; Christian Democratic Alliance (CDA), C. D. Molapo; National Independent Party (NIP), A. C. Manyeli

*Voting strength:* (1965 election) National Assembly—BNP, 32 seats; BCP, 22 seats; minor parties, 4 seats

*Communists:* negligible, Communist Party of Lesotho banned in early 1970

*Member of:* AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

### Economy

*GNP:* $640 million (1982), $455 per capita

*Agriculture:* exceedingly primitive, mostly subsistence farming and livestock; principal crops are corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley

*Major industries:* none

*Electric power:* 2,000 kW capacity (1984); 1 million kWh produced (1984), 6 kWh per capita

*Exports:* labor to South Africa (deferred remittances $94 million est. in 1983); $30 million (f.o.b., 1983), wool, mohair, wheat, cattle, peas, beans, corn, hides, skins, tourism

*Imports:* $450 million (f.o.b., 1983); mainly corn, building materials, clothing, vehicles, machinery, petroleum, oil, and lubricants

*Major trade partner:* South Africa; member of Southern African Customs Union

*Budget:* (FY83/84) revenues, $160 million; current expenditures, $130 million; development (capital) expenditures, $50 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* the Lesotho maloti exchanges at par with the South African rand; 2.1 maloti=US$1 (30 December 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

### Communications

*Railroads:* 1.6 km; owned, operated, and included in the statistics of the Republic of South Africa

*Highways:* approx. 4,221 km total; 508 km paved; 1,585 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 946 km improved, 2,128 km unimproved earth

*Civil air:* 1 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 28 total, 28 usable; 1 with permanent surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* system a modest one consisting of a few landlines, a small radio-relay system, and minor radiocommunication stations; 5,920 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM stations; 1 TV station planned; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Army Air Wing, Police Department

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 344,000; 184,000 fit for military service

# Liberia

**Land**
111,370 km²; slightly smaller than Pennsylvania; 40% forest, 30% jungle and swamp, 20% agricultural, 10% other

*Land boundaries:* 1,336 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 200 nm

*Coastline:* 579 km

**People**
*Population:* 2,232,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.3%

*Nationality:* noun—Liberian(s); adjective—Liberian

*Ethnic divisions:* 95% indigenous African tribes, including Kpelle, Bassa, Gio, Kru, Grebo, Mano, Krahn, Gola, Gbandi, Loma, Kissi, Vai, and Bella; 5% descendants of repatriated slaves known as Americo-Liberians

*Religion:* 75% traditional, 15% Muslim, 10% Christian

*Language:* English (official); more than 20 local languages of the Niger-Congo language group; English used by about 20%

*Literacy:* 24%

*Labor force:* 510,000, of which 160,000 are in monetary economy; non-African foreigners hold about 95% of the top-level management and engineering jobs; 70.5% agriculture, 10.8% services, 4.5% industry and commerce, 14.2% other

*Organized labor:* 2% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Liberia

*Type:* republic under military rule since April 1980

*Capital:* Monrovia

*Political subdivisions:* country divided into 12 counties

*Legal system:* new constitution approved by nationwide referendum in July 1984 superceded old constitution (suspended in April 1980); judicial powers invested in People's Supreme Court and lower courts

*National holiday:* National Redemption Day, 12 April; Independence Day, 26 July

*Branches:* executive powers held by Head of State, assisted by appointed Cabinet; legislative powers held by Interim National Assembly; independent judiciary

*Government leader:* Gen. Samuel Kanyon DOE, President, Interim National Assembly, and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces (since April 1980)

*Suffrage:* universal at age 18 for property owners

*Elections:* military has set 6 January 1986 as the date for return to civilian rule; presidential and legislative elections scheduled for 20 October 1985

*Political parties and leaders:* 13 parties have formed since lifting of ban on politics in July 1984; chief among them are National Democratic Party of Liberia, headed by Samuel Doe; United People's Party, headed by Gabriel Baccus Matthews; Liberian People's Party, headed by Amos Sawyer; and Liberian Action Party, headed by Tuan Wreh

*Communists:* no Communist Party and only a few sympathizers

*Member of:* AfDB, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, Mano River Union, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

**Economy**
*GDP:* $1.06 billion (1982), $492 per capita; −5% real annual growth rate (1982)

*Agriculture:* rubber, rice, oil palm, cassava, coffee, cocoa; imports of rice, wheat, and live cattle and beef are necessary for basic diet

*Fishing:* catch 13,553 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* rubber processing, food processing, construction materials, furniture, palm oil processing, mining (iron ore, diamonds)

*Electric power:* 370,000 kW capacity (1984); 1.134 billion kWh produced (1984), 525 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $429 million (f.o.b., 1983); iron ore, rubber, diamonds, lumber and logs, coffee, cocoa

*Imports:* $424 million (c.i.f., 1983); machinery, transportation equipment, petroleum products, manufactured goods, foodstuffs

*Major trade partners:* US, FRG, Netherlands, Italy, Belgium

*Aid:* economic commitments—Western (non-US), ODA and OOF (1970-82), $454 million; US authorizations (including Ex-Im) (FY70-83), $377 million; Communist (1970-79), $23.0 million; military commitments US (FY70-83), $44 million

*Budget:* (FY84-85) revenues, $315 million; current expenditures, $258 million; development expenditures, $113 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* uses the US dollar

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

Communications
*Railroads:* 487 km total; 342 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 145 km 1.067-meter narrow gauge; all lines single track; rail systems owned and operated by foreign steel and financial interests in conjunction with Liberian Government

*Highways:* 10,087 km total; 603 km bituminous treated, 2,848 km all-weather, 4,313 km dry-weather

*Inland waterways:* no significant waterways

*Ports:* 1 major (Monrovia), 4 minor

*Civil air:* 2 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 79 total, 75 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* telephone and telegraph service via radio-relay network; main center is Monrovia; 7,700 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 4 FM, 5 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Armed Forces of Liberia, Liberia National Coast Guard

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 482,000; 260,000 fit for military service; no conscription

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 30 June 1984, $22.4 million; 5.8% of central government budget

## Libya

**Land**
1,759,540 km²; larger than Alaska; 93% desert, waste, or urban; 6% agricultural; 1% forest

*Land boundaries:* 4,345 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (except for Gulf of Sidra where sovereignty is claimed and northern limit of jurisdiction fixed at 32°30′N and the unilaterally proclaimed 100 nm zone around Tripoli)

*Coastline:* 1,770 km

**People**
*Population:* 4,003,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 6.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Libyan(s); adjective—Libyan

*Ethnic divisions:* 97% Berber and Arab with some black stock; some Greeks, Maltese, Jews, Italians, Egyptians, Pakistanis, Turks, Indians, and Tunisians

*Religion:* 97% Sunni Muslim

*Language:* Arabic; Italian and English widely understood in major cities

*Literacy:* 50%

*Labor force:* 1.5 million, of which about 550,000 are resident foreigners

**Government**
*Official name:* Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

*Type:* republic; major overhaul of the constitution and government structure in March 1977 established a system of popular congresses, which theoretically controls the ruling General Secretariat

*Capital:* Tripoli

*Political subdivisions:* 10 administrative provinces closely controlled by central government

*Legal system:* based on Italian civil law system and Islamic law; separate religious courts; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Law School at University of Libya at Benghazi; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 1 September

*Branches:* paramount political power and authority rests with the Secretariat of the General People's Congress, which theoretically functions as a parliament with a cabinet called the General People's Committee

*Government leaders:* Col. Mu'ammar Abu Minyar al-QADHAFI (no official title; runs country and is treated as chief of state; Miftah al-Ista 'UMAR, Secretary of the General People's Congress (chief of state in theory but not treated as such)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* representatives to the General People's Congress are drawn from popularly elected municipal committees

*Political parties:* none

*Communists:* no organized party, negligible membership

*Other political or pressure groups:* various Arab nationalist movements and the Arab Socialist Resurrection (Ba'th) party with almost negligible memberships may be functioning clandestinely

*Member of:* AfDB, Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OAU, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

**Economy**
*GDP:* roughly $26.9 billion (1984 est), $7,175 per capita

*Agriculture:* main crops—wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus fruits, peanuts; 65% of food is imported

*Major industries:* petroleum, food processing, textiles, handicrafts

*Electric power:* 3,872,600 kW capacity (1984); 11.870 billion kWh produced (1984), 3,170 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $10.0 billion (f.o.b., 1984); petroleum

*Imports:* $8.0 billion (f.o.b., 1984); manufactures, food

*Major trade partners:* imports—Italy, FRG; exports—Italy, FRG, Spain, France, Japan, UK

*Budget:* (1984 est.) revenues, $10.50 billion; expenditures, $10.1 billion, including development expenditure of $6.3 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* .2961 Libyan dinar=US$1 (February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 19,300 km total; 10,800 km bituminous and bituminous treated, 8,500 km gravel, crushed stone and earth

*Pipelines:* crude oil 3,893 km; natural gas 938 km; refined products 443 km (includes 217 km liquid petroleum gas)

*Ports:* 4 major (Tobruk, Tripoli, Benghazi, Misratah), 2 secondary, 15 minor, and 6 petroleum terminals

*Civil air:* 62 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 115 total, 105 usable; 35 with permanent-surface runways, 7 with runways over 3,659 m, 23 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 37 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Armed Forces of the Libyan Arab Jamahariyya (including Arab Army, Arab Air Force, Arab Air Defense Command, Arab Navy)

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 967,000; 569,000 fit for military service; about 40,000 reach military age (17) annually; conscription now being implemented

## Liechtenstein

**Land**
160 km²; the size of Washington, D.C.

*Land boundaries:* 76 km

**People**
*Population:* 28,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.8%

*Nationality:* noun—Liechtensteiner(s); adjective—Liechtenstein

*Ethnic divisions:* 95% Alemannic, 5% Italian and other

*Religion:* 82.7% Roman Catholic, 7.1% Protestant, 10.2% other

*Language:* German (official), Alemannic dialect

*Literacy:* 100%

*Labor force:* 11,368; 5,078 foreign workers (mostly from Switzerland and Austria); 54.5% industry, trade, and building; 41.6% services; 4.0% agriculture, fishing, forestry, and horticulture

**Government**
*Official name:* Principality of Liechtenstein

*Type:* hereditary constitutional monarchy

*Capital:* Vaduz

*Political subdivisions:* 11 communes

*Legal system:* principality has its own civil and penal codes; lowest court is county court (Landgericht), presided over by one judge, which decides minor civil cases and summary criminal offenses; criminal court (Kriminalgericht), with a bench of five judges, is for major crimes; another court of mixed jurisdiction is the court of assizes (three judges) for misdemeanors; Superior Court (Obergericht) and Supreme Court (Oberster Gerichtshof) are courts of appeal for civil and criminal cases (five judges each); an administrative court of appeal from government actions and the State Court determine the constitutionality of laws; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*Branches:* unicameral legislature (Diet) with 15 deputies elected to four-year terms, hereditary Prince, independent judiciary

*Government leaders:* FRANZ JOSEF II, Prince (since 1938); Hans BRUNHART, Head of Government (Prime Minister; since May 1978); the Prince transferred most of his executive powers to his son, Prince HANS ADAM, in August 1984

*Suffrage:* universal adult male; female suffrage limited to national issues

*Elections:* every four years; last election 1982

*Political parties and leaders:* Fatherland Union (VU), Dr. Otto Hasler; Progressive Citizens' Party (FBP), Dr. Peter Marxer; Christian Social Party, Fritz Kaiser; Action Sleeping Beauty (Aktion Dornroschen)

*Voting strength:* (1982) VU 53.4% (8 seats), FBP 46.4% (7 seats)

*Communists:* none

*Member of:* Council of Europe, EFTA, IAEA, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNICEF, UPU, WIPO; considering UN membership; under several post-World War I treaties Switzerland handles Liechtenstein's customs and postal, telephone, and telegraph systems and represents the principality abroad on a diplomatic and consular level whenever requested to do so by the Liechtenstein Government

Economy

Liechtenstein has a prosperous economy based primarily on small-scale light industry and some farming; metal industry is by far the most prominent sector; high-frequency installations, boilers for central heating, hardware, small machinery, canned goods, furniture and upholstery, chemical and pharmaceutical goods, vacuum installations, optical and measuring instruments, oil tanks, artificial teeth, ceramics, and textiles are the principal manufactures, intended almost entirely for export; industry accounts for 52% of total employment, service sector 44%, and agriculture and forestry 4%; livestock raising and dairying are the main sources of income in the small farm sector; the sale of postage stamps to foreign collectors, estimated at $10 million annually provides for 10% of state expenditures; companies incorporated in Liechtenstein solely for tax purposes provide a further 30% of the state budget; low business taxes (the maximum tax rate is 20%) and easy incorporation rules have induced between 20,000 and 30,000 holding companies, so-called letter box companies, to establish nominal offices in the principality; economy is tied closely to that of Switzerland in a customs union; no national accounts data are available

*GNP:* approximately $16,900 per capita (1980)

*Agriculture:* livestock, vegetables, corn, wheat, potatoes, grapes

*Major industries:* high technology, metal manufacturing, textiles, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, food products

*Electric power:* 23,000 kW capacity (1984); 150 million kWh produced (1984), 5,556 kWh per capita

*Exports:* (1981) $441 million; 40.5% EC, 32.2% EFTA (23.8% Switzerland), 27.3% other

*Major trade partners:* exports (1979)—$466 million; 42% EC, 32% EFTA (24% Switzerland), 26% other

*Budget:* (1980) revenues, $124 million; expenditures, $124 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.15 Swiss francs=US$1 (third quarter 1983)

Communications

*Railroads:* 18.5 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, electrified; owned, operated, and included in statistics of Austrian Federal Railways

*Highways:* 130.66 km main roads, 192.27 km byroads

*Civil air:* no transport aircraft

*Airfields:* none

*Telecommunications:* automatic telephone system serving about 20,020 telephones (77.0 per 100 popl.); no broadcast facilities

Defense Forces

Defense is responsibility of Switzerland

*Branches:* Police Department

# Luxembourg

**Land**
2,586 km²; smaller than Rhode Island; 43.9% arable, 33% forest, 27% meadow and pasture, 15% waste or urban, negligible inland water

*Land boundaries:* 356 km

**People**
*Population:* 367,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Luxembourger(s); adjective—Luxembourg

*Ethnic divisions:* Celtic base, with French and German blend; also guest and worker residents from Portugal, Italy, and European countries

*Religion:* 97% Roman Catholic, 3% Protestant and Jewish

*Language:* Luxembourgish, German, French; most educated Luxembourgers also speak English

*Literacy:* 100%

*Labor force:* (1981) 161,700; one-third of labor force is foreign, comprising mostly workers from Portugal, Italy, France, Belgium, and FRG (1981); unemployment 1.0% (1981 average); 45% services, 42% industry and commerce, 12% government, 0.5% agriculture

Government
*Official name:* Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

*Type:* constitutional monarchy

*Capital:* Luxembourg

*Political subdivisions:* unitary state, but for administrative purposes has 3 districts (Luxembourg, Diekirch, Grevenmacher) and 12 cantons

*Legal system:* based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1868; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* 23 June

*Branches:* parliamentary democracy; seven ministers compose Council of Government headed by President, which constitutes the executive; it is responsible to the unicameral legislature (Chamber of Deputies); the Council of State, appointed for indefinite term, exercises some powers of an upper house; judicial power exercised by independent courts; coalition governments are usual

*Government leaders:* JEAN, Grand Duke (since 1964); Jacques SANTER, Prime Minister (since June 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal and compulsory over age 18

*Elections:* every five years for entire Chamber of Deputies; latest elections June 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* Christian Social Party, Jacques Santer, parliamentary president, and Jean Spautz, party president; Socialist Workers, Robert Krieps, party president; Social Democrat, Henry Cravatte, party president; Liberal, Colette Flesch; Communist, Dominique Urbany; Independent Socialists, Jean Gremling, party president; Enrôlés de Force

*Voting strength:* (1984) Chamber of Deputies—Christian Socialist, 25; Socialist Workers, 21; Liberals, 14; Communists, 2; Green Alternative Party, 2

*Communists:* 500 party members (1981)

*Other political or pressure groups:* group of steel industries representing iron and steel industry, Centrale Paysanne representing agricultural producers; Christian and Socialist labor unions; Federation of Industrialists; Artisans and Shopkeepers Federation

*Member of:* Benelux, BLEU, Council of Europe, EC, EIB, EMS, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITU, NATO, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
*GNP:* $4.7 billion, $13.988 per capita (1983); 60.9% private consumption, 17.1% government consumption, 24.9% investment, 2.0% stockbuilding, 4.9% net foreign balance; −0.5% real GDP growth (1983)

*Agriculture:* mixed farming, dairy products, and wine

*Major industries:* banking, iron and steel, food processing, chemicals, metal products and engineering, tires, and banking,

*Crude steel:* 4.6 million metric tons produced (1980), 14 metric tons per capita; 6.4 metric ton capacity (1981)

*Electric power:* 1,497,000 kW capacity (1984); 843 million kWh produced (1984), 2,303 kWh per capita

*Exports, imports, major trade partners:* Luxembourg has a customs union with Belgium under which foreign trade is recorded jointly for the two countries; Luxembourg's principal exports are iron and steel products, principal imports are minerals, metals, foodstuffs, and machinery; most of its foreign trade is with FRG, Belgium, France, and other EC countries (for totals, see Belgium)

*Budget:* (1983 est.) revenues, $1.34 billion; expenditures, $1.16 billion; deficit, $0.18 million

## Luxembourg *(continued)*

*Monetary conversion rate:* 62.0 Luxembourg francs=US$1 (December 1984); under the BLEU agreement, the Luxembourg franc is equal in value to the Belgian franc, which circulates freely in Luxembourg

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 270 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 160 km double track; 162 km electrified

*Highways:* 5,108 km total; 4,995 km paved, 57 km gravel, 56 km earth; about 80 km limited access divided highway

*Inland waterways:* 37 km; Moselle River

*Pipelines:* refined products, 48 km

*Port:* (river) Mertert

*Civil air:* 13 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 2 total, 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

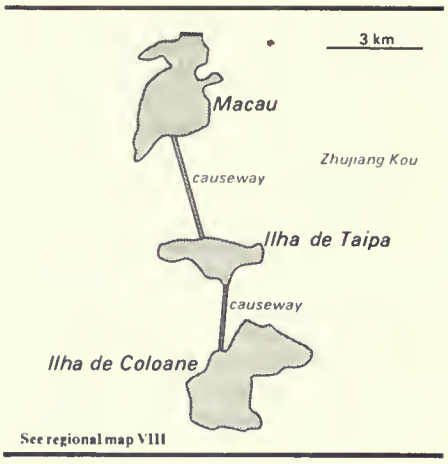
*Telecommunications:* adequate and efficient system, mainly buried cables; 199,000 telephones (54.8 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 3 FM, 3 TV stations

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Army

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 96,000; 80,000 fit for military service; about 2,000 reach military age (19) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $40 million; 3.4% of central government budget

## Macau




Land
15.5 km²; smaller than Washington, D.C.; 90% urban, 10% agricultural

*Land boundaries:* 201 m

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 6 nm; fishing, 12 nm

*Coastline:* 40 km

People
*Population:* 393,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.4%

*Nationality:* noun—Macanese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Macau

*Ethnic divisions:* 98% Chinese, 2% Portuguese

*Religion:* mainly Buddhist; 17,000 Catholics, of whom about half are Chinese

*Language:* 98% Chinese, 2% Portuguese

*Literacy:* almost 100% among Portuguese and Macanese; no data on Chinese population

Government
*Official name:* Macau

*Type:* Chinese territory under Portuguese administration

*Capital:* Lisbon (Portugal)

*Political subdivisions:* municipality of Macau and two islands (Taipa and Coloane)

*Legal system:* Portuguese civil law system

*Branches:* 18-member Legislative Assembly, with Governor and 5 appointed, 6 nominated, and 6 elected representatives

*Government leader:* Rear Adm. Vasco Fernando Lecte da Almeida e COSTA, Governor (since June 1981)

*Suffrage:* Portuguese, Chinese, and foreign residents over 18

*Elections:* conducted every four years

*Political parties and leaders:* Association to Defend the Interests of Macau; Macau Democratic Center; Group to Study the Development of Macau; Macau Independent Group

*Communists:* numbers unknown

*Other political or pressure groups:* wealthy Macanese and Chinese representing local interests, wealthy pro-Communist merchants representing China's interests; in January 1967 Macau Government acceded to Chinese demands that gave Chinese veto power over administration of the enclave

*Member of:* Multifiber Agreement

Economy
*GNP:* $640 million (1980 est.)

*Agriculture:* main crops—rice, vegetables; food shortages—rice, vegetables, meat; depends mostly on imports for food requirements

*Major industries:* textiles, toys, plastic products, furniture

*Electric power:* 123,000 kW capacity (1984); 330 million kWh produced (1984), 870 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $755.9 million (f.o.b., 1983); textiles and clothing

*Imports:* $722.4 million (c.i.f., 1983); foodstuffs

*Major trade partners:* exports—27% US, 22% Hong Kong, 12% FRG, 10% France; imports—39% Hong Kong, 28% China (1983)

*Budget:* (1982) expenditures, $140.4 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 8.0 patacas=US$1 (June 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**
*Highways:* 42 km paved

*Ports:* 1 major

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* none; 1 seaplane station

*Telecommunications:* fairly modern communication facilities maintained for domestic and international services; 13,000 telephones; 4 AM and 3 FM radio broadcast transmitters; est. 75,000 radio receivers; in international HF radio communication facility; access to international communications carriers provided via Hong Kong and China

**Defense Forces**
Defense is responsibility of Portugal

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 106,000; 61,000 fit for military service

**Land**
592,900 km²; slightly smaller than Texas; 58% pasture, 21% forest, 8% waste, 5% cultivated, 2% rivers and lakes, 6% other

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 50 nm (economic, including fishing, 150 nm)

*Coastline:* 4,828 km

**People**
*Population:* 9,941,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.8%

*Nationality:* noun—Malagasy (sing. and pl.); adjective—Malagasy

*Ethnic divisions:* basic split between highlanders of predominantly Malayo-Indonesian origin, consisting of Merina (1,643,000) and related Betsileo (760,000) on the one hand and coastal tribes—collectively termed the Côtiers—with mixed Negroid, Malayo-Indonesian, and Arab ancestry on the other; coastal tribes include Betsimisaraka 941,000, Tsimihety 442,000, Antaisaka 415,000, Sakalava 375,000; there are also 10,000-12,000 European French, 5,000 Indians of French nationality, and 5,000 Creoles

*Religion:* more than half indigenous beliefs; about 41% Christian, 7% Muslim

*Language:* French and Malagasy official

*Literacy:* 53%

*Labor force:* about 3.4 million, of which 90% are nonsalaried family workers engaged in subsistence agriculture; of 175,000 wage and salary earners, 26% agriculture, 17% domestic service, 15% industry, 14% commerce, 11% construction, 9% services, 6% transportation, 2% miscellaneous

*Organized labor:* 4% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* Democratic Republic of Madagascar

*Type:* real authority in hands of President Ratsiraka, although Supreme Revolutionary Council is theoretically ultimate executive authority

*Capital:* Antananarivo

*Political subdivisions:* 6 provinces

*Legal system:* based on French civil law system and traditional Malagasy law; constitution of 1959 modified in October 1972 by law establishing provisional government institutions; new constitution accepted by referendum in December 1975; legal education at National School of Law, University of Madagascar; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 26 June

*Branches:* executive—a 19-member Supreme Revolutionary Council (made up of military and political leaders); assisted by cabinet called Council of Ministers; unicameral legislative—Popular National Assembly; Military Committee for Development; regular courts are patterned after French system, and a High Council of Institutions reviews all legislation to determine its constitutional validity

*Government leader:* Adm. Didier RATSIRAKA, President (since June 1975); Lt. Col. Desire Rakotoarijaona, Prime Minister

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* referendum held in December 1975 gave overwhelming approval to government and new constitution; elections for Popular National Assembly held in June 1977 and in August 1983; only one political group allowed to take part in the election, The National Front for the Defense of the Revolution, which presented a single list of candidates; a presidential election in November 1982 returned President Ratsiraka with an 80% majority; the challenger, Monja Jaona, received 20% and was later arrested after leading demonstrations to protest election fraud

*Political parties and leaders:* seven parties are now allowed limited political activity under the national front and are represented on the Supreme Revolutionary Council: Advance Guard of the Malagasy Revolution (AREMA), Didier Ratsiraka; Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM), Pastor Richard Andriamanjato; Movement for National Unity (VONJY), Dr. Marojama Razanabahiny; Malagasy Christian Democratic Union (UDECMA), Norbert Andriamorasata; Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime (MFM), Manandafy Rakotonirina; National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar (MONIMA), Monja Jaona; Socialist Organization MONIMA (VS MONIMA), Jaona Remanindry

*Voting strength:* 4.8 million registered voters (1982); in 1977 local elections, President Ratsiraka's AREMA captured approximately 89.5% of the 73,000 available positions on 11,400 local executive committees; AKFM won about 7.3% of the seats, MONIMA 1.7%, and VONJY 1.4%; UDECMA won only about 45 seats; in the 1983 legislative election AREMA won 117 out of the 137 seats in the Popular National Assembly

*Communists:* Communist party of virtually no importance; small and vocal group of Communists has gained strong position in leadership of AKFM, the rank and file of which is non-Communist

*Member of:* AfDB, EAMA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

**Economy**

*GDP:* $2.5 billion (1984 prov.), about $260 per capita; real growth rate 1.6% (1984 prov.)

*Agriculture:* cash crops—coffee, vanilla, cloves, sugar, tobacco, sisal, rice, raffial; cocoa; pepper; food crops—rice, cassava, cereals, potatoes, corn, beans, bananas, coconuts, and peanuts; animal husbandry widespread; imports some rice, milk, and cereal

*Fishing:* catch 48,001 (1982 est.); marketed output—22,150 metric tons fish (1984 prov.); 6,695 metric tons shellfish (1984 prov.)

*Major industries:* agricultural processing (meat canneries, soap factories, brewery, tanneries, sugar refining), light consumer goods industries (textiles, glassware), cement plant, auto assembly plant, paper mill, oil refinery

*Electric power:* 110,000 kW capacity (1984); 420 million kWh produced (1984), 43 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $328 million (f.o.b., 1984 prov.); coffee, vanilla, sugar, cloves; agricultural and livestock products account for about 85% of export earnings

*Imports:* $356 million (f.o.b., 1984 prov.); raw materials, intermediate goods, foodstuffs

*Major trade partners:* France, US, other EC, Saudi Arabia; trade with Communist countries remains a minute part of total trade

*Budget:* overall government operations (1984 prov.)—total revenues, $417 million; current expenditures, $295 million; capital expenditures, $149 million

*External debt:* $2.2 billion disbursed; debt service payment 30% of exports after rescheduling

*Monetary conversion rate:* 621.12 Malagasy francs=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**

*Railroads:* 1,020 km 1.000-meter gauge

*Highways:* 40,000 km total; 4,694 km paved, 811 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; remainder improved and unimproved earth (est.)

*Inland waterways:* of local importance only; isolated streams and small portions of Canal des Pangalanes

*Ports:* 4 major (Tamatave, Diego Suarez, Majunga, Tulear)

*Civil air:* 6 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 152 total, 125 usable; 28 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 46 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* fair system includes open-wire lines, coaxial cables, and radio-relay links; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 38,200 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, no FM, 24 TV stations

**Defense Forces**

*Branches:* Popular Army, Aeronaval Forces (includes Navy and Air Force), paramilitary Gendarmerie

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 2,197,000; 1,344,000 fit for military service; 90,000 reach military age (20) annually

# Malawi

## Land

118,484 km²; the size of Pennsylvania; 34% of land area arable (of which 86% is cultivated), nearly 25% forest, 6% meadow and pasture, 38% other

*Land boundaries:* 2,881 km

## People

*Population:* 7,056,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.3%

*Nationality:* noun—Malawian(s); adjective—Malawian

*Ethnic divisions:* Chewa, Nyanja, Tumbuko, Yao, Lomwe, Sena, Tonga, Ngoni, Asian, European

*Religion:* 55% Protestant, 20% Roman Catholic, 20% Muslim; traditional indigenous beliefs are also practiced by some members of these groups

*Language:* English and Chichewa (official); Tombuka is second African language

*Literacy:* 25%

*Labor force:* 344,052 wage earners employed in Malawi (1982); 52% agriculture, 16% personal services, 9% manufacturing, 7% construction, 6% commerce, 4% miscellaneous services, 5% other permanently employed

*Organized labor:* small minority of wage earners are unionized

## Government

*Official name:* Republic of Malawi

*Type:* one-party state

*Capital:* Lilongwe

*Political subdivisions:* 3 administrative regions and 24 districts

*Legal system:* based on English common law and customary law; constitution adopted 1964; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Appeals; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Republic Day, 6 July

*Branches:* strong presidential system with Cabinet appointed by President; unicameral National Assembly of 87 elected and up to 15 nominated members; High Court with Chief Justice and at least two justices

*Government leader:* Dr. Hastings Kamuzu BANDA, President (since 1966)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* President Banda designated President for Life in 1970; parliamentary elections last held June 1983, next scheduled for 1988

*Political parties and leaders:* Malawi Congress Party (MCP), post of secretary general unfilled since death of Dick Matenje in May 1983

*Communists:* no Communist party

*Member of:* AfDB, Commonwealth, EC (associated member), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## Economy

*GDP:* $1.34 billion (1982), $213 per capita; real growth rate 3.0% (1982)

*Agriculture:* cash crops—tobacco, tea, sugar, peanuts, cotton, tung, maize; subsistence crops—corn, sorghum, millet, pulses, root crops, fruit, vegetables, rice; self-sufficient in food production

*Electric power:* 175,000 kW capacity (1984); 458 million kWh produced (1984), 67 kWh per capita

*Major industries:* agricultural processing (tea, tobacco, sugar), sawmilling, cement, consumer goods

*Exports:* $203.5 million (c.i.f., 1983); tobacco, tea, sugar, peanuts, cotton, corn

*Imports:* $273.5 billion (c.i.f., 1983); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, building and construction materials, fuel, fertilizer

*Major trade partners:* exports—UK, FRG, US, Netherlands, South Africa; imports—South Africa, UK, Japan, US, FRG

*Aid:* economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-82), $1.1 billion; US authorized (FY70-83), $45 million

*Budget:* 1983 revenues $211.9 million, expenditures $231.9 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.33 Malawi kwacha=US$1 (June 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

## Communications

*Railroads:* 754 km 1.067-meter gauge

*Highways:* 10,775 km total; 2,364 km paved; 381 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 8,569 km improved earth

*Inland waterways:* Lake Malawi, 1,290 km; Shire River, 144 km, 3 lake ports

*Civil air:* 4 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 50 total, 47 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

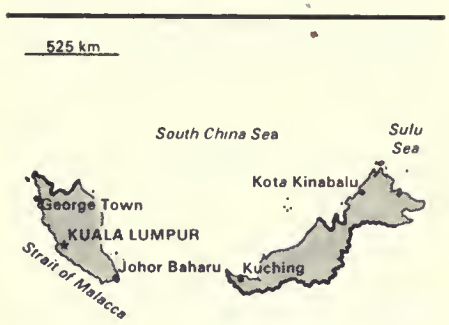
*Telecommunications:* fair system of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and radio communication stations; 29,000 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 13 FM, no TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean and 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Army, Army Air Wing, Army Naval Detachment, paramilitary Police Mobile Unit

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,498,000; about 854,000 fit for military service

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 March 1984 $20.1 million; about 6.1% of central government budget

# Malaysia




See regional map IX

*NOTE:* Established on 16 September 1963, Malaysia consists of Peninsular Malaysia, which includes 11 states of the former Federation of Malaya, plus East Malaysia, which includes the two former colonies of North Borneo (renamed Sabah) and Sarawak

Land
*Peninsular Malaysia:* 131,313 km²; larger than New Mexico; 26% forest reserve, 20% cultivated, 54% other;

*Sabah:* 76,146 km; smaller than Nebraska; 34% forest reserve, 13% cultivated, 53% other

*Sarawak:* 125,097 km; larger than New Mexico; 24% forest reserves, 21% cultivated, 55% other

*Land boundaries:* 509 km Peninsular Malaysia, 1,786 km East Malaysia

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 2,068 km Peninsular Malaysia, 2,607 km East Malaysia

People
*Population:* 15,664,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.2%

*Peninsular Malaysia:* 12,854,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.0%

*Sabah:* 1,279,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.9%

*Sarawak:* 1,532,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.4%

*Nationality:* noun—Malaysian(s); adjective—Malaysian

*Ethnic divisions:* 50% Malay, 36% Chinese, 10% Indian, 4% other

*Religion:*
*Peninsular Malaysia:* Malays nearly all Muslim, Chinese predominantly Buddhists, Indians predominantly Hindu

*Sabah:* 38% Muslim, 17% Christian, 45% other

*Sarawak:* 35% tribal religion, 24% Buddhist and Confucianist, 16% Christian, 2% other

*Language:*
*Peninsular Malaysia:* Malay (official); English, Chinese dialects, Tamil

*Sabah:* English, Malay, numerous tribal dialects, Mandarin and Hakka dialects predominate among Chinese

*Sarawak:* English, Malay, Mandarin, numerous tribal languages

*Literacy:*
*Peninsular Malaysia:* 75%

*Sabah:* 58%

*Sarawak:* 55%

*Labor force:*
*Malaysia:* 5.58 million (1983); 37% agriculture, forestry, livestock, and fishing; 39% trade, transport, and services; 22% manufacturing and construction

*Organized labor:* 612,000 (November 1983), about 11% of total labor force; unemployment about 6.0% of total labor force (1983), but higher in urban areas

Government
*Official name:* Malaysia

*Type:*
*Malaysia:* constitutional monarchy nominally headed by Paramount Ruler (King); a bicameral Parliament consisting of a 58-member Senate and a 154-member House of Representatives

*Peninsular Malaysian states:* hereditary rulers in all but Penang and Malacca where Governors appointed by Malaysian Government; powers of state governments limited by federal constitution

*Sabah:* self-governing state within Malaysia in which it holds 16 seats in House of Representatives; foreign affairs, defense, internal security, and other powers delegated to federal government

*Sarawak:* self-governing state within Malaysia in which it holds 24 seats in House of Representatives; foreign affairs, defense, and internal security, and other powers are delegated to federal government

*Capital:*
*Peninsular Malaysia:* Kuala Lumpur

*Sabah:* Kota Kinabalu

*Sarawak:* Kuching

*Political subdivisions:* 13 states (including Sabah and Sarawak)

*Legal system:* based on English common law; constitution came into force 1963; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court at request of Supreme Head of the Federation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* 31 August

*Branches:* nine state rulers alternate as Paramount Ruler for five-year terms; locus of executive power vested in Prime Minister and Cabinet, who are responsible to bicameral Parliament (Senate, House of Representatives); following communal rioting in May 1969, government imposed state of emergency and suspended constitutional rights of all parliamentary bodies; parliamentary democracy resumed in February 1971

*Peninsular Malaysia:* executive branches of 11 states vary in detail but are similar in design; a Chief Minister, appointed by hereditary ruler or Governor, heads an executive council (cabinet), which is responsible to an elected, unicameral legislature

*Sarawak and Sabah:* executive branch headed by Governor appointed by central government, largely ceremonial role; executive power exercised by Chief Minister who heads parliamentary cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature; judiciary part of Malaysian judicial system

*Government leader:* Dr. MAHATHIR bin Mohamad, Prime Minister (since July 1981)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 20

*Elections:* minimum of every five years; last elections April 1982

*Political parties and leaders:*
*Peninsular Malaysia:* National Front, a confederation of 10 political parties dominated by United Malay National Organization (UMNO), Mahathir bin Mohamad; opposition parties are Democratic Action Party (DAP), Chen Man Hin; and Islamic Party (PAS), Yusof Rawa

*Sabah:* Berjaya Party, Datuk Harris Salleh; Sabah Chinese Consolidated Party (SCCP); opposition United Sabah National Organization (USNO), Tun Datuk Mustapha; opposition Parti Bersatu Rakyat Bumiputra Sabah (Perkasa), Datuk Pengiran Othman Rauf

*Sarawak:* coalition Sarawak National Front composed of the Party Pesaka Bumipatra Bersatu (PPBB), Datuk Abdul Taib; the United People's Party (SUPP), Wong Soon Kai; and the Sarawak National Party (SNAP), Datuk James Wong; opposition is Parti Bansa Dayak Sarawak (PBDS), Leo Maggie

*Voting strength:*
*Peninsular Malaysia:* (1982 election) lower house of parliament; National Front, 132 seats; Democratic Action Party, 9 seats; Islamic Party, 5 seats; independents, 8 seats

*Sabah:* (March 1981 election) State Assembly—Berjaya Party, 43 seats; USNO, 3 seats; SCCP, 1 seat; 1 seat vacant

*Sarawak:* (1979 election) State Assembly National Front controls 45 of 48 seats

*Communists:*
*Peninsular Malaysia:* approximately 3,000 armed insurgents on Thailand side of Thai/Malaysia border; approximately 300 full-time inside Peninsular Malaysia

*Sarawak:* 125 armed insurgents in Sarawak

*Sabah:* insignificant

*Member of:* ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, Association of Tin Producing Countries, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
*GNP:* $25.1 billion (1981), $1,750 per capita; annual growth 5.6% (1983)

*Agriculture:*
*Peninsular Malaysia:* natural rubber, oil palm, rice; 10-15% of rice requirements imported

*Sabah:* mainly subsistence; main crops—rubber, timber, coconut, rice; food deficit—rice

*Sarawak:* main crops—rubber, timber, pepper; food deficit—rice

*Fishing:* catch 683,000 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:*
*Peninsular Malaysia:* rubber and oil palm processing and manufacturing, light manufacturing industry, electronics, tin mining and smelting, logging and processing timber

*Sabah:* logging, petroleum production

*Sarawak:* agriculture processing, petroleum production and refining, logging

*Electric power:*
*Peninsular Malaysia:* 2,500,000 kW capacity (1984); 10.156 billion kWh produced (1984), 806 kWh per capita

*Sabah:* 206,000 kW capacity (1984); 604 million kWh produced (1984), 490 kWh per capita

*Sarawak:* 155,000 kW capacity (1984); 388 million kWh produced (1984), 260 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $14.0 billion (f.o.b., 1983); natural rubber, palm oil, tin, timber, petroleum, light manufactures

*Imports:* $11.8 billion (f.o.b., 1983)

*Major trade partners:* exports—22% Singapore, 20% Japan, 15% EC, 13% US; imports—25% Japan, 16% US, 14% EC, 14% Singapore (1983)

*Budget:* 1985 operating expenditures, $9.1 billion; development expenditures, $2.8 billion; deficit, $2.7 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.371 ringgits=US$1 (September 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:*
*Peninsular Malaysia:* 1,665 km 1.04-meter gauge; 13 km double track; government owned

*East Malaysia:* 136 km 1.000-meter gauge in Sabah

*Highways:*
*Peninsular Malaysia:* 19,753 km total; 15,900 km hard surfaced (mostly bituminous surface treatment), 3,000 km crushed stone/gravel, 883 km improved or unimproved earth

*East Malaysia:* about 5,426 km total (1,644 km in Sarawak, 3,782 km in Sabah); 819 km hard surfaced (mostly bituminous surface treatment), 2,936 km gravel or crushed stone, 1,671 km earth

*Inland waterways:*
*Peninsular Malaysia:* 3,209 km

*East Malaysia:* 4,200 km (1,569 km in Sabah, 2,518 km in Sarawak)

*Ports:*
*Peninsular Malaysia:* 3 major, 14 minor

*East Malaysia:* 3 major, 12 minor (2 major, 3 minor in Sabah; 1 major, 9 minor in Sarawak)

*Civil air:* approximately 28 major transport aircraft

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 707 km; natural gas, 379 km

*Airfields:* 135 total, 133 usable; 29 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 17 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:*
*Peninsular Malaysia:* good intercity service provided mainly by microwave relay; international service good; good coverage by radio and television broadcasts; 609,288 telephones (5.13 per 100 popl.); 26 AM, 1 FM, 20 TV stations; IOCON submarine cables extend to India; connected to SEACOM submarine cable terminal at Singapore by microwave relay; 2 international ground satellite stations; 1 domestic ground satellite station

*Sabah:* adequate intercity radio-relay network extends to Sarawak via Brunei; 43,000 telephones (3.94 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, 1 FM, 7 TV stations; SEACOM submarine cable links to Hong Kong and Singapore; 1 ground satellite station

*Sarawak:* adequate intercity radio-relay net work extends to Sabah via Brunei; 64,512 telephones (4.65 per 100 popl.); 5 AM stations, no FM, 6 TV stations

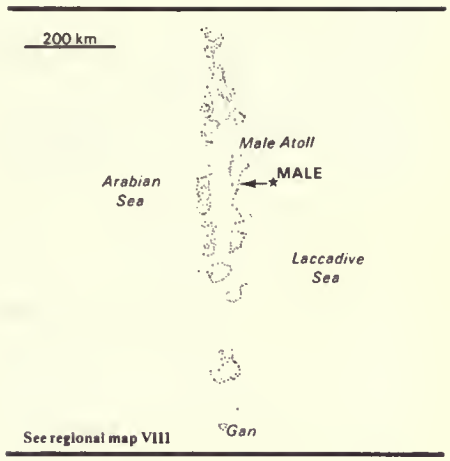
Defense Forees
*Branches:* Royal Malaysian Army, Royal Malaysian Navy, Royal Malaysian Air Force, Royal Malaysian Police Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 3,997,000; 2,535,000 fit for military service; 174,000 reach military age (21) annually

External defense dependent on loose Five Power Defense Agreement (FPDA), which replaced Anglo-Malayan Defense Agreement of 1957 as amended in 1963

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $1.82 million; about 15% of central government budget

# Maldives




## Land

298 km²; twice the size of Washington, D.C.; 2,000 islands grouped into 19 atolls; about 220 islands inhabited

## Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* the land and sea between latitudes 7°9′N and 0°45′S and between longitudes 72°30′E and 73°48′E; these coordinates form a rectangle of approximately 37,000 nm; territorial sea ranges from 2.75 to 55 nm; fishing, approximately 100 nm; economic, approximately 200 nm

*Coastline:* 644 km (approx.)

## People

*Population:* 178,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Maldivian(s); adjective—Maldivian

*Ethnic divisions:* admixtures of Sinhalese, Dravidian, Arab, and black

*Religion:* Sunni Muslim

*Language:* Divehi (dialect of Sinhala; script derived from Arabic); English spoken by most government officials

*Literacy:* 36%

*Labor force:* total employment is approximately 66,000; fishing industry employs 80% of the labor force

## Government

*Official name:* Republic of Maldives

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Male

*Political subdivisions:* 19 administrative districts corresponding to atolls, plus capital city

*Legal system:* based on Islamic law with admixtures of English common law primarily in commercial matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holidays:* Independence Day, 26 July; Republic Day, 11 November

*Branches:* popularly elected unicameral national legislature People's Council (members elected for five-year terms); elected President, chief executive; appointed Chief Justice responsible for administration of Islamic law

*Government leader:* Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM, President (since 1978)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 21

*Political parties and leaders:* no organized political parties; country governed by the Didi clan for the past eight centuries

*Communists:* negligible number

*Member of:* ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth (special member), FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IMF, IMO, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## Economy

*GDP:* $74 million (1982), $462 per capita; real growth rate (est. 1983), 10%

*Agriculture:* crops—coconut, limited production of millet, corn, pumpkins, sweet potatoes; shortages—rice, sugar, flour

*Fishing:* catch 30,300 (est.) metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* fishing, tourism, some coconut processing, garment industry, woven mats, shipping, coir (rope)

*Electric power:* 4,690 kW capacity (1984); 9 million kWh produced (1984), 54 kWh per capita

*Exports:* US$17.3 million (1982)

*Imports:* US$46.0 million (1982)

*Major trade partners:* Japan, Sri Lanka, Thailand

*Budget:* (1983 est.) revenues, $22.7 million; expenditures, $41.65 million (at official rate of 5.50 rufiyaa=US$1

*Monetary conversion rate:* 5.50 Maldivian rufiyas=US$1, official rate; 7.05 Maldivian rufiyas=US$1, market rate (August 1983)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

## Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* none

*Ports:* 2 minor (Male, Gan)

*Civil air:* 1 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

*Telecommunications:* minimal domestic and international telecommunication facilities; 1,060 telephones (0.7 per 100 popl.); 1 TV, 1 FM, 2 AM stations; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT station

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, about $1.8 million

# Mali

## Land

1,240,000 km²; larger than Texas and California combined; 75% sparse pasture or desert, about 25% arable, negligible forest

*Land boundaries:* 7,459 km

## People

*Population:* 7,735,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.3%

*Nationality:* noun—Malian(s); adjective—Malian

*Ethnic divisions:* 50% Mande (Bambara, Malinke, Sarakole), 17% Peul, 12% Voltaic, 6% Songhai, 5% Tuareg and Moor

*Religion:* 90% Muslim, 9% indigenous beliefs, 1% Christian

*Language:* French (official); Bambara spoken by about 80% of the population

*Literacy:* 10%

*Labor force:* 3.1 million (1981); 80% agriculture, 19% services, 1% industry and commerce

*Organized labor:* National Union of Malian Workers (UNTM) is umbrella organization over 13 national unions

## Government

*Official name:* Republic of Mali

*Type:* republic; military regime in power since November 1968; began a phased return to civilian rule in June 1979

*Capital:* Bamako

*Political subdivisions:* 7 administrative regions

*Legal system:* based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1974, came into full effect in 1979; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Section of Court of State; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 22 September

*Branches:* until 1979 executive authority exercised by Military Committee of National Liberation (MCNL) composed of 11 army officers; now Cabinet composed of civilians and army officers; unicameral legislature (National Council); judiciary

*Government leader:* Gen. Moussa TRAORE, President (led Mali as President of MCNL during 1968-79; President since 1979)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 21

*Political parties and leaders:* Democratic Union of Malian People (UDPM), is the sole political party; under civilian leadership

*Elections:* constitutional elections took place June 1979

*Communists:* a few Communists and some sympathizers (no legal Communist party)

*Member of:* AfDB, APC, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OIC, OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

## Economy

*GDP:* $1.0 billion (1982), $138 per capita; annual real growth rate 4.4% (1982)

*Agriculture:* main crops—millet, sorghum, rice, corn, peanuts; cash crops—peanuts, cotton, livestock

*Fishing:* catch 98,000 tons (1981)

*Major industries:* small local consumer goods and processing

*Electric power:* 92,000 kW capacity (1984); 161 million kWh produced (1984), 21 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $145.8 million (f.o.b., 1982); livestock, peanuts, dried fish, cotton, skins

*Imports:* $232.6 million (f.o.b., 1982); textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, machinery, sugar, cereals

*Major trade partners:* mostly franc zone and Western Europe; also with USSR, China

*Budget:* (1982) revenues, $154 million; expenditures and net lending, $169 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 479.875 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (December 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

## Communications

*Railroads:* 642 km 1.000-meter gauge

*Highways:* approximately 15,700 km total; 1,670 km bituminous, 3,670 km gravel and improved earth, 10,360 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 1,815 km navigable

*Civil air:* 5 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 39 total, 31 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 10 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

# Malta

*Telecommunications:* domestic system poor and provides only minimal service; radio-relay, wire, and radio communications stations in use; expansion of radio relay in progress; 8,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM, no TV stations; 1 Atlantic and 1 Indian Ocean satellite ground station

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,691,000; 854,000 fit for military service; no conscription

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $24.8 million; about 22.2% of central government budget

See regional map V

**Land**
313 km²; twice the size of Washington, D.C.; 45% agricultural; negligible forest; remainder urban, waste, or other

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (fishing 25 nm)

*Coastline:* 140 km

**People**
*Population:* 355,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate −0.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Maltese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Maltese

*Ethnic divisions:* mixture of Arab, Sicilian, Norman, Spanish, Italian, English

*Religion:* 98% Roman Catholic

*Language:* Maltese and English (official)

*Literacy:* 83%

*Labor force:* 120,419 (1983); 33% services (except government), 26% manufacturing, 23% government (except job corps), 5% agriculture, 5% utilities and drydocks; 8.2% registered unemployed

*Organized labor:* approximately 40% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Malta

*Type:* parliamentary democracy, independent republic within the Commonwealth since December 1974

*Capital:* Valletta

*Political subdivisions:* 2 main populated islands, Malta and Gozo, divided into 13 electoral districts (divisions)

*Legal system:* based on English common law; constitution adopted 1961, came into force 1964; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*Branches:* executive, consisting of Prime Minister and Cabinet; unicameral legislature (65-member House of Representatives); independent judiciary

*National holiday:* Freedom Day, 31 March

*Government leaders:* Agatha BARBARA, President (since February 1982); Karmenu Mifsud BONNICI, Prime Minister (since December 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18; registration required

*Elections:* at the discretion of the Prime Minister, but must be held before the expiration of a five-year electoral mandate; last election December 1981

*Political parties and leaders:* Nationalist Party, Edward Fenech Adami; Malta Labor Party, Dominic Mintoff

*Voting strength:* (1981 election) House of Representatives—Labor, 34 seats (49% of the vote); Nationalist, 31 seats (51% of the vote)

*Communists:* less than 100 (est.)

*Member of:* Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, G-77, GATT, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, UN, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

## Malta *(continued)*

### Economy

*GDP:* $1.12 billion (1982), $3,145 per capita (1982); 66.2% private consumption, 26.0% gross investment; 18.4% government consumption, 16.2% net foreign sector; change in stocks 5.5%; in 1982 real GDP growth was 2.3%

*Agriculture:* overall, 20% self-sufficient; generally adequate supplies of vegetables, poultry, milk, and pork products; seasonal or periodic shortages in grain, animal fodder, fruits, other basic foodstuffs; main products—potatoes, cauliflower, grapes, wheat, barley, tomatoes, citrus, cut flowers, green peppers, hogs, poultry, eggs

*Major industries:* tourism, ship repair yard, clothing, building industry, food manufacturing, textiles

*Shortages:* most consumer and industrial needs (fuels and raw materials) must be imported

*Electric power:* 157,000 kW capacity (1984); 703 million kWh produced (1984), 1,972 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $397.6 million (f.o.b., 1983); clothing, textiles, ships, printed matter

*Imports:* $732.5 million (c.i.f., 1983)

*Major trade partners:* 72% EC (32% FRG, 17% UK, 10% Italy); 4% US (1980)

*Budget:* (1984) projects $474 million in expenditures, $476 million in revenues

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.0 Maltese pounds=US$1 (September 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 January-31 December

### Communications

*Highways:* 1,292 km total; 1,179 km paved (asphalt), 77 km crushed stone or gravel, 35 km improved and unimproved earth

*Ports:* 1 major (Valletta), 1 secondary, 1 minor

*Civil air:* 8 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 1 usable with permanent-surface runways, 2,440-3,659 m

*Telecommunications:* modern automatic telecom system centered in Valletta; 82,700 telephones (26.2 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, 5 FM, 2 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Armed Forces, Police, Task Force, Paramilitary Dejima Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 89,000; 73,000 fit for military service

*Supply:* various facilities and equipment turned over by the UK in 1965; has received 2 patrol boats, small arms, and mortars from Libya; vehicles and engineer equipment from Italy

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $22.8 million; about 5.6% of central government budget

## Martinique

### Land

1,100 km²; slightly smaller than Rhode Island; 31% crop, 29% forest, 24% waste or built on, 16% pasture

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 290 km

### People

*Population:* 327,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Martiniquais (sing. and pl.); adjective—Martiniquais

*Ethnic divisions:* 90% African and African-Caucasian-Indian mixture, 5% Caucasian, less than 5% East Indian, Lebanese, Chinese

*Religion:* 95% Roman Catholic, 5% Hindu and pagan African

*Language:* French, Creole patois

*Literacy:* over 70%

*Labor force:* 100,000; 31.7% service industry, 29.4% construction and public works, 13.1% agriculture, 7.3% industry, 2.2% fisheries, 16.3% other; 14% unemployed

*Organized labor:* 11% of labor force

Government
*Official name:* Department of Martinique

*Type:* overseas department and region of France; represented by three deputies in the French National Assembly and two senators in the Senate

*Capital:* Fort-de-France

*Political subdivisions:* 3 arrondissements; 34 communes, each with a locally elected municipal council

*Legal system:* French legal system; highest court is a court of appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique

*Branches:* executive, Prefect appointed by Paris; legislative, popularly elected council of 36 members and a Regional Council including all members of the local general council and the locally elected deputies and senators to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

*Government leader:* Jean CHEVANCE, Prefect of the Republic (since 1981)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* General Council election normally is held every five years; last General Council election took place in June 1981; regional assembly elections held February 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* Rally for the Republic (RPR), Edmond Valcin; Progressive Party of Martinique (PPM), Aimé Césaire; Communist Party of Martinique (PCM), Armand Nicolas; Democratic Union of Martinique (UDM), Léon-Laurent Valère

*Voting strength:* RPR, 1 seat in French National Assembly; UDF, 1 seat; Socialist Party, 1 seat

*Communists:* 1,000 estimated

*Other political or pressure groups:* Proletarian Action Group (GAP), Socialist Revolution Group (GRS), Martinique Independence Movement (MIM), Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC)

*Member of:* WFTU

Economy
*GDP:* $1.38 billion (1980), $4,543 per capita

*Agriculture:* bananas, pineapples, vegetables, flowers, limited sugarcane for rum

*Major industries:* construction, rum, cement, oil refining, light industry, tourism

*Electric power:* 66,000 kW capacity (1984); 319 million kWh produced (1984), 970 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $123 million (1981); refined petroleum products, bananas, rum, pineapples

*Imports:* $703 million (1981); petroleum products, foodstuffs, construction materials, vehicles, clothing and other consumer goods

*Major trade partners:* exports—56% France (1978); imports—62% France, 28% EC and franc zone, 4.5% US, 5.5% other (1977)

*Aid:* economic—bilateral ODA and OOF commitments (1970-81) from Western (non-US) countries, $3.1 billion; no military aid

*Budget:* (1981) expenditures, $215 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 9.65 French francs=US$1 (January 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 1,680 km total; 1,300 km paved, 380 km gravel and earth

*Ports:* 1 major (Fort-de-France), 5 minor

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 4 total; 3 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

*Telecommunications:* domestic facilities are adequate; 68,900 telephones (21.5 per 100 popl.); interisland radio-relay links to Guadeloupe, Dominica, and St. Lucia; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 1 AM, 4 FM, 7 TV stations

Defense Forces
Defense is responsibility of France

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 84,000

# Mauritania

Land
1,030,700 km²; the size of Texas and California combined; almost 90% desert, 10% pasture, less than 1% suitable for crops

*Land boundaries:* 5,118 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 70 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 754 km

People
*Population:* 1,656,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Mauritanian(s); adjective—Mauritanian

*Ethnic divisions:* 40% mixed Moor/black; 30% Moor, 30% black

*Religion:* nearly 100% Muslim

*Language:* Hasanya Arabic (national); French (official); Toucouleur, Fula, Sarakole, Wolof

*Literacy:* 17%

*Labor force:* total labor force 465,000 (1981 est.); about 45,000 wage earners (1980 IMF); 47% agriculture, 29% services, 14% industry and commerce, 10% government; considerable unemployment

*Organized labor:* 30,000 members claimed by single union, Mauritanian Workers' Union

Government
*NOTE:* Mauritania acquired administrative control of the southern third of Western (formerly Spanish) Sahara under a 1975 agreement with Morocco and Spain. Following an August 1979 peace agreement with Polisario insurgents fighting for control of Western Sahara, Mauritania withdrew from the territory and renounced all territorial claims.

*Official name:* Islamic Republic of Mauritania

*Type:* republic; military seized power in bloodless coup 10 July 1978

*Capital:* Nouakchott

*Political subdivisions:* 12 regions and a capital district

*Legal system:* based on Islamic law; military constitution April 1979

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 28 November

*Branches:* executive, Military Committee for National Salvation rules by decree; National Assembly and judiciary suspended pending restoration of civilian rule

*Government leader:* Col. Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed TAYA, President and Prime Minister

*Suffrage:* universal for adults

*Elections:* in abeyance; last presidential election August 1976

*Political parties and leaders:* suspended

*Communists:* no Communist Party, but there is a scattering of Maoist sympathizers

*Member of:* AfDB, AIOEC, Arab League, CEAO, CIPEC (associate), EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
*GNP:* about $730 million (1982 est.), $460 per capita

*Agriculture:* most Mauritanians are nomads or subsistence farmers; main products—livestock, cereals, vegetables, dates; cash crops—gum arabic

*Fishing:* artisanal fish catch 350,000 metric tons (1983 est.); commercial fishing exports 312,000 metric tons in 1983

*Major industries:* mining of iron ore and gypsum, fish processing

*Electric power:* 131,000 kW capacity (1984); 114 million kWh produced (1984), 70 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $275 million (f.o.b., 1984); iron ore, processed fish, and small amounts of gum arabic and gypsum; also unrecorded but numerically significant cattle exports to Senegal

*Imports:* $215 million (f.o.b., 1984); foodstuffs and other consumer goods, petroleum products, capital goods

*Major trade partners:* France and other EC members, Senegal, and US

*Budget:* $225 million budgeted in 1984; $184 million revenues (planned 1984)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 61.4 ouguiyas=US$1 (30 July 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 740 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, single track, privately owned

*Highways:* 7,540 km total; 1,350 km paved; 710 km gravel, crushed stone, or otherwise improved; 5,480 km unimproved

*Inland waterways:* 800 km

*Ports:* 2 major (Nouadhibou and Nouakchott), 2 minor

*Civil air:* 5 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 32 total, 32 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

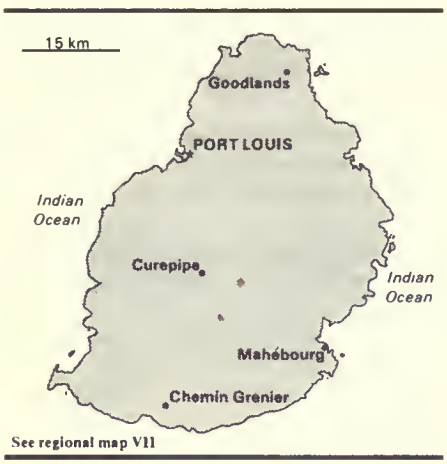
*Telecommunications:* poor system of cable and open-wire lines, minor radio-relay links, and radio communications stations; 5,200 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM or TV stations; satellite ground station under construction

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie, paramilitary National Guard

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 361,000; 175,000 fit for military service; conscription law not implemented

*Supply:* primarily dependent on France; has also received material from Algeria, Morocco, UK, Spain, and Romania

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $39.4 million; 17% of central government budget




**Land**
1,865 km²; smaller than Rhode Island (excluding dependencies); 50% agricultural, intensely cultivated; 39% forest, wood, mountain, rivers, and natural resources; 5% lakes; 3% built on; 2% roads and tracks; 1% waste

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 177 km

**People**
*Population:* 1,011,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.9%

*Nationality:* noun—Mauritian(s); adjective—Mauritian

*Ethnic divisions:* 68% Indo-Mauritian, 27% Creole, 3% Sino-Mauritian, 2% Franco-Mauritian

*Religion:* 51% Hindu, 30% Christian (mostly Roman Catholic with a few Anglicans), 17% Muslim

*Language:* Creole, French, English, Hindi, Urdu, Hakka, Bojpoori

*Literacy:* 61%

*Labor force:* 335,000; 29% agriculture and fishing, 28% government services, 23% industry and commerce, 20% other; 14% are unemployed

*Organized labor:* about 35% of labor force, forming over 270 unions

**Government**
*Official name:* Mauritius

*Type:* independent state, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

*Capital:* Port Louis

*Political subdivisions:* 5 organized municipalities and various island dependencies

*Legal system:* based on French civil law system with elements of English common law in certain areas; constitution adopted 6 March 1968

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 12 March

*Branches:* executive power exercised by Prime Minister and 19-member Council of Ministers; unicameral legislature (Legislative Assembly) with 62 members elected by direct suffrage, 8 specially elected under "best loser" system

*Government leader:* Aneerood JUGNAUTH, Prime Minister (since June 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* legislative August 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* the government is currently controlled by a coalition composed of the Militant Socialist Movement (MSM), A. Jugnauth, and the Mauritian Social Democratic Party (PMSD), G. Duval; the Mauritian Labor Party (MLP) faction, led by party head S. Boolell, voted to leave the coalition in February 1984; the main opposition parties are the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), P. Bérenger, and the Rodrigues People's Organization (OPR)

*Voting strength:* MSM, 30 of 70 seats in the Assembly; MMM, 21; MLP, 11; PMSD, 4; OPR, 2; and independents, 2

*Communists:* may be 2,000 sympathizers; several Communist organizations; Mauritius Lenin Youth Organization, Mauritius Women's Committee, Mauritius Communist Party, Mauritius People's Progressive Party, Mauritius Young Communist League, Mauritius Liberation Front, Chinese Middle School Friendly Association, Mauritius/USSR Friendship Society

*Other political or pressure groups:* various labor unions

*Member of:* AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
*GDP:* $1.1 billion (1983/84 prov.), $1,053 per capita; real growth rate, 1.2% (1983/84 prov.)

*Agriculture:* sugar crop is a major economic asset; over 90% of cultivated land area is planted in sugar; most food imported

*Shortage:* land

*Major industries:* mainly food manufacturing (largely sugar milling); textiles and wearing apparel; chemical and chemical products; and metal products, transport equipment, and nonelectrical machinery

*Electric power:* 212,000 kW capacity (1984); 464 million kWh produced (1984), 455 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $362.3 million (merchandise, f.o.b., 1983/84 prov.); sugar (59%), textiles; tourism earned an additional $44 million

*Imports:* $383.3 million (f.o.b., 1983/84); food, petroleum products, consumer goods

*Major trade partners:* all EC countries and US have preferential treatment, UK buys almost all of Mauritius's sugar export at subsidized prices; small amount of sugar exported to Canada, US, and Italy; nonoil imports from UK and EC primarily, also from South Africa, Australia, US, and Japan; some minor trade with China

*Budget:* central government—(1983/84 prov.) revenues, $245 million; current expenditures, $276 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 15.120 Mauritian rupees=US$1 (31 October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

Communications
*Highways:* 1,984 km total; 1,152 km paved, 832 km earth

*Ports:* 1 major (Port Louis)

*Civil air:* 1 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 5 total, 4 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

*Telecommunications:* small system with good service; new microwave link to Reunion; HF radio links to several countries; 2 AM, no FM, 4 TV stations; 37,800 telephones (4.0 per 100 popl.); 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
*Branches:* paramilitary Special Mobile Force, Police Riot Units, and Police Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 270,000; 141,000 fit for military service

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 30 June 1981, $4.5 million

## Mexico

See regional map 11

Land
1,972,547 km²; three times the size of Texas; 40% pasture; 22% forest; 12% crop; 26% other, including waste, urban areas and public lands

*Land boundaries:* 4,220 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 9,330 km

People
*Population:* 79,662,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Mexican(s); adjective—Mexican

*Ethnic divisions:* 60% mestizo (Indian-Spanish), 30% Amerindian or predominantly Amerindian, 9% white or predominantly white, 1% other

*Religion:* 97% nominally Roman Catholic, 3% Protestant

*Language:* Spanish

*Literacy:* 74%

*Labor force:* 21,500,000 (1982); 31.4% services; 26% agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing; 13.9% commerce; 12.8% manufacturing; 9.5% construction; 4.8%

transportation; 1.3% mining and quarrying; 0.3% electricity; 10% unemployed, 40% underemployed

*Organized labor:* 20% of total labor force

**Government**

*Official name:* United Mexican States

*Type:* federal republic operating in fact under a centralized government

*Capital:* México (also known as Mexico City)

*Political subdivisions:* 31 states and the Federal District

*Legal system:* mixture of US constitutional theory and civil law system; constitution established in 1917; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 16 September

*Branches:* dominant executive, bicameral legislature (National Congress—Senate, Federal Chamber of Deputies), Supreme Court

*Government leader:* Miguel DE LA MADRID Hurtado, President (since December 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18; compulsory but unenforced

*Elections:* next presidential election to be held in 1988

*Political parties and leaders:* Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), Adolfo Lugo Verduzco; National Action Party (PAN), Pablo Emilio Madero; Popular Socialist Party (PPS), Jorge Cruickshank García; Unified Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM), Pablo Gómez Alvarez; Mexican Democratic Party (PDM), Ignacio González Gollaz; Socialist Workers Party (PST), Rafael Aguilar Talamantes; Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT), José Manuel Aguilar Mora; Mexican Workers Party (PMT), Heberto Castillo Martínez

*Voting strength:* (1982 presidential election) 74% PRI, 15% PAN, 4% PSUM, 7% other opposition and annulled

*Other political or pressure groups:* Roman Catholic Church, Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), Confederation of Industrial Chambers (CONCAMIN), Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce (CONCANACO), National Peasant Confederation (CNC), National Confederation of Popular Organizations (CNOP), Revolutionary Confederation of Workers and Peasants (CROC)

*Member of:* FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, LAIA, NAMUCAR (Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line), OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

**Economy**

*GDP:* $121.2 billion (1983), $1,601 per capita; 66% private consumption, 9% private investment, 8% public consumption, 7% public investment (1983); net foreign balance 4%; real growth rate 1983, −5.3%

*Agriculture:* main crops—corn, cotton, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, sorghum, oilseed, pulses, and vegetables

*Fishing:* catch 1,100,045 metric tons (1983); exports valued at $481 million, imports at $21.9 million (1982)

*Major industries:* processing of food, beverages, and tobacco; chemicals, basic metals and metal products, petroleum products, mining, textiles and clothing, and transport equipment

*Crude steel:* 10 million metric tons capacity (1982); 6.895 million metric tons produced (1983)

*Electric power:* 18,650,000 kW capacity (1984); 67.8 billion kWh produced (1984), 873 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $21.399 billion (f.o.b., 1983); cotton, coffee, nonferrous minerals (including lead and zinc), shrimp, petroleum, sulfur, salt, cattle and meat, fresh fruit, tomatoes, machinery and equipment

*Imports:* $7.72 billion (f.o.b., 1983); machinery, equipment, industrial vehicles, and intermediate goods

*Major trade partners:* exports—58% US, 19% EC, 7% Japan (1983); imports—60% US, 19% EC, 4% Japan

*Aid:* economic commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-83), US authorizations $2.8 billion; (1970-82) Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF, $3.5 billion; Communist countries (1970-83), $47 million; military commitments, US (FY70-83), $7.6 million

*Budget:* 1983 public sector, budgeted revenues, $52.8 billion; budgeted expenditures, $51.9 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* dual exchange rates—controlled rate 193 pesos=US$1; "free" rate 209=US$1 (both rates as of 1 January 1985, rates depreciating by 17 centavos as of 1 January 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**

*Railroads:* 20,680 km total; 19,950 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 730 km 0.914-meter narrow gauge

*Highways:* 210,000 km total; 65,000 km paved, 30,000 km semipaved or cobblestone, 60,000 km rural roads (improved earth) or roads under construction, 55,000 km unimproved earth roads

*Inland waterways:* 2,900 km navigable rivers and coastal canals

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 5,134 km; refined products, 6,875 km; natural gas, 9,490 km

*Ports:* 11 major, 20 minor

*Civil air:* 174 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 1,961 total, 1,771 usable; 179 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 27 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 266 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* highly developed telecom system with extensive radio-relay links; connection into Central American microwave net; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground antennas; 5.41 million telephones (7.6 per 100 popl.); 630 AM, 110 FM, 120 TV stations; and about 180 low-power relay stations; 200 domestic satellite terminals

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 18,887,000; 14,976,000 fit for military service; 882,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* for year ending 31 December 1985, $1.09 billion (proj.); expenditures, including support of parastatals, 1.4% of central government budget

## Monaco

**Land**
1.9 km²; about one-tenth the size of Washington, D.C.

*Land boundaries:* 3.7 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm

*Coastline:* 4.1 km

**People**
*Population:* 28,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Monacan(s) or Monegasque(s); adjective—Monacan or Monegasque

*Ethnic divisions:* 58% French, 19% Monegasque, 17% Italian, 6% unspecified

*Religion:* 95% Roman Catholicism

*Language:* French (official), English, Italian, Monegarque

*Literacy:* 99%

**Government**
*Official name:* Principality of Monaco

*Type:* constitutional monarchy

*Capital:* Monaco

*Political subdivisions:* 1 commune composed of 4 communal sectors

*Legal system:* based on French law; new constitution adopted 1962; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* 19 November

*Branches:* legislative branch is composed of the Prince and National Council of 18 members; executive consists of the Prince as Chief of State, the Minister of State as Head of Government (senior French civil servant appointed by Prince), and the Council of Government as Cabinet; judicial authority is delegated by the Prince to the Supreme Tribunal

*Government leader:* Prince RAINIER III, Chief of State (since November 1949)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* National Council every five years; national election held January 1983; municipal election held February 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* National and Democratic Union (UND), Democratic Union Movement (MUD), Monaco Action, Monegasque Socialist Party (PSM)

*Voting strength:* (1978) National Council UND 18 seats

*Member of:* IAEA, ICAO, IHO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, UN (permanent observer), UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO

**Economy**
*GNP:* 55% tourism; 25-30% industry (small and primarily tourist oriented); 10-15% registration fees and sales of postage stamps; about 4% traceable to the Monte Carlo casino

*Major industries:* chemicals, food processing, precision instruments, glass making, printing

*Electric power:* 8,000 kW (standby) capacity (1983); power supplied by France (1984)

# Mongolia

*Trade:* full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monacan trade duties; also participates in EC market system through custom union with France

*Monetary conversion rate:* 8.40 French francs=US$1 (4 January 1984)

**Communications**
*Railroads:* 1.6 km 1.435-meter gauge

*Highways:* none; city streets

*Ports:* 1 minor

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 1 usable airfield with permanent-surface runways

*Telecommunications:* served by the French communications system; automatic telephone system with about 45,000 telephones (160.7 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 4 FM, and 4 TV stations

**Defense Forces**
Defense is the responsibility of France

See regional map VIII

**Land**
1,564,619 km²; more than twice the size of Texas; almost 90% of land area is pasture or desert waste, varying in usefulness; 10% forest; less than 1% arable

*Land boundaries:* 8,000 km

**People**
*Population:* 1,912,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.7%

*Nationality:* noun—Mongolian(s); adjective—Mongolian

*Ethnic divisions:* 90% Mongol, 4% Kazakh, 2% Chinese, 2% Russian, 2% other

*Religion:* predominantly Tibetan Buddhist, about 4% Muslim, limited religious activity because of Communist regime

*Language:* Khalkha Mongol used by over 90% of population; minor languages include Turkic, Russian, and Chinese

*Literacy:* about 80%

*Labor force:* primarily agricultural, over half the adult population is in the labor force, including a large percentage of women; shortage of skilled labor (no reliable information available)

**Government**
*Official name:* Mongolian People's Republic

*Type:* Communist state

*Capital:* Ulaanbaatar

*Political subdivisions:* 18 provinces and 3 autonomous municipalities (Ulaanbaatar, Darhan, and Erdenet)

*Legal system:* blend of Russian, Chinese, and Turkish systems of law; new constitution adopted 1960; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Ulaanbaatar State University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* People's Revolution Day, 11 July

*Branches:* executive—Council of Ministers; legislative—unicameral People's Great Hural; judicial—court system; Supreme Court elected by People's Great Hural

*Government leaders:* Jambyn BATMONH, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural (since December 1984); Dumaagiyn SODNOM, Chairman of the Council of Ministers (since December 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal; age 18 and over

*Elections:* legislative election theoretically held every four years; last election held June 1981

*Political party and leader:* Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), Jambyn Batmonh, General Secretary (since August 1984)

*Communists:* estimated MPRP membership, 81,000 (1984)

*Member of:* CEMA, ESCAP, FAO, IAEA, ILO, IPU, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

**Economy**
*GDP:* $1.20 billion (1976 est.); average annual real growth, 1.6% (1970-77)

*Agriculture:* livestock raising predominates; main crops—wheat, oats, barley

*Major industries:* processing of animal products; building materials; mining

## Mongolia *(continued)*

*Electric power:* 557,000 kW capacity (1984); 1.885 billion kWh produced (1984), 1,000 kWh per capita

*Exports:* livestock, animal products, wool, hides, fluorspar, nonferrous metals, minerals

*Imports:* machinery and equipment, petroleum, clothing, building materials, sugar, tea, chemicals

*Major trade partners:* nearly all trade with Communist countries (approx. 80% with USSR); total turnover about $1.0 billion (1977)

*Aid:* heavily dependent on USSR

*Monetary conversion rate:* 3.3555 tugriks=US$1 (February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**
*Railroads:* 1,600 km (1981); all 1.524-meter broad gauge

*Highways:* 46,700 km total; 700 km hard surface; 46,000 km other surfaces (1981)

*Inland waterways:* 397 km of principal routes (1981)

*Freight carried:* rail—10.7 million metric tons, 3,609 million metric ton/km (1981); highway—27.8 million metric tons, 1,624 million metric ton/km (1981); waterway—0.04 million metric tons, 4.7 million metric ton/km (1981)

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Mongolian People's Army, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 438,000; 286,000 fit for military service; 20,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Supply:* military equipment supplied by USSR

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, 405 million tugriks, 12% of total budget

## Morocco

**Land**
446,550 km²; larger than California; 51% desert, waste, or urban; about 32% arable and grazing; 17% forest and esparto grass

*Land boundaries:* 1,996 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 1,835 km

**People**
*Population:* 24,258,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.9%

*Nationality:* noun—Moroccan(s); adjective—Moroccan

*Ethnic divisions:* 99.1% Arab-Berber, 0.7% non-Moroccan, 0.2% Jewish

*Religion:* 98.7% Muslim, 1.1% Christian, 0.2% Jewish

*Language:* Arabic (official); several Berber dialects; French is language of much business, government, diplomacy, and postprimary education

*Literacy:* 28%

*Labor force:* 6.1 million (1982 est.); 50% agriculture, 26% services, 15% industry, 9% other; at least 20% of urban labor unemployed

*Organized labor:* about 5% of the labor force, mainly in the Union of Moroccan Workers (UMT) and the Democratic Confederation of Labor (CDT)

**Government**
*Official name:* Kingdom of Morocco

*Type:* constitutional monarchy (constitution adopted 1972)

*Capital:* Rabat

*Political subdivisions:* 39 provinces (including 4 in Western Sahara) and 2 prefectures (Rabat-Salé and Casablanca, which consists of 5 divisions)

*NOTE:* Morocco acquired administrative control in 1976 over the northern two-thirds of the former Spanish Sahara under an agreement with Mauritania, but the legal question of sovereignty over the area has yet to be determined. Spain's role as coadministrator of the disputed territory ended in February 1976. Morocco moved to occupy and assert administrative control over the former Mauritanian-claimed (southern) sector of Western Sahara in August 1979, thereby establishing a fourth additional province in the Sahara.

*Legal system:* based on Islamic law and French and Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of Supreme Court; modern legal education at branches of Mohamed V University in Rabat and Casablanca and Karaouine University in Fès

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 18 November

*Branches:* constitution provides for Prime Minister and ministers named by and responsible to King; King has paramount executive powers; unicameral legislature (Chamber of Representatives), of which two-thirds are directly elected and one-third are indirectly elected; judiciary independent of other branches

*Government leaders:* HASSAN II, King (since March 1961); Mohamed KARIM-LAMRANI, Prime Minister (since November 1983)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 20

*Elections:* provincial elections held 10 June 1983; elections for National Assembly held 14 September 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* Morocco has 14 political parties; the major ones are as follows—Istiqlal Party, M'Hamed Boucetta; Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP), Abderrahim Bouabid; Popular Movement (MP), Mahjoubi Aherdan; National Assembly of Independents (RNI) formed in October 1978 is progovernment grouping of previously unaffiliated deputies in parliament, Ahmed Osman; National Democratic Party (PND), a splinter group from the RNI formed July 1981, Mohamed Arsalane El-Jadidi; Party for Progress and Socialism (PPS), legalized in August 1974, is front for Moroccan Communist Party (PCM), which was proscribed in 1959, Ali Yata; new promonarchy party—The Constitutional Union (UC), Maati Bouabid

*Voting strength:* progovernment parties hold absolute majority in Chamber of Representatives; with palace-oriented Popular Movement deputies, the King controls over two-thirds of the seats

*Communists:* 2,000 est.

*Member of:* AfDB, Arab League, EC (associate), FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

**Economy**

*GDP:* $11.9 billion (1984 est.), about $500 per capita; average annual real growth 6-7% during 1973-77, 3-4% during 1978-80, 2.0% in 1984 (est.)

*Agriculture:* cereal farming and livestock raising predominate; main products—wheat, barley, citrus fruit, wine, vegetables, olives; some fishing

*Fishing:* catch 320,000 metric tons (1983); exports $165 million (1983)

*Major sectors:* mining and mineral processing (phosphates, smaller quantities of iron, manganese, lead, zinc, and other minerals), food processing, textiles, construction and tourism

*Electric power:* 2,100,000 kW capacity (1984); 6.438 billion kWh produced (1984), 273 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $2.10 billion (f.o.b., 1984 est.); 38% phosphates, 62% other

*Imports:* $3.40 billion (f.o.b., 1984 est.); 29% petroleum products, 18% foodstuffs, 18% capital goods

*Major trade partners:* France, FRG, Italy, Saudi Arabia

*Budget:* (1984 est.) revenues, $4.5 billion; current expenditures, $3.6 billion; development expenditures, $2.0 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 8.9 dirhams=US$1 (average 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**

*Railroads:* 1,756 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 161 km double track; 708 km electrified

*Highways:* 55,970 km total; 24,700 km bituminous treated, 4,000 km gravel, crushed stone, and improved earth, 27,270 km unimproved earth

*Pipelines:* 362 km crude oil; 491 km (abandoned) refined products; 241 km natural gas

*Ports:* 10 major (including Spanish-controlled Ceuta and Melilla), 14 minor

*Civil air:* 17 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 74 total, 70 usable; 26 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 14 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 28 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

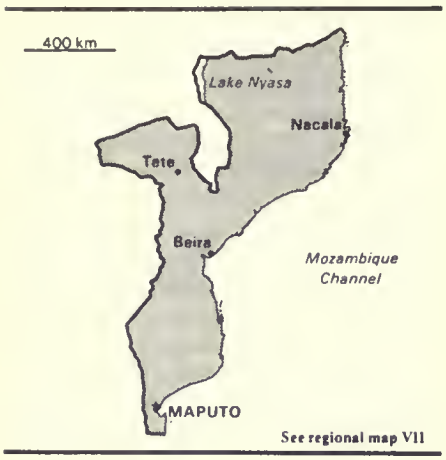
*Telecommunications:* good system composed of wire lines, cables, and radio-relay links; principal centers Casablanca and Rabat, secondary centers Fés, Marrakech, Oujda, Tangier and Tetouan; 241,100 telephones (1.2 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, 6 FM, 47 TV stations; 5 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations; radio-relay to Gibraltar, Spain, and Western Saraha; coaxial cable to Algeria

**Defense Forces**

*Branches:* Royal Moroccan Army, Royal Moroccan Navy, Royal Moroccan Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 5,352,000; 3,306,000 fit for military service; 262,000 reach military age (18) annually; limited conscription

# Mozambique




Land
783,030 km²; larger than Texas; 56% wood and forest; 30% arable, of which 1% cultivated; 14% waste and inland water

*Land boundaries:* 4,627 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 2,470 km

People
*Population:* 13,776,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.8%

*Nationality:* noun—Mozambican(s); adjective—Mozambican

*Ethnic divisions:* majority from indigenous tribal groups; approximately 10,000 Europeans, 35,000 Euro-Africans, 15,000 Indians

*Religion:* 60% indigenous beliefs, 30% Christian, 10% Muslim

*Language:* Portuguese (official); many indigenous dialects

*Literacy:* 14%

Government
*Official name:* People's Republic of Mozambique

*Type:* people's republic

*Capital:* Maputo

*Political subdivisions:* 10 provinces subdivided into 112 districts; administrators are appointed by central government

*Legal system:* based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 25 June

*Branch:* unicameral legislature (People's Assembly)

*Government leader:* Samora Moïsés MACHEL, President (since June 1975)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* information not available on future election schedule

*Political parties and leaders:* the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), led by Samora Machel, is only legal party

*Communists:* FRELIMO is a Marxist organization and maintains close ties to the Soviet Union and its allies but has recently taken steps to improve relations with the West and neighboring South Africa

*Member of:* AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMO, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy
*GNP:* $2 billion (1983 est.), about $150 per capita; average annual growth rate −1% (1971-81)

*Agriculture:* cash crops—raw cotton, cashew nuts, sugar, tea, copra, sisal; other crops—corn, wheat, peanuts, potatoes, beans, sorghum, cassava; imports corn and wheat

*Major industries:* food processing (chiefly sugar, tea, wheat, flour, cashew kernels); chemicals (vegetable oil, oilcakes, soap, paints); petroleum products; beverages; textiles; nonmetallic mineral products (cement, glass, asbestos, cement products); tobacco

*Electric power:* 2,200,000 kW capacity (1984); 9.636 billion kWh produced (1984), 718 kWh per capita

*Major trade partners:* Portugal, South Africa, US, UK, FRG

*Budget:* (1982) current expenditures, $500 million; revenues, $600 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 43.39 meticais=US$1 (10 October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 3,436 km total; 3,288 km 1.067-meter gauge; 148 km 0.750-meter narrow gauge

*Highways:* 26,498 km total; 4,593 km paved; 829 km gravel, crushed stone, stabilized soil; 21,076 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* approx. 3,750 km of navigable routes

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 306 km (not operating); refined products, 280 km

*Ports:* 3 major (Maputo, Beira, Nacala), 2 significant minor

*Civil air:* 7 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 255 total, 216 usable; 29 with permanent surface runways; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 32 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* fair system of troposcatter, open-wire lines, and radio relay; 57,400 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, 3 FM stations; 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

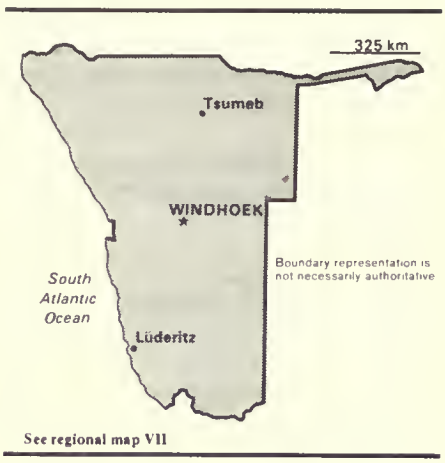
## Namibia
## (South-West Africa)

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Mozambique Armed Forces (including Army, Border Guard, Naval Command, Air Force)

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 3,030,000; 1,791,000 fit for military service

*Supply:* mostly from the USSR and China, and to a lesser extent from other Communist countries and Portugal

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1982, $177.4 million; 29.0% of central government budget




**Land**
824,296 km²; twice the size of California; mostly desert except for interior plateau and area along northern border

*Land boundaries:* 3,798 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 6 nm (fishing 12 nm)

*Coastline:* 1,489 km

**People**
*Population:* 1,108,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Namibian(s); adjective—Namibian

*Ethnic divisions:* 85.6% black, 7.5% white, 6.9% mixed; approximately half the Africans belong to Owambo tribe

*Religion:* whites predominantly Christian, nonwhites either Christian or indigenous beliefs

*Language:* Afrikaans principal language of about 60% of white population, German of 33%, and English of 7% (all official); several indigenous languages

*Literacy:* 100% whites, 28% nonwhites

*Labor force:* about 500,000 (1981); 60% agriculture, 19% industry and commerce, 8% services, 7% government, 6% mining

*Organized labor:* 6 trade unions, membership almost exclusively white and mulatto

**Government**
*Official name:* Namibia

*Type:* former German colony of South-West Africa mandated to South Africa by League of Nations in 1920; UN formally ended South Africa's mandate on 27 October 1966, but South Africa has retained administrative control

*Capital:* Windhoek

*Political subdivisions:* 10 tribal homelands, mostly in northern sector, and zone open to white settlement with administrative subdivisions similar to a province of South Africa

*Legal system:* based on Roman-Dutch law and customary law

*Branches:* since September 1977 Administrator General, appointed by South African Government, has exercised coordinative functions over zone of white settlement and tribal homelands, where traditional chiefs and representative bodies exercise limited autonomy; Namibian National Assembly terminated February 1983; no elections scheduled

*Government leader:* Willem VAN NIEKERK, Administrator General (since February 1983)

*Suffrage:* universal white adult suffrage at territorial level; lower level elections open to blacks

*Elections:* election of Namibian National Assembly, December 1978

*Political parties and leaders:* approximately 45 political parties; the major white parties include Action Front for the Preservation of the Turnhalle Principles (AKTUR), also known as the National Party of South-West Africa, Kosie Pretorius; Federal Party, Bryan

O'Linn; Republican Party, Dirk Mudge; many of the nonwhite parties belong to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), a multiethnic alliance of traditional tribal leaders and the white Republican Party, which is favored in South Africa; the other multiethnic alliance, the largely moribund Namibian National Front (NNF), consists of the white Federal Party and various nonwhite groups opposed to the homeland system, each of which operates independently; Christian Democratic Action Party, a primarily Owambo party formed in early 1982 as a result of a split in the DTA, Peter Kalangula

*Voting strength:* (1978 election) Namibian National Assembly—DTA, 41 seats; AKTUR, 6 seats; 3 minuscule parties, 1 seat each; NNF and SWAPO boycotted elections; 15 additional, appointed seats have not been filled; Assembly prorogued in January 1983

*Communists:* no Communist Party; SWAPO guerrilla force is supported by USSR, Cuba, and other Communist states as well as OAU

*Other political or pressure groups:* South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), led by Sam Nujoma, maintains a foreign-based guerrilla movement; is predominantly Ovambo but has some influence among other tribes; is the only Namibian group recognized by the UN General Assembly and the Organization of African Unity

*Member of:* FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WFTU, WHO

Economy
*GDP:* $1.5 billion (1983 est.); annual real growth, −7% (1983)

*Agriculture:* livestock raising (cattle and sheep) predominates; subsistence crops (millet, sorghum, corn, and some wheat) are raised but most food must be imported

*Fishing:* est. catch 202,000 metric tons (1982); down by more than a third since 1979; processed mostly in South African enclave of Walvis Bay

*Major industries:* (nearly all for export) meatpacking, fish processing, copper, lead, zinc, diamond, and uranium mining, dairy products

*Electric power:* 400,000 kW capacity (1984); 1.261 billion kWh produced (1984), 1,170 kWh per capita

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1 South African rand=US$.47 (as of 30 December 1984); 2.1 SA rands=US$1

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

Communications
*Railroads:* 2,340 km 1.067-meter gauge, single track

*Highways:* 54,500 km; 4,079 km paved, 2,540 gravel, remainder earth roads and tracks

*Ports:* 2 major (Walvis Bay and Luderitz)

*Civil air:* 3 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 134 total, 123 usable; 21 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 55 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* good urban, fair rural services; radio relay connects major towns, wires extend to other population centers; 57,400 telephones (6.0 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 13 FM, 3 TV stations

Defense Forces
Defense is responsibility of Republic of South Africa; however, a Southwest African Territory Force was established 1 August 1980 (includes an air element)

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, about 248,000; about 148,000 fit for military service

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 March 1984, $128.3; 8% of central government budget

Land
20.7 km²; less than one-eighth the size of Washington, D.C.; insignificant arable land, no urban areas, extensive phosphate mines

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 24 km

People
*Population:* 8,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.3%

*Nationality:* noun—Nauruan(s); adjective—Nauruan

*Ethnic divisions:* 58% Nauruan, 26% other Pacific Islander, 8% Chinese, 8% European

*Religion:* Christian (two-thirds Protestant, one-third Catholic)

*Language:* Nauruan, a distinct Pacific Island language (official); English widely understood and spoken

*Literacy:* 99%

Government
*Official name:* Republic of Nauru

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* no capital city per se; government offices in Yaren District

# Nepal

*Political subdivisions:* 14 districts

*National holidays:* Independence Day, 31 January; Constitution Day, 17 May; Angram Day, 26 October

*Branches:* President elected from and by Parliament for an unfixed term; popularly elected 18-member unicameral legislature (Parliament); Cabinet to assist the President, four members, appointed by President from Parliament members

*Government leader:* Hammer DEROBURT, President (since May 1978)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* last held in December 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* governing faction, President DeRoburt; opposition Nauru Party, Lagumot Harris

*Member of:* Commonwealth (special member), ESCAP, ICAO, INTERPOL, ITU, South Pacific Commission, UPU

**Economy**

*GNP:* over $155.4 million (1981), $21,400 per capita

*Agriculture:* negligible; almost completely dependent on imports for food and water

*Major industries:* mining of phosphates, about 2 million tons per year

*Electric power:* 13,000 kW capacity (1984); 48 million kWh produced (1984), 6,000 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $75 million (f.o.b., 1979)

*Imports:* $11 million (c.i.f., 1979); food, fuel, water

*Major trade partners:* exports—75% Australia and New Zealand; imports—Australia, UK, New Zealand, Japan

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.0778 Australian dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

**Communications**

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* about 27 km total; 21 km paved, 6 km improved earth

*Inland waterways:* none

*Ports:* 1 minor

*Civil air:* 3 major transport aircraft, one on order

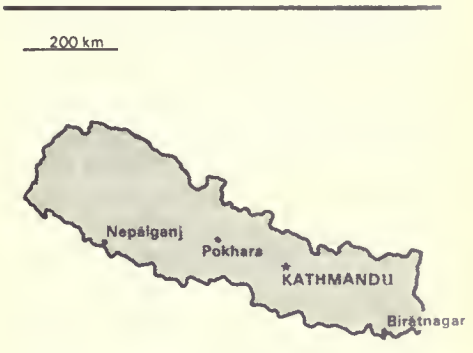
*Airfields:* 1 usable with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* adequate intraisland and international radio communications provided via Australian facilities; 1,500 telephones (20.8 per 100 popl.); 3,600 radio receivers, 1 AM, no FM or TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

**Defense Forces**

No formal defense structure and no regular armed forces

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, about 1,800; fit for military service, about 1,000; about 100 reach military age (18) annually




See regional map VIII

**Land**

140,791 km²; the size of North Carolina; 38% alpine land (nonarable), waste, or urban; 32% forest; 16% agricultural; 14% permanent meadow and pasture

*Land boundaries:* 2,800 km

**People**

*Population:* 16,996,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Nepalese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Nepalese

*Ethnic divisions:* Newars, Indians, Tibetans, Gurungs, Magars, Tamangs, Bhotias, Rais, Limbus, Sherpas, as well as many smaller groups

*Religion:* only official Hindu kingdom in world, although no sharp distinction between many Hindu (about 88%) and Buddhist groups; small groups of Muslims and Christians

*Language:* Nepali (official); 20 mutually unintelligible languages divided into numerous dialects

*Literacy:* 20%

*Labor force:* 4.1 million; 93% agriculture, 5% services, 2% industry; great lack of skilled labor

Government
*Official name:* Kingdom of Nepal

*Type:* nominally a constitutional monarchy; King Birendra exercises autocratic control over multitiered panchayat system of government

*Capital:* Kathmandu

*Political subdivisions:* 75 districts, 14 zones

*Legal system:* based on Hindu legal concepts and English common law; legal education at Nepal Law College in Kathmandu; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Birthday of the King and National Day, 28 December

*Branches:* Council of Ministers appointed by the King; Rastriya Panchayat (National Assembly; 112 directly elected, 28 appointed by King)

*Government leaders:* BIRENDRA Bir Bikram Shah Dev, King (since 1973); Lokendra Bahadur CHAND, Prime Minister (since July 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 21

*Elections:* village, town, and district councils (panchayats) elected by universal suffrage; a constitutional amendment in 1980 provided for direct elections to the National Panchayat, which consists of 140 members (including 28 appointed by the King), who serve five-year terms; Nepal's first general election in 22 years was held in May 1981

*Political parties and leaders:* all political parties outlawed but operate more or less openly; Nepali Congress Party (NCP), Ganesh Man Singh, K. P. Bhattarai, G. P. Koirala

*Communists:* Communist Party of Nepal (CPN), B. B. Manandhar; two wings of CPN are Communist Party of Nepal/Left (CPN/L), Man Mohan Adhikari, Pushpa Lal Shrestha, and Communist Party of Nepal/Right (CPN/R), Dr. Keshar Jung Rayamajhi; these wings are each split into several factions

*Other political or pressure groups:* numerous small, left-leaning student groups in the capital; Indian merchants in Terai and capital

*Member of:* ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
*GDP:* $2.4 billion (FY83/84 current prices), $152 per capita; 9.1% real growth in FY83/84 (est.)

*Agriculture:* over 90% of population engaged in agriculture; main crops—rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds

*Major industries:* small rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills; match, cigarette, and brick factories

*Electric power:* 160,000 kW capacity (1984); 395 million kWh produced (1984), 24 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $79.2 million (FY82/83 est.); rice and other food products, jute, timber, manufactured goods

*Imports:* $431.8 million (FY82/83); manufactured consumer goods, fuel, construction materials, fertilizers, food products

*Major trade partner:* India

*Budget:* (FY83/84 revised est.) domestic revenues, $211.2 million; expenditures, $438.3 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 17.50 Nepalese rupees=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 15 July-14 July

Communications
*Railroads:* 63 km (1977), all 0.762-meter narrow gauge; all in Terai close to Indian border; 10 km from Raxaul to Biranj is government owned

*Highways:* 4,136 km total; 1,751 km paved, 556 km gravel or crushed stone, 1,829 km improved and unimproved earth; additionally 322 km of seasonally motorable tracks

*Civil air:* 5 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 39 total, 38 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* poor telephone and telegraph service; fair radiocommunication and broadcast service; international radiocommunication service is poor; 10,000 telephones (less than 0.1 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, no FM or TV stations

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Royal Nepal Army, Royal Nepalese Army Air Service, Nepalese Police Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 4,084,000; 2,062,000 fit for military service, 191,000 reach military age (17) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 15 July 1984, $51.1 million; 8.4% of central government budget

## Netherlands

### Land

40,844 km²; the size of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island combined; 70% cultivated, 8% forest, 8% inland water, 5% waste, 9% other

*Land boundaries:* 1,022 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 451 km

### People

*Population:* 14,467,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.4%

*Nationality:* noun—Netherlander(s); adjective—Netherlands

*Ethnic divisions:* 99% Dutch, 1% Indonesian and other

*Religion:* 40% Roman Catholic, 31% Protestant, 24% unaffiliated

*Language:* Dutch

*Literacy:* 99%

*Labor force:* 4.9 million (1981); 30% manufacturing, 24% services, 16% commerce, 10% agriculture, 9% construction, 7% transportation and communications, 4% other; 11.3% unemployment, September 1982

*Organized labor:* 33% of labor force

### Government

*Official name:* Kingdom of the Netherlands

*Type:* constitutional monarchy

*Capital:* Amsterdam, but government resides at The Hague

*Political subdivisions:* 11 provinces and 4 special municipalities governed by centrally appointed commissioners of Queen

*Legal system:* civil law system incorporating French penal theory; constitution of 1815 frequently amended, reissued 1947; judicial review in the Supreme Court of legislation of lower order than Acts of Parliament; legal education at six law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Queen's Day, 30 April

*Branches:* executive (Queen and Cabinet of Ministers), which is responsible to bicameral parliament (States General) consisting of a First Chamber (75 indirectly elected members) and a Second Chamber (150 directly elected members); independent judiciary; coalition governments are usual

*Government leaders:* BEATRIX Wilhelmina Armgard, Queen (since April 1980); Ruud LUBBERS, Prime Minister (since November 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* must be held at least every four years for lower house (most recent held 8 September 1982); following an amendment to the constitution that took effect in 1983, elections are held for the upper house every four years (most recent August 1983)

*Political parties and leaders:* Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), Chairman Pieter Bukman; Labor (PvdA), Max van den Berg; Liberal (VVD), Jan Kamminga; Democrats 66 (D'66), Jacob Kohnstamm; Communist (CPN), Henk Hoekstra; Pacifist Socialist (PSP), Bram van der Lek; Political Reformed (SGP), Hette G. Abma; Reformed Political Union (GPV), Jan van der Jagt; Radical Party (PPR), Herman Verbeek; Democratic Socialist 70 (DS'70), Z. Hartog; Rightist Peoples Party (RVP), Hendrik Koekoek; Reformed Political Federation (RPF), P. Lamgeler; Center Party (CP), H. Janmatt; Evangelical People's Party (EVP), J. Renes

*Voting strength:* (1982 election) 30.8% PvdA (47 seats), 29.3% CDA (45 seats), 23% VVD (36 seats), 4.3% D'66 (6 seats), 2.3% PSP (3 seats), 1.9% SGP (3 seats), 1.8% CPN (3 seats), 1.7% PPR (2 seats), 1.3% RDF (2 seats), 0.8% GPF (1 seat), 0.8% CP (1 seat); 0.7% EVP (1 seat); two members of the CDA were expelled from the party in 1984, and they are now serving as independents

*Communists:* CPN claims about 27,000 members

*Other political or pressure groups:* large multinational firms; Federation of Netherlands Trade Union Movement (comprising Socialist and Catholic trade unions) and a Protestant trade union; Federation of Catholic and Protestant Employers Associations; the nondenominational Federation of Netherlands Enter prises; and IKV—Interchurch Peace Council

*Member of:* ADB, Benelux, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECE, EIB, ELDO, EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INRO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council (with respect to interests of the Netherlands Antilles and Suriname), NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

### Economy

*GNP:* $131 billion (1983), $9,120 per capita; 61.1% consumption, 18.5% investment, 17.7% government, −.4% inventories, 3.1% net foreign demand, 0.8% real GNP growth (1983)

*Agriculture:* animal husbandry predominates; main crops—horticultural crops,

grains, potatoes, sugar beets; food shortages—grains, fats, oils

*Fishing:* catch 328,000 metric tons (1983); exports of fish and fish products, $416.1 million (1982); imports, $150.2 million (1982)

*Major industries:* food processing, metal and engineering products, electrical and electronic machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum products, natural gas

*Shortages:* crude petroleum, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp, pulpwood, lumber, feedgrains, oilseeds

*Crude steel:* 8.6 million metric ton capacity (1981); 8.2 million metric tons produced, 586 kg per capita (1983)

*Electric power:* 19,546,000 kW capacity (1984); 61.354 billion kWh produced (1984), 4,250 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $71.6 billion (f.o.b., 1983); foodstuffs, machinery, chemicals, petroleum products, natural gas, textiles

*Imports:* $67.8 billion (c.i.f., 1983); machinery, transportation equipment, crude petroleum, foodstuffs, chemicals, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp

*Major trade partners:* (1983) exports—71.3% EC (13.6% Belgium-Luxembourg, 10.3% France, 9.0% UK), 4.2% US, 1.9% Communist; imports—53.2% EC (22.0% FRG, 10.7% Belgium-Luxembourg, 8.7% UK), 9.1% US, 5.8% Communist

*Aid:* donor—bilateral economic aid committed (ODA and OOF), $10.5 billion (1970-81)

*Budget:* (1984 est.) revenues, $38.5 billion; expenditures, $47.6 billion; deficit, $9.2 billion, at exchange rate of 3.4160 guilders= US$1 (October 1984); (1983 est.) revenues, $43.1 billion; expenditures, $53.9 billion; deficit, $10.8 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 3.4160 guilders=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications

*Railroads:* 3,016 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 2,850 km government owned (NS), 1,799 km electrified, 1,800 km double track; 166 km privately owned

*Highways:* 108,360 km total; 92,525 km paved (including 2,185 km of limited access, divided highways); 15,835 km gravel, crushed stone

*Inland waterways:* 6,340 km, of which 35% is usable by craft of 900 metric ton capacity or larger

*Pipelines:* 418 km crude oil; 965 km refined products; 10,230 km natural gas

*Ports:* 8 major, 10 minor

*Civil air:* 98 major transport air craft

*Airfields:* 29 total, 28 usable; 19 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* highly developed, well maintained, and integrated; extensive system of multiconductor cables, supplemented by radio-relay links; 8.03 million telephones (56.0 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 33 FM, 29 TV stations; 9 submarine cables; 1 satellite station with 2 Atlantic Ocean and 2 Indian Ocean antennas

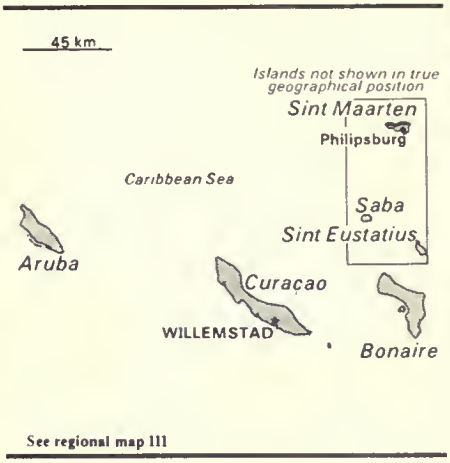
Defense Forces

*Branches:* Royal Netherlands Army, Royal Netherlands Navy/Marine Corps, Royal Netherlands Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 3,985,000; 3,381,000 fit for military service; 131,000 reach military age (20) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $4.3 billion; about 9.4% of central government budget

## Netherlands Antilles




Land

1,821 km²; more than one and one-half times the size of New York City; 95% waste, urban, or other; 5% arable

Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm, fishing 200 nm

*Coastline:* 364 km

People

*Population:* 256,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Netherlands Antillean(s); adjective—Netherlands Antillean

*Ethnic divisions:* 85% mixed African; remainder Carib Indian, European, Latin, and Oriental

*Religion:* predominantly Roman Catholic; Protestant, Jewish, Adventist

*Language:* Dutch (official); Papiamento, a Spanish-Portuguese-Dutch-English dialect predominates; English widely spoken; Spanish

*Literacy:* 95%

*Labor force:* 89,000 (1983); 65% government, 28% industry and commerce, 1.5% agriculture; unemployment about 16% on Curaçao and about 10% on Aruba (1984 est.)

*Organized labor:* 60-70% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* Netherlands Antilles

*Type:* autonomous territory within Kingdom of the Netherlands, enjoying complete domestic autonomy

*Capital:* Willemstad, Curaçao

*Political subdivisions:* four island territories—Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, and the Windward Islands—St. Eustatius, southern part of St. Martin (northern part is French), Saba

*Legal system:* based on Dutch civil law system, with some English common law influence; constitution adopted 1954

*Branches:* federal executive power rests nominally with Governor (appointed by the Crown), actual power exercised by eight-member Council of Ministers or cabinet presided over by Minister-President; legislative power rests with 22-member Legislative Council; independent court system under control of Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Justice (administrative functions under Minister of Justice); each island territory has island council headed by Lieutenant Governor

*Government leaders:* Maria LIBERIA-PETERS, Prime Minister (since September 1984); Dr. Rene ROMER, Governor (since 1983)

*Suffrage:* universal age 18 and over

*Elections:* federal elections mandatorily held every four years, last regular held 25 June 1982; island council elections every four years, last held 25 April 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* political parties are indigenous to each island:

*Curaçao:* Movement for a New Antilles (MAN), Domenico Felip Martina; Democratic Party (DP), Augustin Diaz; People's National Party (PNP), Maria Liberia-Peters; Frente Obrero de Liberacion (FOL), Wilson "Papa" Godett; Social Democratic Party (PSD), Efraim Cintje

*Aruba:* People's Electoral Movement (MEP), G. F. "Betico" Croes; Aruban Patriotic Party (PPA), Benny Nisbet; Aruban People's Party (AVP), Henny Eman; Democratic Party of Aruba (PDA), Dr. Leo Berlinski

*Bonaire:* Union Party of Bonaire (UPB), Charles E. R. Ellis; Democratic Party of Bonaire, Jopie Abraham; New Democratic Action (ADEN)

*Windward Islands:* Windward Islands Democratic Party (DPWI), Leo Chance and Claude Wathey; United Federation of Antillean Workers (UFA); Windward Islands People's Movement (WIPM); and others

*Voting strength:* in June 1984 the government of Prime Minister Don Martina lost its majority in the Legislative Council; an interim coalition government was appointed by the Governor; the coalition controls 15 of 22 seats in the Council and consists of members of the PNP, DP, MEP, DPWI, and UPB parties

*Communists:* small leftist groups

*Member of:* EC (associate), INTERPOL; associated with UN through the Netherlands; UPU, WMO

Economy
*GNP:* $131.6 billion (1983), $9,140 per capita; real growth rate, 7.0% (1978)

*Agriculture:* little production

*Major industries:* petroleum refining on Curaçao and Aruba; petroleum transshipment facilities on Curaçao, Aruba, and Bonaire; tourism on Curaçao, Aruba, and St. Martin; light manufacturing on Curaçao and Aruba

*Electric power:* 433,000 kW capacity (1984); 1.517 billion kWh produced (1984), 6,000 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $6.0 billion (f.o.b., 1980); 96% petroleum products, phosphate

*Imports:* $5.9 billion (f.o.b., 1980); 64% crude petroleum, food, manufactures

*Major trade partners:* exports—46% US, 2% Canada, 1% Netherlands; imports—35% Venezuela, 11% US, 4% Netherlands (1977)

*Aid:* bilateral ODA and OOF commitments (1970-79), economic—Western (non-US) countries $353 million

*Budget:* (1982) public sector revenues, $373 million; public sector expenditures, $378 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.8 Netherlands Antillean florins (NAF)=US$1 (February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 950 km total; 300 km paved, 650 km gravel and earth

*Ports:* 5 major (Willemstad, Oranjestad, St. Nicolaas, Philipsburg, Caracabaai); 6 minor

*Civil air:* 5 major transport aircraft

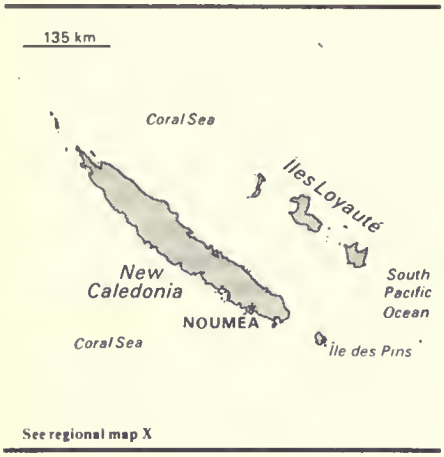
*Airfields:* 7 total, 7 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* generally adequate telecom facilities; extensive interisland radio-relay links; 56,000 telephones (21.1 per 100 popl.); 11 AM, 3 FM, 4 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations

**Defense Forces**
Defense is responsibility of the Netherlands

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 63,000; 36,000 fit for military service; about 2,600 reach military age (20) annually

# New Caledonia




Land
22,139 km²; larger than Massachusetts; 22% pasture, 15% forest, 6% arable, 57% waste or other

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 2,254 km

People
*Population:* 153,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.7%

*Nationality:* noun—New Caledonian(s); adjective—New Caledonian

*Ethnic divisions:* Melanesian 42.5%, European 37.1%, Wallisian 8.4%, Polynesian 3.8%, Indonesian 3.6%, Vietnamese 1.6%

*Religion:* over 60% Roman Catholic, 30% Protestant

*Language:* French; Melanesian-Polynesian dialects

*Literacy:* unknown

*Labor force:* 50,469 (1980 est.); Javanese and Tonkinese laborers were imported for plantations and mines in pre-World War II period; immigrant labor now coming from Wallis Islands, New Hebrides, and French Polynesia; est. 8% unemployment

*Organized labor:* labor not organized

Government
*Official name:* Territory of New Caledonia and Dependencies

*Type:* French overseas territory; represented in French parliament by two deputies and one senator

*Capital:* Nouméa

*Political subdivisions:* 4 islands or island group dependencies—Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, Huon Islands, Island of New Caledonia

*Legal system:* French law

*Branches:* administered by High Commissioner, responsible to French Ministry for Overseas France and Council of Government; 42-seat Territorial Assembly

*Government leader:* Edgard PISANI, French High Commissioner and President of the Council of Government (since December 1984); KANAK Provisional Government—Jean-Marie Tjibaou, President (since December 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal

*Elections:* Assembly elections every five years, last in November 1984

*Political parties:* white-dominated Rassemblement pour la Calédonie dans la République (RPCR)—Conservative; Melanesian proindependence Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS); Melanesian moderate Kanak Socialist Liberation (LKS)

*Voting strength:* (1984 election) Territorial Assembly—RPCR, 34 seats; LKS, 6 seats; splinter groups, 2 seats; FLNKS boycotted the election

*Communists:* number unknown; Palita extreme left party; some politically active Communists deported during 1950s; small number of North Vietnamese

*Member of:* EIB (associate), WFTU, WMO

Economy
*GNP:* $637 million (1979), $4,000 per capita; 1.0% growth (1977)

*Agriculture:* large areas devoted to cattle grazing; major products—coffee, maize, wheat, vegetables; 60% self-sufficient in beef

*Industry:* mining of nickel

*Electric power:* 390,000 kW capacity (1984); 2.1 billion kWh produced (1984), 14,189 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $257.4 million (f.o.b., 1980); 95% nickel metal (95%), nickel ore

*Imports:* $318.2 million (c.i.f., 1980); fuels and minerals, machines and electrical equipment

*Major trade partners:* (1980) exports—54.9% France; imports—32.5% France

*Budget:* (1981) revenues, $187.1 million; expenditures, $168.3 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 127.05 francs CFP=US$1 (December 1982)

Communications
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 5,399 km total (1979); 558 km paved, 2,251 km improved earth, 2,639 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* none

*Ports:* 1 major (Noumea), 21 minor

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 31 total, 30 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* 23,000 telephones (17 per 100 popl.); 5 AM, no FM, 7 TV stations; 1 earth satellite station

# New Zealand

**Land**
268,676 km²; the size of Colorado; 50% pasture; 16% forest; 10% park and reserve; 3% cultivated; 1% urban; 20% waste, water, or other; 4 principal islands, 2 minor inhabited islands, several minor uninhabited islands

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* about 15,134 km

**People**
*Population:* 3,295,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.4%

*Nationality:* noun—New Zealander(s); adjective—New Zealand

*Ethnic divisions:* 87% European, 9% Maori, 2% Pacific Islander, 2% other

*Religion:* 81% Christian, 18% none or unspecified, 1% Hindu, Confucian, and other

*Language:* English (official), Maori

*Literacy:* 98%

*Labor force:* 1,325,000 (1981); 29.9% manufacturing, mining, and construction; 24.2% commerce and finance; 21.2% services; 10.7% agriculture; 8.3% transportation and communications; 2% other; unemployment 3.7% (February 1981)

*Organized labor:* 46% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* New Zealand

*Type:* independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

*Capital:* Wellington

*Political subdivisions:* 239 territorial units (boroughs, counties, town and district councils); 657 special-purpose bodies

*Legal system:* based on English law, with special land legislation and land courts for Maoris; constitution consists of various documents, including certain acts of the UK and New Zealand Parliaments; legal education at Victoria, Auckland, Canterbury, and Otago Universities; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Waitangi Day, 6 February

*Branches:* unicameral legislature (92-member House of Representatives, commonly called Parliament); Cabinet responsible to Parliament; three-level court system (magistrates, courts, Supreme Court, and Court of Appeal)

*Government leader:* David LANGE, Prime Minister (since July 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal age 18 and over

*Elections:* held at three-year intervals or sooner if Parliament is dissolved by Prime Minister; last election July 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* New Zealand Labor Party (NZLP; government), David Lange; National Party (NP; opposition), Jim McLay; Social Credit Political League (Socred), Bruce Beetham; New Zealand Party, Bob Jones; Socialist Unity Party (SUP; pro-Soviet), G. H. "Bill" Andersen

*Voting strength:* (1981 election) Parliament—National Party, 47 seats; Labor Party, 43 seats; Social Credit, 2 seats

*Communists:* CPNZ about 300, SUP about 100

*Member of:* ADB, ANZUS, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth of Nations, DAC, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITU, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

**Economy**
*GNP:* $16.2 billion (year ending March 1984), $5,063 per capita; real average annual growth (1974-84), 1.1%

*Agriculture:* fodder and silage crops, about one-half of area planted in field crops; main products—wool, meat, dairy products; food surplus country

*Fishing:* catch 116,000 metric tons (1982); exports—80,000 metric tons valued at $110 million (1982)

*Major industries:* food processing, textile production, machinery, transport equipment, wood and paper products

*Electric power:* 7,300,000 kW capacity (1984); 27.08 billion kWh produced (1984), 8,330 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $5.3 billion (f.o.b., 1983); principal products—beef, wool, dairy

*Imports:* $5.3 billion (c.i.f., 1983); principal products—petroleum, cars, trucks, iron and steel, petroleum products

*Major trade partners:* (trade year 1982/83) exports—15% Japan, 15% Australia, 14% US, 11% UK; imports—21% Japan, 20% Australia, 15% US, 4% FRG

*Aid:* bilateral economic aid commitments (ODA and OOF), $338 million (1970-82)

*Budget:* (1984/85) expenditures, $7.3 billion; receipts, $6.0 billion; deficit, $1.3 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* NZ$2.13=US$1 (8 January 1985)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

# New Caledonia

See regional map X

Land
22,139 km²; larger than Massachusetts; 22% pasture, 15% forest, 6% arable, 57% waste or other

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 2,254 km

People
*Population:* 153,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.7%

*Nationality:* noun—New Caledonian(s); adjective—New Caledonian

*Ethnic divisions:* Melanesian 42.5%, European 37.1%, Wallisian 8.4%, Polynesian 3.8%, Indonesian 3.6%, Vietnamese 1.6%

*Religion:* over 60% Roman Catholic, 30% Protestant

*Language:* French; Melanesian-Polynesian dialects

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*Labor force:* 50,469 (1980 est.); Javanese and Tonkinese laborers were imported for plantations and mines in pre-World War II period; immigrant labor now coming from Wallis Islands, New Hebrides, and French Polynesia; est. 8% unemployment

*Organized labor:* labor not organized

Government
*Official name:* Territory of New Caledonia and Dependencies

*Type:* French overseas territory; represented in French parliament by two deputies and one senator

*Capital:* Nouméa

*Political subdivisions:* 4 islands or island group dependencies—Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, Huon Islands, Island of New Caledonia

*Legal system:* French law

*Branches:* administered by High Commissioner, responsible to French Ministry for Overseas France and Council of Government; 42-seat Territorial Assembly

*Government leader:* Edgard PISANI, French High Commissioner and President of the Council of Government (since December 1984); KANAK Provisional Government—Jean-Marie Tjibaou, President (since December 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal

*Elections:* Assembly elections every five years, last in November 1984

*Political parties:* white-dominated Rassemblement pour la Calédonie dans la République (RPCR)—Conservative; Melanesian proindependence Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS); Melanesian moderate Kanak Socialist Liberation (LKS)

*Voting strength:* (1984 election) Territorial Assembly—RPCR, 34 seats; LKS, 6 seats; splinter groups, 2 seats; FLNKS boycotted the election

*Communists:* number unknown; Palita extreme left party; some politically active Communists deported during 1950s; small number of North Vietnamese

*Member of:* EIB (associate), WFTU, WMO

Economy
*GNP:* $637 million (1979), $4,000 per capita; 1.0% growth (1977)

*Agriculture:* large areas devoted to cattle grazing; major products—coffee, maize, wheat, vegetables; 60% self-sufficient in beef

*Industry:* mining of nickel

*Electric power:* 390,000 kW capacity (1984); 2.1 billion kWh produced (1984), 14,189 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $257.4 million (f.o.b., 1980); 95% nickel metal (95%), nickel ore

*Imports:* $318.2 million (c.i.f., 1980); fuels and minerals, machines and electrical equipment

*Major trade partners:* (1980) exports—54.9% France; imports—32.5% France

*Budget:* (1981) revenues, $187.1 million; expenditures, $168.3 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 127.05 francs CFP=US$1 (December 1982)

Communications
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 5,399 km total (1979); 558 km paved, 2,251 km improved earth, 2,639 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* none

*Ports:* 1 major (Noumea), 21 minor

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 31 total, 30 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* 23,000 telephones (17 per 100 popl.); 5 AM, no FM, 7 TV stations; 1 earth satellite station

# New Zealand

**Land**
268,676 km²; the size of Colorado; 50% pasture; 16% forest; 10% park and reserve; 3% cultivated; 1% urban; 20% waste, water, or other; 4 principal islands, 2 minor inhabited islands, several minor uninhabited islands

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* about 15,134 km

**People**
*Population:* 3,295,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.4%

*Nationality:* noun—New Zealander(s); adjective—New Zealand

*Ethnic divisions:* 87% European, 9% Maori, 2% Pacific Islander, 2% other

*Religion:* 81% Christian, 18% none or unspecified, 1% Hindu, Confucian, and other

*Language:* English (official), Maori

*Literacy:* 98%

*Labor force:* 1,325,000 (1981); 29.9% manufacturing, mining, and construction; 24.2% commerce and finance; 21.2% services; 10.7% agriculture; 8.3% transportation and communications; 2% other; unemployment 3.7% (February 1981)

*Organized labor:* 46% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* New Zealand

*Type:* independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

*Capital:* Wellington

*Political subdivisions:* 239 territorial units (boroughs, counties, town and district councils); 657 special-purpose bodies

*Legal system:* based on English law, with special land legislation and land courts for Maoris; constitution consists of various documents, including certain acts of the UK and New Zealand Parliaments; legal education at Victoria, Auckland, Canterbury, and Otago Universities; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Waitangi Day, 6 February

*Branches:* unicameral legislature (92-member House of Representatives, commonly called Parliament); Cabinet responsible to Parliament; three-level court system (magistrates, courts, Supreme Court, and Court of Appeal)

*Government leader:* David LANGE, Prime Minister (since July 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal age 18 and over

*Elections:* held at three-year intervals or sooner if Parliament is dissolved by Prime Minister; last election July 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* New Zealand Labor Party (NZLP; government), David Lange; National Party (NP; opposition), Jim McLay; Social Credit Political League (Socred), Bruce Beetham; New Zealand Party, Bob Jones; Socialist Unity Party (SUP; pro-Soviet), G. H. "Bill" Andersen

*Voting strength:* (1981 election) Parliament—National Party, 47 seats; Labor Party, 43 seats; Social Credit, 2 seats

*Communists:* CPNZ about 300, SUP about 100

*Member of:* ADB, ANZUS, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth of Nations, DAC, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITU, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

**Economy**
*GNP:* $16.2 billion (year ending March 1984), $5,063 per capita; real average annual growth (1974-84), 1.1%

*Agriculture:* fodder and silage crops, about one-half of area planted in field crops; main products—wool, meat, dairy products; food surplus country

*Fishing:* catch 116,000 metric tons (1982); exports—80,000 metric tons valued at $110 million (1982)

*Major industries:* food processing, textile production, machinery, transport equipment, wood and paper products

*Electric power:* 7,300,000 kW capacity (1984); 27.08 billion kWh produced (1984), 8,330 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $5.3 billion (f.o.b., 1983); principal products—beef, wool, dairy

*Imports:* $5.3 billion (c.i.f., 1983); principal products—petroleum, cars, trucks, iron and steel, petroleum products

*Major trade partners:* (trade year 1982/83) exports—15% Japan, 15% Australia, 14% US, 11% UK; imports—21% Japan, 20% Australia, 15% US, 4% FRG

*Aid:* bilateral economic aid commitments (ODA and OOF), $338 million (1970-82)

*Budget:* (1984/85) expenditures, $7.3 billion; receipts, $6.0 billion; deficit, $1.3 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* NZ$2.13=US$1 (8 January 1985)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

*Telecommunications:* low-capacity radio-relay and wire system; connection into Central American microwave net; Atlantic Ocean station; 60,000 telephones (2.2 per 100 popl.); 52 AM, 11 FM, 5 TV stations; Intersputnik communications satellite facility

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Sandinista Popular Army, Sandinista War Navy, Sandinista Air Force/Air Defense, Sandinista Popular Militia

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 676,000; 418,000 fit for military service; 33,000 reach military age (18) annually

# Niger

See regional map VII

Land
1,267,000 km²; almost three times the size of California; 7.6% permanent meadow and pasture, 2.6% arable, 2.3% forest and woodland, .02% inland water, 87% other, remainder desert

*Land boundaries:* 5,745 km

People
*Population:* 6,495,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.3%

*Nationality:* noun—Nigerien(s) adjective—Nigerien

*Ethnic divisions:* 56% Hausa; 22% Djerma; 8.5% Fula; 8% Tuareg; 4.3% Beri Beri (Kanouri); 1.2% Arab, Toubou, and Gourmantche; about 4,000 French expatriates

*Religion:* 80% Muslim, remainder indigenous beliefs and Christians

*Language:* French (official); Hausa, Djerma

*Literacy:* 5%

*Labor force:* 2.5 million (1982) wage earners; 90% agriculture, 6% industry and commerce, 4% government

*Organized labor:* negligible

Government
*Official name:* Republic of Niger

*Type:* republic; military regime in power since April 1974

*Capital:* Niamey

*Political subdivisions:* 7 departments, 32 arrondissements

*Legal system:* based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960, suspended 1974; committee appointed January 1984 to "reflect" on a new national charter; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holidays:* Independence Day, 3 August; Republic Day, 18 December

*Branches:* executive authority exercised by President Seyni Kountché in the name of the Supreme Military Council (SMC), which is composed of army officers; office of prime minister created January 1983; since November 1983, civilians have held all cabinet portfolios except Defense and Interior, which are held by President Kountché

*Government leader:* Brig. Gen. Seyni KOUNTCHE, President of Supreme Military Council, Chief of State (since 1974); Hamid ALGABID, Prime Minister (since November 1983)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* popular elections currently allowed only for choosing representatives for village Development Councils, which advise on local economic development

*Political parties and leaders:* political parties banned

*Communists:* no Communist party; some sympathizers in outlawed Sawaba party

*Member of:* AfDB, APC, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OCAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

### Economy

*GDP:* $2.0 billion (1982), $425 per capita; annual real growth rate −0.8% (1970-1980)

*Agriculture:* commercial—cowpeas, groundnuts, cotton; main food crops—millet, sorghum, rice

*Major industries:* cement plant, brick factory, rice mill, small cotton gins, oil presses, slaughterhouse, and a few other small light industries; uranium production began in 1971

*Electric power:* 74,000 kW capacity (1984); 96 million kWh produced (1984), 15 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $362 million (f.o.b., 1982); about 75% uranium in 1982, rest livestock, cowpeas, onions, hides, skins; exports understated because much regional trade not recorded

*Imports:* $438 million (f.o.b., 1982); petroleum products, primary materials, machinery, vehicles and parts, electronic equipment, pharmaceuticals, chemical products, cereals, foodstuffs

*Major trade partners:* France (about half), other EC countries, Nigeria, UDEAC countries; US (3.8%, 1981); preferential tariff to EC and franc zone countries

*Budget:* (1981/82 prov.) revenues, $234 million; current expenditures, $190 million; capital expenditures, $38 million; extrabudgetary expendituresss, $215 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 422.25 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 October-30 September

### Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 8,547 km total; 3,001 km paved bituminous, 2,658 km gravel, 2,888 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* Niger River navigable 300 km from Niamey to Gaya on the Benin frontier from mid-December through March

*Civil air:* 3 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 68 total, 62 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* small system of wire and radio-relay links concentrated in southwestern area; 9,800 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, 2 FM, 12 TV stations; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations, 4 domestic antennas

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie, paramilitary Republican Guard

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,408,000; 759,000 fit for military service; about 64,000 reach military age (18) annually

See regional map VII

### Land

923,768 km²; more than twice the size of California; 35% forest; 24% arable (13% of total land area under cultivation); 41% desert, waste, urban, or other

*Land boundaries:* 4,034 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 30 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 853 km

### People

*Population:* 91,178,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.4%

*Nationality:* noun—Nigerian(s); adjective—Nigerian

*Ethnic divisions:* of the more than 250 tribal groups, the Hausa and Fulani of the north, the Yoruba of the southwest, and the Ibos of the southeast comprise 65% of the population; about 27,000 non-Africans

*Religion:* no exact figures on religious breakdown, but last census (1963) showed Nigeria to be 47% Muslim, 34% Christian, and 18% indigenous beliefs

*Language:* English (official); Hausa, Yoruba, and Ibo also widely used

*Literacy:* 25-30%

*Labor force:* est. 35-40 million (1983); 55% agriculture; 17% industry, commerce, and services; 15% government

*Organized labor:* 3.52 million wage earners belong to one of 42 recognized trade unions, which are under a single national labor federation, the Nigerian Labor Congress (NLC)

Government
*Official name:* Federal Republic of Nigeria

*Type:* military government since 31 December 1983

*Capital:* Lagos

*Political subdivisions:* 19 states, headed by appointed military governors

*Legal system:* based on English common law, tribal law, and Islamic law

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 1 October

*Branches:* ruling Supreme Military Council and Federal Executive Council (cabinet), advisory National Council of State

*Government leader:* Maj. Gen. Muhammadu BUHARI, Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander in Chief (since December 1983)

*Suffrage:* none

*Elections:* last national elections under civilian rule held August-September 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* all political parties banned after 31 December 1983

*Communists:* the pro-Communist underground comprises a fraction of the small Nigerian left; leftist leaders are prominent in the country's central labor organization but have little influence on government

*Member of:* AfDB, APC, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
*GDP:* $67 billion (1982), $760 per capita; −4.4% growth rate (1983 est.)

*Agriculture:* main crops—peanuts, cotton, cocoa, rubber, yams, cassava, sorghum, palm kernels, millet, corn, rice; livestock

*Fishing:* catch 512,000 metric tons (1982); imports nonprocessed and processed fish

*Major industries:* mining—crude oil, natural gas, coal, tin, columbite; processing industries—oil palm, peanut, cotton, rubber, petroleum, wood, hides, skins; manufacturing industries—textiles, cement, building materials, food products, footwear, chemical, printing, ceramics

*Electric power:* 3,100,000 kW capacity (1984); 8.146 billion kWh produced (1984), 92 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $10.5 billion (f.o.b., 1983); oil (98%), cocoa, palm products, rubber, timber, tin

*Imports:* $12.1 billion (f.o.b., 1983); machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals

*Major trade partners:* UK, EC, US

*Budget:* (1984) revenues, $15.1 billion; current expenditures, $7.0 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* .8049 naira=US$1 (December 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 3,505 km 1.067-meter gauge

*Highways:* 107,990 km total 30,019 km paved (mostly bituminous surface treatment); 25,411 km laterite, gravel, crushed stone, improved earth; 52,560 km unimproved

*Inland waterways:* 8,575 km consisting of Niger and Benue rivers and smaller rivers and creeks

*Pipelines:* 2,042 km crude oil; 120 km natural gas; 3,000 km refined products

*Ports:* 6 major (Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Warri, Onne, Sapele), 9 minor

*Civil air:* 72 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 87 total, 83 usable; 29 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 14 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 20 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* above-average system limited by poor maintenance; major expansion in progress; radio-relay and cable routes; 155,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 37 AM, 9 FM, 34 TV stations; satellite station with Atlantic and Indian Ocean antennas, domestic satellite system with 19 stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 19,548,000; 11,240,000 fit for military service; 935,000 reach military age (18) annually

# Norway

**Land**
Continental Norway, 324,219 km²; slightly larger than New Mexico; Svalbard, 62,160 km²; Jan Mayen, 373 km²; 21% forest; 3% arable, 2% meadow and pasture; 74% other

*Land boundaries:* 2,579 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 4 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* mainland 3,419 km; islands 2,413 km (excludes long fjords and numerous small islands and minor indentations, which total as much as 16,093 km overall)

**People**
*Population:* 4,160,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.4%

*Nationality:* noun—Norwegian(s); adjective—Norwegian

*Ethnic divisions:* Germanic (Nordic, Alpine, Baltic) and racial-cultural minority of 20,000 Lapps

*Religion:* 94% Evangelical Lutheran (state church), 4% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 2% other

*Language:* Norwegian (official); small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities

*Literacy:* 100%

*Labor force:* 2.024 million (1983); 30.9% services; 19.6% mining and manufacturing; 16.7% commerce; 8.8% transportation; 7.6% construction; 7.2% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 5.7% banking and financial services; 3.3% unemployed

*Organized labor:* 60% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* Kingdom of Norway

*Type:* constitutional monarchy

*Capital:* Oslo

*Political subdivisions:* 19 counties, 2 territories, 404 communes, 47 towns

*Legal system:* mixture of customary law, civil law system, and common law traditions; constitution adopted 1814, modified 1884; Supreme Court renders advisory opinions to legislature when asked; legal education at University of Oslo; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Constitution Day, 17 May

*Branches:* legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Storting—Lagting, upper house; Odelsting, lower house); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 5 superior courts, 104 lower courts

*Government leaders:* OLAV V, King (since 1957); Kåre WILLOCH, Prime Minister (since September 1981)

*Suffrage:* universal at age 18 but not compulsory

*Elections:* held every four years (next in 1985)

*Political parties and leaders:* Labor, Gro Harlem Brundtland; Conservative, Erling Norvik; Center, Johan J. Jakobsen; Christian People's, Kjell Magne Bondevik; Liberal, Odd Einar Dørum; Socialist Left, Theo Koritzinsky; Norwegian Communist, Hans I. Kleven; Progressive, Carl I. Hagen

*Voting strength:* (1981 election) Labor, 37.3%; Conservative, 31.6%; Christian People's, 9.3%; Center, 6.7%; Socialist Left (Socialist Electoral Alliance), 4.9%; Progressive, 4.5%; Liberal, 3.9%; Red Electoral Alliance, 0.7%; Liberal People's Party (antitax), 0.6%; Norwegian Communist, 0.3%

*Communists:* 15,500 est.; 5,500 Norwegian Communist Party (NKP); 10,000 Workers Communist Party Marxist-Leninist (AKP-ML, pro-Chinese)

*Member of:* ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC (Free Trade Agreement), EFTA, ESRO (observer), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IEA (associate member), IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy
*GNP:* $55.1 billion in 1983, $13,300 per capita; 47.9% private consumption; 19.5% government; 24.5% private investment; net exports of goods and services 8.1%; 1983 growth rate 3.2%, in 1980 prices

*Agriculture:* animal husbandry predominates; main crops—feed grains, potatoes, fruits, vegetables; 40% self-sufficient; food shortages—food grains, sugar

*Fishing:* catch 2.5 million metric tons (1982); exports $750 million (1982)

*Major industries:* oil and gas, food processing, shipbuilding, wood pulp, paper products, metals, chemicals

*Shortages:* most raw materials except timber, petroleum, iron, copper, and ilmenite ore; dairy products and fish

*Crude petroleum:* 20.7 million metric tons produced (1983), exports $5.6 billion (1983)

*Crude steel:* 768,000 metric tons produced (1982), 185 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 22,915,000 kW capacity (1984); 117.882 billion kWh produced (1984), 28,440 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $18.0 billion (f.o.b., 1983); principal items—oil, natural gas, metals, pulp and paper, fish products, ships, chemicals, oil

*Imports:* $13.5 million (c.i.f., 1983); principal items—foodstuffs, ships, fuels, motor vehicles, iron and steel, chemical compounds, textiles

*Major trade partners:* 69% EC (34% UK, 19% FRG, 10% Sweden), 4.3% US (1983)

*Aid:* donor—bilateral economic commitments (ODA and OOF), $2.1 billion (1970-82)

*Budget:* (1982) revenues, $28.3 billion; expenditures, $26.6 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 9.1500 kroner=US$1 (2 January 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 4,257 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; Norwegian State Railways (NSB) operates 4,241 km (2,440 km electrified and 91 km double track); 16 km privately owned and electrified

*Highways:* 78,116 km total; 17,699 km concrete and bitumen; 19,277 km bituminous treated; 41,140 km gravel, crushed stone, and earth

*Inland waterways:* 1,577 km; 1.5-2.4 m draft vessels maximum

*Pipelines:* refined products, 53 km

*Ports:* 9 major, 69 minor

*Civil air:* 62 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 96 total, 95 usable; 54 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 14 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* high-quality domestic and international telephone, telegraph, and telex services; 2.20 million telephones (53.5 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, 806 FM, 1,623 TV stations; 6 coaxial submarine cables; 6 domestic satellite stations

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Royal Norwegian Army, Royal Norwegian Navy, Royal Norwegian Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,048,000; 851,000 fit for military service; 33,000 reach military age (20) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $1.7 billion; about 10.7% of central government budget

## Oman

Land
About 212,380 km²; about the size of New Mexico; negligible amount forested; remainder desert, waste, or urban

*Land boundaries:* 1,384 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 2,092 km

People
*Population:* 1,228,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.9%

*Nationality:* noun—Omani(s); adjective—Omani

*Ethnic divisions:* almost entirely Arab, with small Baluchi, Zanzibari, and Indian groups

*Religion:* 75% Ibadhi Muslim; remainder Sunni Muslim, Sh'ia Muslim, some Hindu

*Language:* Arabic (official); English, Baluchi, Urdu, Indian dialects

*Literacy:* 20%

*Labor force:* 500,000; 50% are non-Omani; est. 60% agriculture

Government
*Official name:* Sultanate of Oman

*Type:* absolute monarchy; independent, with strong residual UK influence

*Capital:* Muscat

*Political subdivisions:* 1 province (Dhofar), 2 governorates (Musandam and Muscat), and numerous districts (wilayats)

*Legal system:* based on English common law and Islamic law; no constitution; ultimate appeal to the Sultan; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*Branches:* executive—Sultan, who appoints 45-member State Consultative Assembly to advise him; legislative—none; judicial—traditional Islamic judges and a nascent civil court system

*National holiday:* National Day, 18-19 November

*Government leader:* QABOOS bin Said, Sultan (since July 1970)

*Political parties:* none

*Other political or pressure groups:* outlawed Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO), based in South Yemen

*Member of:* Arab League, FAO, G-77, GCC, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

**Economy**

*GNP:* $6.8 billion (1982), $6,300 per capita est.

*Agriculture:* based on subsistence farming (fruits, dates, cereals, cattle, camels), fishing

*Major industries:* petroleum discovery in 1964; production began in 1967; production 1982, 320,000 b/d; pipeline capacity, 400,000 b/d; copper mine and smelter recently opened

*Electric power:* 984,000 kW capacity (1984); 2.155 billion kWh produced (1984), 1,820 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $4.3 billion (f.o.b., 1983), mostly petroleum; nonoil consist mostly of re-exports and some agricultural goods

*Imports:* $3.0 billion ( c.i.f., 1983), machinery, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food, livestock, mineral fuels, lubricants

*Major trade partners:* exports—52% Japan, 30% Europe, 8% US; imports—22% Japan, 19% UK, 18% UAE, 8% US (1983)

*Budget:* (1983) revenues, $3.7 billion; expenditures, $4.3 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* .3454 rial=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 16,900 km total; 2,200 km bituminous surface, 14,700 km motorable track

*Pipelines:* crude oil 1,300 km; natural gas 850 km

*Ports:* 1 major (Qaboos, Rayzut), 3 minor

*Civil air:* 22 major transport aircraft, including multinationally owned Gulf Air Fleet

*Airfields:* 123 total, 117 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 54 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* fair system of open-wire, radio-relay, and radio communications stations; 23,000 telephones (2.2 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 2 FM, 11 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station, 7 domestic satellite stations

Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, Royal Oman Police

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 275,000; 157,000 fit for military service

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $1.9 billion; 38.4% of central government budget

# Pakistan

Land
803,943 km² (excludes Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir, the Pakistani-controlled parts of the former state of Jammu and Kashmir); larger than Texas; 40% arable, including 24% cultivated; 34% probably mostly waste; 23% unsuitable for cultivation; 3% forested

*Land boundaries:* 5,900 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 1,046 km

People
*Population:* 99,199,000, excluding Junagardh, Manavadar, Gilgit, Baltistan, and the disputed area of Jammu and Kashmir (July 1985); average annual growth rate 2.6%

*Nationality:* noun—Pakistani(s); adjective—Pakistani

*Ethnic divisions:* Punjabi, Sindhi, Pushtan (Pathan), Baluchi

*Religion:* 97% Muslim, 3% Christian, Hindu, and other

*Language:* Urdu and English (official); total spoken languages—64% Punjabi, 12% Sindhi, 8% Pushtu, 7% Urdu, 9% Baluchi and other; English is lingua franca

*Literacy:* 24%

*Labor force:* 25.24 million (1982 est.); extensive export of labor; 52% agriculture, 21% industry, 8% services, 19% other

*Organized labor:* negligible

Government
*Official name:* Islamic Republic of Pakistan

*Type:* parliamentary, federal republic; military seized power 5 July 1977 and suspended 1973 constitution; President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq won a special referendum in December 1984 confirming him as president through March 1990; he held parliamentary elections in February 1985 and declared he would end martial law and reinstate an amended constitution after the parliament is seated

*Capital:* Islāmābād

*Political subdivisions:* four provinces (Baluchistan, North-West Frontier, Punjab, Sind), 1 territory (Federally Administered Tribal Areas)

*Legal system:* based on English common law but gradually being transformed to correspond to Koranic injunction; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; President Zia's government has established Islamic Shariat courts paralleling the secular courts and has introduced Koranic punishments for criminal offenses; martial law courts also have jurisdiction to hear civil and criminal cases; common law procedures do not apply

*National holiday:* Pakistan Day, 23 March

*Government leader:* Gen. Mohammad ZIA-UL-HAQ, President and Chief Martial Law Administrator (since July 1977)

*Suffrage:* universal from age 18

*Elections:* opposition agitation against rigging elections in March 1977 led to military coup; military promised to hold new national and provincial assembly elections in October 1977 but postponed them; in 1979 elections were postponed indefinitely; elections for municipal bodies were held in 1979 and 1983; national elections were held in February 1985; political parties were not permitted to participate

*Political parties and leaders:* Pakistan People's Party (PPP), Benazin Bhutto (major leader)—opposed to accommodation with Zia; Ghulam Mustapha Jatoi (leading moderate); Tehrik-i-Istiqlal, Asghar Khan; National Democratic Party (NDP), Sherbaz Mazari (formed in 1975 by members of outlawed National Awami Party—NAP—of Abdul Wali Khan, who is de facto NDP leader); all the aforementioned are in the Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD), formed in February 1981; Pakistan National Party (PNP), Ghaus Bakhsh Bizenjo (Baluch elements of the former NAP); Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Pakistan (JUP), Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani; Pakistan Muslim League (PML)—Pir of Pagaro group; Jamaat-i-Islami (JI), Tofail Mohammed; Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (JUI), Fazlur Rahman; political activity restricted but political discussion is permitted

*Communists:* party membership very small; sympathizers estimated at several thousand; party is outlawed

*Other political or pressure groups:* military remains dominant political force; Ulema (clergy), industrialists, and small merchants also influential

*Member of:* ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OIC, Regional Cooperation for Development, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WFTU, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
*GNP:* figures reflect impact of rupee devaluation in 1982; $31 billion (FY84 est.); $300 per capita (FY84); real growth 4.6% (FY84)

*Agriculture:* extensive irrigation; main crops—wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton

*Fishing:* catch 337,000 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* cotton textiles, steel, food processing, tobacco, engineering, chemicals, natural gas

*Electric power:* 5,068,000 kW capacity (1984); 19.3 billion kWh produced (1984), 200 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $2.7 billion (f.o.b., FY84); primarily rice, cotton (raw and manufactured)

*Imports:* $6.0 billion (f.o.b., FY84); petroleum (crude and products)

*Major trade partners:* exports—Iran 16%, US 9%, Japan 8%, Saudi Arabia 7%, UK 5%; imports—Iran 19%, Saudi Arabia 16%, Japan 13.0%, US 11%, UK 6%

*Budget:* FY83—current expenditures, $5.3 billion; development expenditures, $2.2 billion (reflects impact of rupee devaluation)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 13.48 rupees=US$1 (FY84 average); in January 1982, the rupee was delinked from the US dollar and floated

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

Communications

*Railroads:* (1984) 8,822 km 1.676-meter broad gauge, 535 km 1.000-meter gauge, and 610 km 0.762-meter narrow gauge; 1,037 km broad gauge double track and 286 km electrified; government owned

*Highways:* 98,000 km total (1984); 40,000 km paved, 23,000 km gravel, improved earth, and unimproved earth road sand tracks

*Inland waterways:* negligible

*Pipelines:* 250 km crude oil; 2,269 km natural gas; 750 km refined products

*Ports:* 2 major, 4 minor

*Civil air:* 30 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 114 total, 94 usable; 68 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 29 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 38 with runways 1,200-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* good international radiocommunication service over microwave and INTELSAT satellite; domestic radio communications poor; broadcast service good; 314,000 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 27 AM, no FM, 16 TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Air Force, Navy, Civil Armed Forces, National Guards

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 23,880,000; 16,251,000 fit for military service; 1,202,000 reach military age (17) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 30 June 1984, $1.98 billion; about 29% of central government budget

See regional map III

Land

77,080 km²; slightly larger than West Virginia; 24% agricultural land (11% pasture, 9% fallow, 4% crop); 20% exploitable forest; 56% other forest, urban or waste

*Land boundaries:* 630 km

Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 200 nm (continental shelf, including sovereignty over superjacent waters)

*Coastline:* 2,490 km

People

*Population:* 2,038,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.8%

*Nationality:* noun—Panamanian(s); adjective—Panamanian

*Ethnic divisions:* 70% mestizo, 14% West Indian, 10% white, 6% Indian

*Religion:* over 93% Roman Catholic, 6% Protestant

*Language:* Spanish (official); 14% speak English as native tongue; many Panamanians bilingual

*Literacy:* 90%

*Labor force:* est. 625,000 (January 1982); 45% commerce, finance, and services; 29% agriculture, hunting, and fishing; 10%

manufacturing and mining; 5% construction; 5% transportation and communications; 4% Canal Zone; 1.2% utilities; 2% other; unemployed estimated at 20% (January 1984); shortage of skilled labor but an oversupply of unskilled labor

*Organized labor:* approximately 15% of labor force (1982)

Government
*Official name:* Republic of Panama

*Type:* centralized republic

*Capital:* Panama

*Political subdivisions:* 9 provinces, 1 intendancy

*Legal system:* based on civil law system; constitution adopted in 1972, but major reforms adopted in April 1983; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Panama; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 3 November

*Branches:* under April 1983 reforms, a President, two Vice Presidents, and a 67-member Legislative Assembly are elected by popular vote for 5-year terms; Supreme Court of Justice is appointed by the Cabinet, subject to legislative approval, for a 10-year period

*Government leaders:* Nicolás ARDITO BARLETTA, President (since October 1984); Eric Arturo DELVALLE, First Vice President (since October 1984); Roderick ESQUIVEL, Second Vice President (since October 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal and compulsory over age 18

*Elections:* seven electoral slates made up of 14 registered political parties were on the May 1984 ballot with the president and other winners decided by simple pluralities; mayoral and municipal elections were held in June 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* (registered for 1984 presidential and legislative elections) National Democratic Union (UNADE; government coalition)—Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD, official government party); Republican Party (PR); Liberal Party (PL); Labor Party (PALA); Panamenista Party (PP); Popular Broad Front Party (FRAMPO); Democratic Opposition Alliance (ADO; opposition)—Christian Democratic Party (PDC); Authentic Panamenista Party (PPA); other opposition parties—Popular Nationalist Party (PNP); Popular Action Party (PAPO); People's Party (PdP, Soviet-oriented Communist); Socialist Workers Party (PST); Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT)

*Voting strength:* in the May 1984 elections the government coalition received 300,748 votes, narrowly defeating the opposition alliance, which received 299,035 votes; UNADE won 45 seats in the 67-member Legislative Assembly, and ADO won the remaining 22 seats

*Communists:* People's Party (PdP), progovernment mainline Communist party, met requirements for certification as a legal party in 1981; PdP has approximately 35,000 adherents; 1,500 members and sympathizers of rival Fracción movement, which split from PdP in 1974

*Other political or pressure groups:* National Council of Organized Workers (CONATO); National Council of Private Enterprise (CONEP); Panamanian Association of Business Executives (APEDE)

*Member of:* FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
*GNP:* $4.286 billion (1983), $2,177 per capita; real growth (1983), 0%

*Agriculture:* main crops—bananas, rice, sugarcane, coffee, corn; self-sufficient in basic foods

*Fishing:* catch 337,000 metric tons (1982); exports $60.2 million (1981)

*Major industries:* food processing, beverages, petroleum products, construction materials, clothing, paper products

*Electric power:* 1,100,000 kW capacity (1984); 2.9 billion kWh produced (1984), 1,450 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $347 million (f.o.b., 1983); petroleum products, bananas, shrimp, sugar

*Imports:* $1.35 billion (f.o.b., 1983); petroleum products, manufactured goods, machinery and transportation equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs

*Major trade partners:* exports—39% US, 10% Mexico, 7% Switzerland, 5% FRG; imports—31% Japan, 20% US, 5% Venezuela, 5% Mexico (1983)

*Aid:* economic—US, authorized, including Ex-Im (FY70-83), $382 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-82), $414 million; Communist countries (1970-83), $5 million; military—US (FY70-83), $23 million

*Budget:* (1983) revenues, $906 million; expenditures, $1.13 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1 balboa=US$1 (January 1985)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 278 km total; 78 km 1.524-meter gauge, 200 km 0.914-meter gauge

*Highways:* 8,530 km total; 2,745 km paved, 3,270 km gravel or crushed stone, 2,515 km improved and unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 800 km navigable by shallow draft vessels; 82 km Panama Canal

*Pipelines:* refined products, 96 km; crude oil, 130 km

*Ports:* 2 major (Crístobal and Balboa), 8 minor

*Civil air:* 16 major transport aircraft

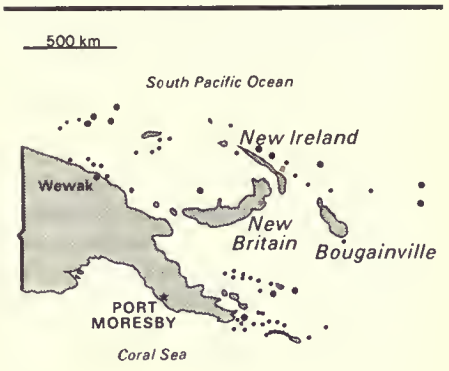
*Airfields:* 131 total, 128 usable; 42 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* domestic and international telecom facilities well developed; connection into Central American microwave net; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas; 213,000 telephones (10.0 per 100 popl.); 72 AM, 30 FM, 14 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama (formerly known as the National Guard) includes military ground forces (still designated National Guard), Panamanian Air Force, National Navy, Panama Canal Defense Force, police force, traffic police/highway patrol, National Department of Investigation, and Department of Immigration

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 523,000; 360,000 fit for military service; no conscription

*Military budget:* for fiscal year beginning 1 January 1985, $92 million; 3.4% of central government budget




See regional map X

Land
461,691 km²; slightly larger than California; 70% forest, 3% cultivated, 2% pasture, 25% other

*Land boundaries:* 966 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic including fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* about 5,152 km

**People**
*Population:* 3,326,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Papua New Guinean(s); adjective—Papua New Guinean

*Ethnic divisions:* predominantly Melanesian and Papuan; some Negrito, Micronesian, and Polynesian

*Religion:* over half of population nominally Christian (490,000 Catholic, 320,000 Lutheran, other Protestant sects); remainder indigenous beliefs

*Language:* 715 indigenous languages; pidgin English in much of the country and Motu in Papua region are linguae francae; English spoken by 1-2% of population

*Literacy:* 32%

*Labor force:* 1.44 million (1979); 352,500 (1980) in salaried employment; 53% agriculture, 20% government, 17% industry and commerce, 10% services

Government
*Official name:* Papua New Guinea

*Type:* independent parliamentary state within Commonwealth recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

*Capital:* Port Moresby

*Political subdivisions:* 19 provinces

*Legal system:* based on English common law

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 16 September

*Branches:* executive—National Executive Council; legislature—House of Assembly (109 members); judiciary—court system consists of Supreme Court of Papua New Guinea and various inferior courts (district courts, local courts, children's courts, wardens' courts)

*Government leaders:* Sir Kingsford DIBELA, Governor General (since March 1983); Michael Thomas SOMARE, Prime Minister (since August 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* preferential-type elections for 109-member House of Assembly every five years, last held in June 1982

*Political parties:* Pangu Party, People's Progress Party, United Party, Papua Besena, National Party, Melanesian Alliance

*Communists:* no significant strength

*Member of:* ADB, ANRPC, CIPEC (associate), Commonwealth, ESCAP (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, South Pacific Commission, South Pacific Forum, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## Papua New Guinea
*(continued)*

Economy
*GNP:* $2 billion (1980), $650 per capita; real growth (1979) 3% est.

*Agriculture:* main crops—coffee, cocoa, coconuts, timber, tea

*Major industries:* sawmilling and timber processing, copper mining (Bougainville), fish canning

*Electric power:* 720,000 kW capacity (1984); 1.6 billion kWh produced (1984), 477 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $960.0 million (f.o.b., 1979); copper, coconut products, coffee beans, cocoa, copra, timber

*Imports:* $935.5 million (c.i.f., 1979)

*Major trade partners:* Australia, UK, Japan

*Aid:* economic—Australia, $1,158 million committed (1976-81); World Bank group (1968-September 1969), $14.8 million committed; US, including Ex-Im (FY70-83), $125 million; other Western countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-82), $4.2 billion

*Budget:* (1983) expenditures, $1.02 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* .8658 kina=US$1 (February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 19,200 km total; 640 km paved, 10,960 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface, 7,600 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 10,940 km

*Ports:* 5 principal, 9 minor

*Civil air:* about 15 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 535 total, 436 usable; 15 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 37 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* Papua New Guinea telecom services are adequate and are being improved; facilities provide radiobroadcast, radiotelephone and telegraph, coastal radio, aeronautical radio and international radiocommunication services; submarine cables extend from Madang to Australia and Guam; 45,274 telephones (1.5 per 100 popl.); 31 AM, no FM, or TV stations

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Papua New Guinea Defense Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 800,000; about 443,000 fit for military service

*Supply:* dependent on Australia

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $29.4 million; about 3% of central government budget

## Paraguay

Land
406,750 km²; the size of California; 52% forest; 24% meadow and pasture; 22% urban, waste, and other; 2% crop

*Land boundaries:* 3,444 km

People
*Population:* 3,722,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.7%

*Nationality:* noun—Paraguayan(s); adjective—Paraguayan

*Ethnic divisions:* 95% mestizo (Spanish and Indian), 5% white and Indian

*Religion:* 97% Roman Catholic; Mennonite and other Protestant denominations

*Language:* Spanish (official) and Guarani

*Literacy:* 81%

*Labor force:* 1.1 million (1983 est.); 44% agriculture; 34% industry and commerce, 18% services, 4% government; unemployment rate 15% (1984)

*Organized labor:* about 5% of labor force

Government
*Official name:* Republic of Paraguay

*Type:* republic; under authoritarian rule

*Capital:* Asunción

*Political subdivisions:* 19 departments and the national capital

*Legal system:* based on Argentine codes, Roman law, and French codes; constitution promulgated 1967; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; legal education at National University of Asunción and Catholic University of Our Lady of the Assumption; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 14 May

*Branches:* President heads executive; bicameral legislature (Senate, Chamber of Deputies); judiciary headed by Supreme Court

*Government leader:* Gen. (Ret.) Alfredo STROESSNER, President (since May 1954)

*Suffrage:* universal; compulsory between ages of 18-60

*Elections:* President and Congress elected together every five years (last election February 1983)

*Political parties and leaders:* Colorado Party, Juan Ramón Chaves; Authentic Radical Liberay Party (PLRA), Miguel Angel Martínez Yaryes; Christian Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Alfredo Rojas León; Febrerista Revolutionary Party (PRF), Euclides Acevedo; Liberal Party (PL), Joaquín Burgos; Popular Colorado Movement (MOPOCO), Miguel Angel González Casabianca; Radical Liberal Party (PLR), Percio Franco

*Voting strength:* (February 1983 general election) 90% Colorado Party, 5.6% Radical Liberal Party, 3.2% Liberal Party; Febrerista Party boycotted elections

*Communists:* Oscar Creydt faction and Miguel Angel Soler faction (both illegal); est. 3,000 to 4,000 party members and sympathizers in Paraguay, very few are hard core; party in exile is small and deeply divided

*Other political or pressure groups:* Popular Colorado Movement (MoPoCo) led by Epifanio Méndez, in exile; National Accord includes MoPoCo and Febrerista, Radical Liberal, and Christian Democratic Parties

*Member of:* FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, LAIA, OAS, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

**Economy**

*GDP:* $2.5 billion (1984), $700-900 per capita (depending on exchange rate); 7% public consumption; 66% private consumption (1983), 28% gross domestic investment, 4-5% real growth rate (1980); real growth rate 1982, −2%

*Agriculture:* main crops—oilseeds, cotton, wheat, manioc, sweet potatoes, tobacco, corn, rice, sugarcane; self-sufficient in most foods

*Major industries:* meat packing, oilseed crushing, milling, brewing, textiles, light consumer goods, cement

*Electric power:* 1,100,000 kW capacity (1984); 2.9 billion kWh produced (1983), 800 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $326 million (f.o.b., 1983); cotton, oilseeds, meat products, tobacco, timber, coffee, essential oils, tung oil

*Imports:* $551 million (f.o.b., 1983); fuels and lubricants, machinery and motors, motor vehicles, beverages and tobacco, foodstuffs

*Major trade partners:* exports—21% Brazil, 14% Netherlands, 12% Argentina, 12% FRG, 9% US, 7% Switzerland, 2% Japan; imports—28% Brazil, 19% Argentina, 7% FRG, 6% US, 5% Japan, 5% UK (1983)

*Aid:* economic bilateral commitments, US (FY70-83) $151 million, other Western countries, ODA and OOF (1970-82) $490 million; military commitments (FY70-83), US $18 million

*Budget:* (1983 est.) revenues, $494 million; expenditures, $741 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 240 guaranies=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**

*Railroads:* 970 km total; 440 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 60 km 1.000-meter gauge, 470 km various narrow gauge (privately owned)

*Highways:* 21,960 km total; 1,788 km paved, 474 km gravel, and 19,698 km earth

*Inland waterways:* 3,100 km

*Ports:* 1 major (Asunción), 9 minor (all river)

*Civil air:* 4 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 884 total, 769 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 27 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* principal center in Asunción, fair intercity microwave net; 64,300 telephones (2.0 per 100 popl.); 35 AM, 21 FM, 5 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

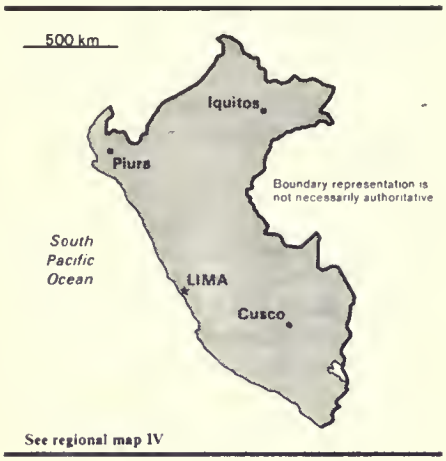
**Defense Forces**

*Branches:* Paraguayan Army, Paraguayan Navy, Paraguayan Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 885,000; 703,000 fit for military service; 43,000 reach military age (17) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $128.4 million; 14.4% of central government budget

# Peru




## Land

1,285,216 km² (other estimates range as low as 1,248,380 km²); five-sixths the size of Alaska; 55% forest; 14% meadow and pasture; 2% crop; 29% urban, waste, or other

*Land boundaries:* 6,131 km

## Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 200 nm

*Coastline:* 2,414 km

## People

*Population:* 19,532,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.4%

*Nationality:* noun—Peruvian(s); adjective—Peruvian

*Ethnic divisions:* 45% Indian; 37% mestizo (white-Indian); 15% white; 3% black, Japanese, Chinese, and other

*Religion:* predominantly Roman Catholic

*Language:* Spanish and Quechua (official), Aymara

*Literacy:* est. 72%

*Labor force:* 5.6 million (1980); 41% government and other services, 40% agriculture, 19% industry and mining; unemployment about 9% (1983 est.)

*Organized labor:* about 40% of salaried workers (1983 est.)

## Government

*Official name:* Republic of Peru

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Lima

*Political subdivisions:* 23 departments with limited autonomy plus constitutional Province of Callao

*Legal system:* based on civil law system; 1979 constitution reestablished civilian government with a popularly elected president and bicameral legislature; legal education at the National Universities in Lima, Trujillo, Arequipa, and Cuzco; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 28 July

*Branches:* executive, judicial, bicameral legislature (Senate, Chamber of Deputies)

*Government leader:* Fernando BELAUNDE Terry, President (since July 1980); Luis PERCOVICH Roca, Prime Minister (since October 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* elections for president and congress held every five years; elections for a civilian government were held on 18 May 1980, with the new government installed in July 1980; election for president and congress to be held on 14 April 1985 with a possible second round runoff in May 1985 for president if no candidate gets a majority; new government to be inaugurated on 28 July 1985

*Political parties and leaders:* Popular Action Party (AP), Fernando Belaúnde Terry; American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA), Alan García; Popular Christian Party (PPC), Luis Bedoya Reyes; United Left (IU), Alfonso Barrantes

*Voting strength:* (1980 presidential election) 45% AP, 27% APRA, 10% PPC

*Communists:* Communist Party of Peru (PCP), pro-Soviet, 2,000; pro-Chinese (2 factions) 1,200

*Member of:* Andean Pact, AIOEC, ASSIMER, CIPEC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, INTERPOL, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAIA, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO

## Economy

*GNP:* $16.3 billion (1983 est.), $875 per capita; 71% private consumption, 15% public consumption, 17% gross investment; −3% net foreign balance (1982); real growth rate (1983), −11.8%

*Agriculture:* main crops—wheat, potatoes, beans, rice, barley, coffee, cotton, sugarcane; imports—wheat, meat, lard and oils, rice, corn

*Fishing:* catch 3.452 million metric tons (1982); exports—oil, other products, $331 million (1979); meal, $202 million (1982)

*Major industries:* mining of metals, petroleum, fishing, textiles and clothing, food processing, cement, auto assembly, steel, shipbuilding, metal fabrication

*Electric power:* 3,675,000 kW capacity (1984); 12.7 billion kWh produced (1984), 663 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $3.0 billion (f.o.b., 1983); copper, fish and fish products, copper, silver, iron, cotton, sugar, lead, zinc, petroleum, coffee

*Imports:* $2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1983); foodstuffs, machinery, transport equipment, iron and steel semimanufactures, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

*Major trade partners:* exports—36% US, 15% Japan, 5% UK, 3% Italy, 3% Germany, 3% France, 3% Belgium (1983); imports—

# Philippines

40% US, 8% Japan, 8% Germany, 4% France, 3.5% Italy (1983)

*Budget:* 1982—revenues, $3.6 billion; expenditures, $4.3 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2394.27 soles=US$1 (February (1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**
*Railroads:* 1,876 km total; 1,576 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 300 km 0.914-meter gauge

*Highways:* 56,645 km total; 6,030 km paved, 11,865 km gravel, 14,610 km improved earth, 24,140 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 8,600 km of navigable tributaries of Amazon River system and 208 km Lake Titicaca

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 800 km; natural gas and natural gas liquids, 64 km

*Ports:* 7 major, 25 minor

*Civil air:* 27 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 241 total, 232 usable; 31 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 24 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 42 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* fairly adequate for most requirements; nationwide radio-relay system; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station, 12 domestic antennas; 519,600 telephones (2.8 per 100 popl.); 212 AM, 20 FM, 73 TV stations

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Peruvian Army, Navy, and Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 4,681,000; 3,172,000 fit for military service; 182,000 reach military age (20) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $1,134.0 million; 6.7% of estimated GDP

**Land**
300,440 km²; slightly larger than Nevada; 53% forest, 30% arable, 5% pasture, 12% other

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 0-300 nm (under an archipelago theory, waters within straight lines joining appropriate points of outermost islands are considered internal waters; waters between these baselines and the limits described in the Treaty of Paris, 10 December 1898, the US-Spain Treaty of 7 November 1900, and the US-UK Treaty of 2 January 1930 are considered to be the territorial sea); economic, including fishing, 200 nm

*Coastline:* about 22,540 km

**People**
*Population:* 56,808,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.3%

*Nationality:* noun—Filipino(s); adjective—Philippine

*Ethnic divisions:* 91.5% Christian Malay, 4% Muslim Malay, 1.5% Chinese, 3% other

*Religion:* 83% Roman Catholic, 9% Protestant, 5% Muslim, 3% Buddhist and other

*Language:* Pilipino (based on Tagalog) and English (both official)

*Literacy:* about 88%

*Labor force:* 17.8 million (1982 est); 47% agriculture, 20% industry and commerce, 13.5% services, 10% government, 9.5% other

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of the Philippines

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Manila (de facto), Quezon City (designated)

*Political subdivisions:* 72 provinces and 61 chartered cities

*Legal system:* based on Spanish, Islamic, and Anglo-American law; parliamentary constitution passed 1973; constitution amended in 1981 to provide for French-style mixed presidential-parliamentary system; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of the Philippines, Ateneo de Manila University, and 71 other law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; martial law lifted in January 1981

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 12 June

*Branches:* constitution provides for unicameral legislature (Batasang Pambansa) and a strong executive branch under President and Prime Minister; judicial branch headed by Supreme Court with descending authority in a three-tiered system of local, regional trial, and intermediate appellate courts

*Government leader:* Ferdinand Edralin MARCOS, President (since 1965); César VIRATA, Prime Minister (since 1981)

*Suffrage:* universal and compulsory

*Elections:* next provincial elections (for governors and mayors) scheduled for May 1986

*Political parties:* national parties are Marcos's New Society Party (KBL); UNIDO, a coalition of moderate opposition groups; and the Liberals, Nacionalistas, and PDP-Laban; prominent regional parties include the Mindanao Alliance and the Pusyon Visaya

*Communists:* the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) controls about 16,000 armed insurgents; not recognized as legal party; a second Communist party, the Philippine Communist Party (PKP), has quasi-legal status

*Member of:* ADB, ASEAN, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

*GNP:* $32.093 billion (1984 prelim.), $630 per capita; −5.5% real growth, 1984 prelim.

*Agriculture:* main crops—rice, corn, coconut, sugarcane, bananas, abaca, tobacco

*Fishing:* catch 1.8 million metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* textiles, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, wood products, food processing, electronics assembly

*Electric power:* 6,486,000 kW capacity (1984); 23 billion kWh produced (1984), 414 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $5.348 billion (f.o.b., 1984 prelim.); coconut products, sugar, logs and lumber, copper concentrates, bananas, garments, nickel, electrical components, gold

*Imports:* $5.928 billion (f.o.b., 1984 prelim.); petroleum, industrial equipment, wheat

*Major trade partners:* (1983) exports—36% US, 20% Japan; imports—23% US, 17% Japan

*Budget:* (1983) revenues, $4.1 billion; expenditures, $4.8 billion (capital expenditures, $.9 billion), deficit, $.7 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* (floating) 19.855 pesos=US$1 (December 1984); 16.698 pesos=US$1 (average 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications

*Railroads:* total rehabilitation of 474 km 1.067-meter gauge underway; 378 km operable (1982); 34% government owned

*Highways:* 152,800 km total (1980); 27,800 km paved; 73,000 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface; 52,000 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 3,219 km; limited to shallow-draft (less than 1.5 m) vessels

*Pipelines:* refined products, 357 km

*Ports:* 10 major, numerous minor

*Civil air:* approximately 53 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 338 total, 289 usable; 68 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 49 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* good international radio and submarine cable services; domestic and interisland service adequate; 707,000 telephones (1.28 per 100 popl.); 267 AM stations, including 6 US; 55 FM stations; 33 TV stations, including 4 US; submarine cables extended to Hong Kong, Guam, Singapore, Taiwan, and Japan; tropospheric-scatter link to Taiwan; 2 international ground satellite stations; 11 domestic satellite stations

Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Constabulary—Integrated National Police

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 14,232,000; 10,087,000 fit for military service; about 597,000 reach military age (20) annually

*Supply:* limited small arms and small arms ammunition, small patrol craft production; licensed assembly of transport aircraft; most other materiel obtained from US; naval ships and equipment from Australia, Japan, Italy, Singapore, US, and Italy; aircraft and helicopters from West Germany, US, Italy, and the Netherlands

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $404.5 million; about 13.5% of central government budget

Land

312,612 km²; smaller than New Mexico; 49% arable, 27% forest, 14% other agricultural, 10% other

*Land boundaries:* 3,090 km

Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (6 nm contiguous zone claimed in addition to the territorial sea; fishing 200 nm, lateral limits based on geographical coordinates)

*Coastline:* 491 km

People

*Population:* 37,236,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.9%

*Nationality:* noun—Pole(s); adjective—Polish

*Ethnic divisions:* 98.7% Polish, 0.6% Ukrainian, 0.5% Byelorussian, less than 0.05% Jewish, 0.2% other

*Religion:* 95% Roman Catholic (about 75% practicing), 5% Uniate, Greek Orthodox, Protestant, and other

*Language:* Polish, no significant dialects

*Literacy:* 98%

*Labor force:* 19.3 million; 27% agriculture, 32% industry, 41% other nonagricultural (1980)

*Organized labor:* new government trade unions formed following dissolution of Solidarity and all government unions in October 1982

**Government**

*Official name:* Polish People's Republic

*Type:* Communist state

*Capital:* Warsaw

*Political subdivisions:* 49 provinces

*Legal system:* mixture of Continental (Napoleonic) civil law and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1952; court system parallels administrative divisions with Supreme Court, composed of 104 justices, at apex; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at seven law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* National Liberation Day, 22 July

*Branches:* unicameral legislative (Sejm), executive, judicial system dominated by parallel Communist party apparatus

*Government leaders:* Army Gen. Wojciech JARUZELSKI, Chairman of Council of Ministers (Premier; since February 1981); Henryk JABŁOŃSKI, Chairman of Council of State (President; since March 1972)

*Suffrage:* universal and compulsory over age 18

*Elections:* parliamentary and local government every four years; March 1984 election postponed until mid-1985

*Dominant political party and leader:* Polish United (Communist) Workers' Party (PZPR), Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary (since October 1981)

*Voting strength:* (March 1980 election) 98.87% voted for Communist-approved single slate

*Communists:* 2.2 million (1984)

*Other political or pressure groups:* United Peasant Party (ZSL), Democratic Party (SD), progovernment pseudo-Catholic Pax Association and Christian Social Association, Catholic independent Znak group; powerful Roman Catholic Church, Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON)

*Member of:* CEMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, ICES, IHO, Indochina Truce Commission, IMO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, Korea Truce Commission, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, Warsaw Pact, WIPO, WMO, WTO

**Economy**

*GNP:* $203.7 billion in 1983 (1982 dollars), $5,570 per capita; 1983 growth rate 3.8%

*Agriculture:* self-sufficient for minimum requirements; main crops—grain, sugar beets, oilseed, potatoes, exporter of livestock products and sugar; importer of grains

*Fishing:* catch 715,000 metric tons (1983)

*Major industries:* machine building, iron and steel, extractive industries, chemicals, shipbuilding, food processing

*Crude steel:* 16.2 million metric tons produced (1983), about 441 kg. per capita

*Electric power:* 28,173,000 kW capacity (1984); 131 billion kWh produced (1984), 3,550 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $16.703 billion (f.o.b., 1983); 46.3% machinery and equipment; 29.1% fuels, raw materials, and semimanufactures; 11.1% light industrial products, 8.1% agricultural and food products; 5.4% other (1983)

*Imports:* $16.023 billion (f.o.b., 1982); 25.7% machinery and equipment; 39.1% fuels, raw materials, and semimanufactures; 11.4% agricultural and food products; 6.4% light industrial products, 17.4% other (1983)

*Major trade partners:* $32.726 billion (1983); 64% with Communist countries, 36% with West

*Monetary conversion rate:* 138 złotys=US$1 (February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* same as calendar year

**Communications**

*Railroads:* 27,176 km total; 23,969 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 397 km 1.534-meter broad gauge, 2,810 km narrow gauge; 8,843 km double track; 3,828 km electrified; government owned (1983)

*Highways:* 291,166 km total; 67,537 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 114,904 km crushed stone, gravel; 116,675 km earth (1982)

*Inland waterways:* 4,040 km navigable rivers and canals (1983)

*Pipelines:* 4,000 km for natural gas; 1,600 km for crude oil; 322 km for refined products

*Freight carried:* rail—414.5 million metric tons (1983), 118.1 billion metric ton/km (1983); highway—1,397.2 million metric tons, 34.0 billion metric ton/km (1983); waterway—14.28 million metric tons, 1.5 billion metric ton/km (1983)

*Ports:* 4 major (Gdańsk, Gdynia, Szczecin, Świnoujście), 12 minor (1979); principal inland waterway ports are Gliwice, Wrołcaw, and Warsaw (1979)

**Defense Forces**

*Branches:* Polish People's Army, Internal Defense Forces, National Territorial Defense, National Air Defense Forces, Air Force Command, Navy

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 9,397,000; 7,460,000 fit for military service; 256,000 reach military age (19) annually

*Ships:* 4 submarines, 1 principal surface combatant, 1 patrol combatant, 23 amphibious warfare ships, 23 mine warfare ships, 50 coastal patrol-river/roadstead craft, 19 amphibious warfare craft, 26 mine warfare craft, 3 underway replenishment ships, 5 fleet support ships, 10 other auxiliaries

*Military budget:* announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, 211.9 billion złotys; 8.7% of total budget

# Portugal

## Land

Portugal, 92,082 km², including the Azores and Madeira Islands; slightly smaller than Indiana; 48% arable; 31% forest; 6% meadow and pasture 5% waste, urban, inland water, or other

*Land boundaries:* 1,207 km

## Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 860 km; excludes Azores (708 km) and Madeira (225 km)

## People

*Population:* 10,045,000 (July 1985), including the Azores and Madeira Islands; average annual growth rate 0.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Portuguese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Portuguese

*Ethnic divisions:* homogeneous Mediterranean stock in mainland, Azores, Madeira Islands; citizens of black African descent who immigrated to mainland during decolonization number less than 100,000

*Religion:* 97% Roman Catholic, 1% Protestant sects, 2% other

*Language:* Portuguese

*Literacy:* 80%

*Labor force:* 4.6 million (1983); 37% services, 36% industry, 27% agriculture; unemployment, 10.2% (June 1984)

*Organized labor:* about 45% of Portuguese labor is organized; the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Portuguese Workers—National Intersindical (CGTP-IN) represents about half of the unionized labor force; its main competition, the General Workers Union (UGT), is organized by the Socialists and Social Democrats and represents a little less than half of unionized labor

## Government

*Official name:* Portuguese Republic

*Type:* republic, first government under new constitution formed July 1976

*Capital:* Lisbon

*Political subdivisions:* 18 districts in mainland Portugal; Portugal's two autonomous regions, the Azores and Madeira Islands, have 4 districts (3 of them in the Azores); Macau, Portugal's remaining overseas territory, was granted broad executive and legislative autonomy in February 1976; Portugal has not officially recognized the unilateral annexation of Portuguese Timor by Indonesia

*Legal system:* civil law system; constitution adopted April 1976 and revised October 1982; the Constitutional Tribunal reviews the constitutionality of legislation; legal education at Universities of Lisbon and Coimbra; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* 25 April

*Branches:* executive with President and Prime Minister; unicameral legislature (popularly elected Assembly of the Republic); independent judiciary

*Government leaders:* Gen. António dos Santos Ramalho EANES, President (since June 1976); Mário SOARES, Prime Minister (since June 1983)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* national elections for Assembly of the Republic normally to be held every four years; Assembly elections held April 1983; national election for President to be held every five years, second constitutional president elected in December 1980; local elections to be held every three years, last elections in December 1982

*Political parties and leaders:* Portuguese Socialist Party (PS), Mário Soares; Social Democratic Party (PSD), formerly the Popular Democratic Party (PPD), Rui Machete; Social Democratic Center (CDS), Francisco Lucas Pires; Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), Alvaro Cunhal; Party of Democratic Renewal (PRD), Herminio Martinho

*Voting strength:* (1983 parliamentary election) Socialists, 36.3%; Social Democrats, 27.0%; Center Democrats, 12.4%; Communists (in a front coalition called the United Peoples Alliance—APU), 18.2%; (1982 local elections) Democratic Alliance (AD), which consists primarily of the PSD and the CDS, 41%; PS, 32.0%; APU, 21.5%

*Communists:* Portuguese Communist Party claims membership of 200,753 (December 1983)

*Member of:* Council of Europe, EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

## Economy

*GNP:* $20.7 billion (1983); 15% government consumption, 69% private consumption; 30% fixed capital formation; −1% change in stocks; −13% net exports; real growth rate −0.5% (1983)

*Agriculture:* generally underdeveloped; main crops—grains, potatoes, olives, grapes for wine; deficit foods—sugar, grain, meat, fish, oilseed

*Fishing:* catch 315,277 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* textiles and footwear; wood pulp, paper, and cork; metalworking; oil refining; chemicals; fish canning; wine

*Crude steel:* 668,833 tons produced (1982), 69 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 5,115,000 kW capacity (1984); 16.555 billion kWh produced (1984), 1,648 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $4.5 billion (f.o.b., 1983); principal items—cotton textiles, cork and cork products, canned fish, wine, timber and timber products, resin, machinery, and appliances

*Imports:* $8.0 billion (c.i.f., 1983); principal items—petroleum, cotton, industrial machinery, iron and steel, chemicals

*Major trade partners:* 58% EC, 6% US, 2% Communist countries, 20% other developed countries, 12% less developed countries

*Aid:* economic authorizations—US, including Ex-Im, $1.5 billion (FY70-83); other Western countries (ODA and OOF), $686 million (1970-82); military authorizations—US, $367 million (FY70-83)

*Budget:* (1983) expenditures, $9.7 billion; revenues, $8.8 billion; deficit, $0.9 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 160.85 escudos=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**

*Railroads:* 3,602 km total: state-owned Portuguese Railroad Co. (CP) operates 2,830 km 1.665-meter gauge (432 km electrified and 426 km double track), 760 km meter gauge (1.000 m); 12 km (1.435-meter gauge) electrified, double, nongovernment owned

*Highways:* 57,499 km total; 49,537 km paved (bituminous, gravel, and crushed stone), including 140 km of limited-access divided highway; 7,962 km improved earth; plus an additional 4,100 km of unimproved earth roads (motorable tracks)

*Inland waterways:* 820 km navigable; relatively unimportant to national economy, used by shallow-draft craft limited to 297 metric ton cargo capacity

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 11 km

*Ports:* 7 major, 34 minor

*Civil air:* 34 major transport aircraft

*Airfields (including Azores and Madeira Islands):* 69 total, 66 usable; 35 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* facilities are generally adequate; 1.57 million telephones (14.0 per 100 popl.); 47 AM, 55 FM, 66 TV stations; 5 submarine cables; 3 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas (on mainland and Azores)

**Defense Forces**

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 2,418,000; 1,979,000 fit for military service; 90,000 reach military age (20) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $690 million; about 10.2% of central government budget

# Qatar

**Land**

About 11,000 km²; smaller than Connecticut; negligible forest; mostly desert, waste, or urban

*Land boundaries:* 56 km

**Water**

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 563 km

**People**

*Population:* 301,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.4%

*Nationality:* noun—Qatari(s); adjective—Qatari

*Ethnic divisions:* 40% Arab, 18% Pakistani, 18% Indian, 10% Iranian

*Religion:* 95% Muslim

*Language:* Arabic (official); English is commonly used as second language

*Literacy:* 40%

*Labor force:* 104,000 (1983); 85% non-Qatari in private sector

**Government**

*Official name:* State of Qatar

*Type:* traditional monarchy; independence declared in 1971

## Qatar *(continued)*

*Capital:* Doha

*Legal system:* discretionary system of law controlled by the ruler, although civil codes are being implemented; Islamic law is significant in personal matters; a constitution was promulgated in 1970

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 3 September

*Branches:* executive—Amir and Council of Ministers; legislature—State Advisory Council

*Government leader:* Khalifa bin Hamad Al THANI, Amir and Prime Minister (since February 1972)

*Suffrage:* no specific provisions for suffrage laid down

*Elections:* constitution calls for elections for part of State Advisory Council, a consultative body, but no elections have been held

*Political parties and leaders:* none

*Other political or pressure groups:* a few small clandestine organizations are active

*Member of:* Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), GCC, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

### Economy

*GNP:* $7.6 billion (1983); $27,000 per capita (1983)

*Agriculture:* farming and grazing on small scale; commercial fishing increasing in importance; most food imported; rice and dates staple diet

*Major industries:* oil production and refining; crude oil production averaged 295,000 b/d (1983); oil revenues accrued $1.8 billion (est.) in FY83, representing 75% of government revenue

*Electric power:* capacity 1,316,000 kW (1984); 4.149 billion kWh produced (1984), 14,250 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $3.3 billion (f.o.b., 1983), of which petroleum accounted for $3.0 billion

*Imports:* $1.5 billion (c.i.f., 1983)

*Budget:* (FY83) revenues, $3.8 billion; expenditures, $3.7 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 3.64 Qatar riyals=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

### Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 840 km total; 490 km bituminous; 350 km gravel; undetermined mileage of earth tracks

*Pipelines:* crude oil, 235 km; natural gas, 360 km

*Ports:* 2 major (Ad Dawhah, Umm Said), 1 minor

*Airfields:* 3 total, 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Civil air:* 3 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 4 total, 3 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* modern system center in Doha; 70,000 telephones (26.1 per 100 popl.); 1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; tropospheric scatter to Bahrain; radio-relay to Saudi Arabia; 2 AM, 1 FM, 3 TV stations

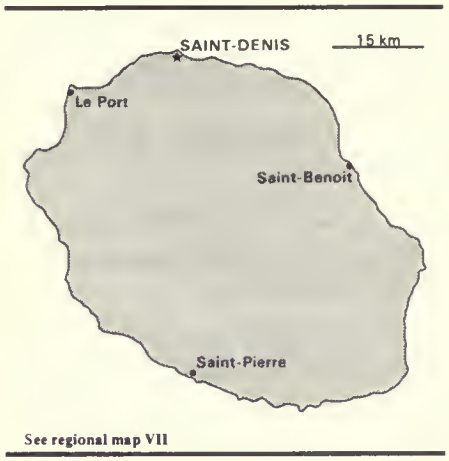
### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Sea Arm, Air Force, Police Department

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 128,000; 69,000 fit for military service

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, $157 million; 7.3% of central government budget

## Reunion




See regional map VII

### Land

2,512 km²; about three times the size of New York City; two-thirds of island extremely rugged, consisting of volcanic mountains; 48,600 hectares (less than one-fifth of the land) under cultivation

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm

*Coastline:* 201 km

### People

*Population:* 537,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Reunionese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Reunionese

*Ethnic divisions:* most of the population is of thoroughly intermixed ancestry of French, African, Malagasy, Chinese, Pakistani, and Indian origin

*Religion:* 94% Roman Catholic

*Language:* French (official); Creole widely used

*Literacy:* over 80% among younger generation

*Labor force:* primarily agricultural workers; high seasonal unemployment

### Government

*Official name:* Department of Reunion

*Type:* overseas department of France; represented in French Parliament by three deputies and two senators

*Capital:* Saint-Denis

*Legal system:* French law

*Branches:* Reunion is administered by a Prefect appointed by the French Minister of Interior, assisted by a Secretary General and an elected 36-man General Council; in 1974 France created an elected 45-member Regional Assembly to coordinate economic and social development policies; in 1981 both the General Council and the Regional Assembly received greater authority for fiscal policy

*Government leader:* Michel BLANGY, Commissioner of the Republic (since February 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* last municipal and General Council elections in 1983; parliamentary election June 1981; Regional Assembly election February 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* Reunion Communist Party (RCP), Paul Verges; Popular Movement for the Liberation of Reunion, Georges Sinamale; other political candidates affiliated with metropolitan French parties, which do not maintain permanent organizations on Reunion

*Voting strength:* (parliamentary election 1981) Union for French Democracy Rally for the Republic coalition elected two deputies; the Socialists elected one deputy; in the 1983 Regional Assembly election, leftist parties received 45.7% of the vote

*Communists:* Communist Party small but has support among sugarcane cutters and the minuscule Popular Movement for the Liberation of Reunion (MPLR) and in Le Port District

*Member of:* WFTU

Economy
*GNP:* not available

*Agriculture:* cash crops—almost entirely sugarcane, small amounts of vanilla and perfume plants; food crops—tropical fruit and vegetables, manioc, bananas, corn, market garden produce, some tea, tobacco, and coffee; food crop inadequate, most food needs imported

*Major industries:* 12 sugar processing mills, rum distilling plants, cigarette factory, 2 tea plants, fruit juice plant, canning factory, a slaughterhouse, and several small shops producing handicraft items

*Electric power:* 180,000 kW capacity (1984); 570 million kWh produced (1984), 1,065 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $128 million (f.o.b., 1980); 90% sugar, 5% rum and molasses, 4% perfumes essences, 1% vanilla and tea

*Imports:* $871 million (c.i.f., 1980); manufactured goods, food, beverages, tobacco, machinery and transportation equipment, raw materials and petroleum products

*Major trade partners:* France and Mauritius

*Aid:* economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $4.0 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 7.974 French francs=US$1 (31 October 1983)

*Fiscal year:* probably calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 2,745 km total; 2,168 km paved, 300 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized earth

*Ports:* 1 major (Port des Galets)

*Civil air:* 1 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* adequate system for needs; modern open-wire line and radio-relay network; principal center Saint-Denis; radiocommunication to Comoros Islands, France, Madagascar; new radio relay route to Mauritius; 71,500 telephones (14.0 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 9 FM stations; 1 TV station with 17 relay transmitters; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 155,000; 81,000 fit for military service; 7,000 reach military age (18) annually

# Romania

See regional map V

Land
237,499 km²; slightly smaller than Oregon; 44% arable, 27% forest, 19% other agricultural, 10% other

*Land boundary:* 2,969 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm

*Coastline:* 225 km

People
*Population:* 22,772,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Romanian(s); adjective—Romanian

*Ethnic divisions:* 88.1% Romanian; 7.9% Hungarian; 1.6% German; 2.4% Ukrainian, Serb, Croat, Russian, Turk, and Gypsy

*Religion:* 80% Romanian Orthodox; 6% Roman Catholic; 4% Calvinist, Lutheran, Jewish, Baptist, and other

*Language:* Romanian, Hungarian, German

*Literacy:* 98%

*Labor force:* 10.5 million (1983); 37.8% industry, 29.2% agriculture, 33% other nonagricultural (1983)

Government
*Official name:* Socialist Republic of Romania

*Type:* Communist state

*Capital:* Bucharest

*Political subdivisions:* 40 counties; city of Bucharest has administrative status equal to a county

*Legal system:* mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory that increasingly reflects Romanian traditions; constitution adopted 1965; legal education at University of Bucharest and two other law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Liberation Day, 23 August

*Branches:* Presidency; Council of Ministers; the Grand National Assembly, under which is Office of Prosecutor General and Supreme Court; Council of State

*Government leaders:* Nicolae CEAUŞESCU, President of the Socialist Republic (head of state; since 1967); Constantin DĂSCĂLESCU, Prime Minister (since May 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal and compulsory over age 18

*Elections:* elections held every five years for Grand National Assembly deputies and local people's councils

*Political parties and leaders:* Communist Party of Romania only functioning party, Nicolae Ceauşescu, Secretary General (since March 1965)

*Voting strength:* (1980 election) overall participation reached 99.99%; of those registered to vote (15,631,351), 98.52% voted for party candidates

*Communists:* 3,400,000 (November 1984)

*Member of:* CEMA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, ITC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
*GNP:* $109.7 billion in 1983 (1983 dollars), $4,860 per capita; 1983 real growth rate, 1.1%

*Agriculture:* net exporter; main crops—corn, wheat, oilseed; livestock—cattle, hogs, sheep; consumer and food supplies weak

*Fishing:* catch 244,000 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* mining, forestry, construction materials, metal production and processing, chemicals, machinebuilding, food processing

*Shortages:* iron ore, coking coal, metallurgical coke, cotton fibers, natural rubber

*Crude steel:* 12.6 million metric tons produced (1983), 559 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 17,805,000 kW capacity (1984); 71.647 billion kWh produced (1984), 3,160 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $11.0 billion (f.o.b., 1983); 31.8% machinery and equipment; 23.7% fuels, minerals, and metals; 16.2% manufactured consumer goods; 13.5% agricultural materials and forestry products; 14.8% other (1981)

*Imports:* $8.7 billion (f.o.b. 1983); 31.8% machinery and equipment; 23.7% fuels, minerals, and metals; 11.6% agricultural and forestry products; 3.9% manufactured consumer goods; 10.1% other (1981)

*Major trade partners:* $19.7 billion in 1983; 51% non-Communist countries, 49% Communist countries (1982)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 23.2 lei=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 11,110 km total; 10,506 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 559 km narrow gauge, 45 km broad gauge; 2,367 km electrified, 2,424 km double track; government owned (1980)

*Highways:* 73,364 km total; 29,228 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 38,880 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 5,256 km other (1980)

*Inland waterways:* 1,660 km (1980)

*Pipelines:* 2,735 km crude oil; 1,429 km refined products; 6,400 km natural gas

*Freight carried:* rail—274.6 million metric tons, 75.5 billion metric ton/km (1980); highway—451.2 million metric tons, 11.7 billion metric ton/km (1980); waterway—12.3 million metric tons, 2.3 billion metric ton/km (1980)

*Ports:* 4 major (Constanţa, Galaţi, Brăila, Mangalia), 7 minor; principal inland waterway ports are Giurgiu, Turnu Severin, and Orsova

**Defense Forces**

*Branches:* Romanian People's Army, Security Troops; Patriotic Guard, Air and Air Defense Forces, Romanian Navy

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 5,637,000; 4,757,000 fit for military service; 187,000 reach military age (20) annually

*Ships:* 3 patrol combatants, 6 mine warfare ships, 81 coastal patrol-river/roadstead craft, 30 mine warfare craft, 2 material support ships, 2 fleet support ships, 4 other auxiliaries

*Military budget:* announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, 11.7 billion lei; about 3.8% of total budget

See regional map VII

Land

26,338 km²; the size of Maryland; almost all arable land; about 33% cultivated; about 33% pasture

*Land boundaries:* 877 km

People

*Population:* 6,246,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.7%

*Nationality:* noun—Rwandan(s); adjective—Rwandan

*Ethnic divisions:* 85% Hutu, 14% Tutsi, 1% Twa (Pygmoid)

*Religion:* 65% Catholic, 9% Protestant, 1% Muslim, rest indigenous beliefs

*Language:* Kinyarwanda and French official; Kiswahili used in commercial centers

*Literacy:* 37%

*Labor force:* 2.7 million (1983); 93% agriculture, 3% industry and commerce, 3% government, 1% services

Government

*Official name:* Republic of Rwanda

*Type:* republic; presidential system in which military leaders hold key offices; new constitution adopted 17 December 1978

*Capital:* Kigali

*Political subdivisions:* 10 prefectures, subdivided into 143 communes

*Legal system:* based on German and Belgian civil law systems and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 1 July

*Branches:* executive (President, 16-member Cabinet); unicameral legislative (National Development Council); judiciary (4 senior courts, magistrates)

*Government leader:* Maj. Gen. Juvénal HABYARIMANA, President and Head of State (since 1973)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* national elections, including constitutional referendum and presidential plebiscite, held December 1978; National Development Council elected and President reelected in December 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* National Revolutionary Movement for Development (MRND), General Habyarimana (officially a "development movement," not a party)

*Communists:* no Communist party

*Member of:* AfDB, EAMA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

*GDP:* $1.537 billion (1983), $270 per capita; real growth rate (1984 est.), 2.9%

*Agriculture:* cash crops—mainly coffee, tea, some pyrethrum; main food crops—bananas, cassava; stock raising; self-sufficiency declining; country imports foodstuffs

## Rwanda *(continued)*

*Major industries:* mining of cassiterite (tin ore) and wolfram (tungsten ore), agricultural processing, and production of beer, soft drinks, soap, furniture, shoes, plastic goods, textiles, cigarettes

*Electric power:* 42,000 kW capacity (1984); 132 million kWh produced (1984), 22 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $114 million (f.o.b., 1983 est.); mainly coffee, tea, cassiterite, wolfram, pyrethrum

*Imports:* $182 million (c.i.f., 1983 est.); textiles, foodstuffs, machines, equipment

*Major trade partners:* US, Belgium, FRG, Kenya

*External debt:* $225 million (1983), external debt ratio 4.5% (1983)

*Budget:* (1983 est.) revenues, $161.5 million; current expenditures, $164.3 million; development expenditures, $30.6 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 100.96 Rwanda francs=US$1 (August 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 5,688 km total; 460 km paved, 1,725 km gravel and/or improved earth, remainder unimproved

*Inland waterways:* Lake Kivu navigable by shallow draft barges and native craft

*Civil air:* 1 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 8 total, 8 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* fair system with low-capacity radio-relay system centered on Kigali; 4,600 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 5 FM, no TV stations; SYMPHONIE satellite station, 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Army, paramilitary, Gendarmerie

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,334,000; 676,000 fit for military service; no conscription

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $34.4 million; 14% of central government budget

## St. Christopher and Nevis

Land
261 km²; about one-third the size of New York City; 40% arable, 33% waste and built on, 17% forest, 10% pasture

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 135 km

People
*Population:* 44,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate −0.3%

*Ethnic divisions:* mainly of African Negro descent

*Nationality:* noun—Kittsian(s), Nevisian(s); adjective—Kittsian, Nevisian

*Religion:* Anglican, other Protestant sects, Roman Catholic

*Language:* English

*Literacy:* 80%

*Labor force:* 20,000 (1981)

*Organized labor:* 6,700

Government
*Official name:* Federation of St. Christopher and Nevis

## St. Lucia

*Type:* independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

*Capital:* Basseterre, St. Christopher; Charlestown, Nevis

*Political subdivisions:* 11 districts

*Legal system:* based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial organ is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

*Branches:* legislative, 11-member popularly elected House of Assembly; executive, Cabinet headed by Prime Minister; separate Nevis Island Legislature and Nevis Island Assembly headed by Premier

*Government leaders:* Dr. Kennedy Alphonse SIMMONDS, Prime Minister (since 1980); Clement Athelston ARRINDELL, Governor General (since 1981)

*Suffrage:* universal adult suffrage

*Elections:* at least every five years; last election held June 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* St. Christopher-Nevis Labor Party (SKNLP), Lee Moore; People's Action Movement (PAM), Kennedy Simmonds; Nevis Reformation Party (NRP), Simeon Daniel

*Voting strength:* (June 1984 election) House of Assembly—PAM, 6 seats; SKNLP, 2 seats; NRP, 3 seats

*Communists:* none known

*Member of:* CARICOM, Commonwealth, IBRD, ISO, OAS, UN

Economy
*GNP:* $41.6 million (1982), $950 per capita; 3.9% real growth in 1982

*Agriculture:* main crops—sugar on St. Christopher, cotton on Nevis

*Major industries:* sugar processing, tourism, cotton, salt, copra

*Electric power:* 13,500 kW capacity (1984); 30 million kWh produced (1984), 682 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $30.6 million (1983); sugar

*Imports:* $47.3 million (1983); foodstuffs, manufactures, fuel

*Major trade partners:* exports—50% US, 35% UK; imports—21% UK, 17% Japan, 11% US (1973)

*Aid:* economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im, from Western (non-US) countries (1970-81), $15 million; no military aid

*Budget:* (1982) revenues, $23 million; expenditures, $23 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

Communications
*Railroads:* 58 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge on St. Christopher for sugarcane

*Highways:* 300 km total; 125 km paved, 125 km otherwise improved, 50 km unimproved earth

*Ports:* 1 major—Basseterre, St. Christopher, and 1 minor—Charlestown, Nevis

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

*Telecommunications:* good interisland VHF/UHF/SHF radio connections and international link via Antigua and St. Martin; about 2,400 telephones (5.0 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 5 TV stations

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Royal St. Christopher-Nevis Police Force

Land
619 km²; about one-fifth the size of Rhode Island; 50% arable, 23% wasteland and built on, 19% forest, 5% unused but potentially productive, 3% pasture

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

*Coastline:* 158 km

People
*Population:* 122,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.1%

*Nationality:* noun—St. Lucian(s); adjective—St. Lucian

*Ethnic divisions:* 90.3% African descent, 5.5% mixed, 3.2% East Indian, 0.8% Caucasian

*Religion:* 90% Roman Catholic, 7% Protestant, 3% Church of England

*Language:* English (official), French patois

*Literacy:* 78%

*Labor force:* 45,000 (1979); 43.4% agriculture, 38.9% services, 17.7% industry and commerce; 13% unemployment (1979)

*Organized labor:* 20% of labor force

## St. Lucia *(continued)*

Government
*Official name:* St. Lucia

*Type:* independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

*Capital:* Castries

*Political subdivisions:* 16 parishes

*Legal system:* based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

*Branches:* bicameral legislative (Senate, House of Assembly); executive, Cabinet headed by Prime Minister

*Government leaders:* John G. M. COMPTON, Prime Minister (since February 1975); Sir Allen LEWIS, Governor General (since December 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal adult over age 18

*Elections:* every five years; last election held May 1982

*Political parties and leaders:* United Workers' Party (UWP), John Compton; St. Lucia Labor Party (SLP), Julian Hunte; Progressive Labor Party (PLP), George Odlum

*Voting strength:* (1982 election) House of Assembly—UWP, 14 seats; SLP, 2 seats; PLP, 1 seat

*Communists:* negligible

*Member of:* CARICOM, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, IC AO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, NAM, OAS, PAHO, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy
*GDP:* $141.4 million (1983), $1,190 per capita; 3.1% real GDP growth (1982)

*Agriculture:* main crops—bananas, coconuts, sugar, cocoa spices

*Major industries:* garments, electronic components, beverages, corrugated boxes, tourism, lime processing, tropical agriculture

*Shortages:* food, machinery, capital goods

*Electric power:* 18,500 kW capacity (1984); 56 million kWh produced (1984), 467 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $42.07 million (f.o.b., 1982); bananas, cocoa

*Imports:* $119 million (c.i.f., 1982); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fertilizers, petroleum products

*Major trade partners:* exports—49% UK, 9% Barbados; imports—36% US, 19% UK, 10% Trinidad and Tobago (1979)

*Aid:* economic—bilateral commitments, ODA and OOF, Western (non-US) countries, (1970-81), $34 million; no military aid

*Budget:* (1982 proj.) revenues, $47 million; expenditures, $56 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

Communications
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 760 km total; 500 km paved; 260 km otherwise improved

*Ports:* 1 major (Castries), 1 minor

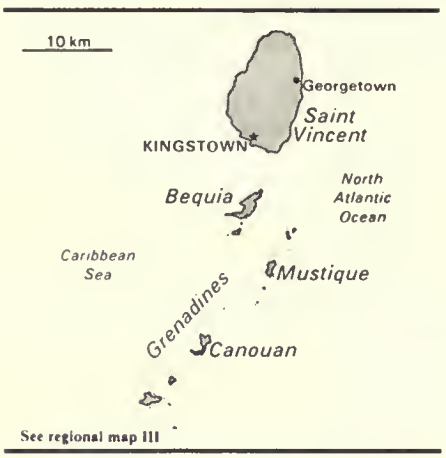
*Civil air:* 2 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439

*Telecommunications:* fully automatic telephone system with 9,500 telephones (8.0 per 100 popl.); direct radio-relay link with Martinique and St. Vincent; interisland tropo-scatter link to Barbados; 3 AM stations, 1 TV station

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Royal St. Lucia Police Force

## St. Vincent and The Grenadines




Land
389 km² (including northern Grenadines); about twice the size of Washington, D.C.; 50% arable, 44% forest, 3% pasture, 3% waste and built on

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

*Coastline:* 84 km

People
*Population:* 102,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.4%

*Nationality:* noun—St. Vincentian(s) or Vincentian(s); adjectives—St. Vincentian or Vincentian

*Ethnic divisions:* mainly of African Negro descent; remainder mixed, with some white, East Indian, Carib Indian

*Religion:* Anglican, Methodist, Roman Catholic

*Language:* English, some French patois

*Literacy:* 82%

*Labor force:* 61,000 (1979 est.); about 20% unemployed (1978)

*Organized labor:* 10% of labor force

Government
*Official name:* St. Vincent and the Grenadines

*Type:* independent state within Commonwealth

*Capital:* Kingstown

*Legal system:* based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

*Branches:* unicameral legislature (House of Assembly), judiciary (Supreme Court)

*Government leaders:* James "Son" MITCHELL, Prime Minister (since 1984); Joseph Lambert EUSTACE, Governor General (since February 1985)

*Suffrage:* universal adult at age 18

*Elections:* every five years; most recent 18 July 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* New Democratic Party (NDP), James "Son" Mitchell; St. Vincent Labor Party (SVLP), Hudson Tannis; Progressive Democratic Party (PDP), Randolph Russell; People's Democratic Movement (PDM), Parnel Campbell and Kenneth John; People's Political Party (PPP), Clive Tannis; United People's Movement (UPM), Renwick Rose and Oscar Allen; Movement for National Unity (MNU), Ralph Gonsalves

*Voting strength:* (1984 election) House of Assembly—NDP, 9 seats; SVLP, 4 seats

*Member of:* CARICOM, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IMF, IMO, OAS, UN, UPU, WFTU

Economy
*GNP:* $69.6 million (1981), $628 per capita; 2% real growth in 1982

*Agriculture:* bananas, arrowroot

*Major industries:* food processing

*Electric power:* 10,000 kW capacity (1984); 22 million kWh produced (1984), 220 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $32.7 million (f.o.b., 1982 est.); bananas, arrowroot, copra

*Imports:* $61.6 million (c.i.f., 1982 est.); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, chemicals and fertilizers, minerals and fuels

*Major trade partners:* exports—75% UK, 13% Trinidad and Tobago (1979); imports 30% UK, 20% Trinidad and Tobago, 9% Canada, 9% US (1976)

*Aid:* economic—bilateral economic commitments, ODA and OOF, from Western (non-US) countries, (1970-81), $25 million; no military aid

*Budget:* (1982) revenues, $25 million; expenditures, $36 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

Communications
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* approx. 1,000 km total; 300 km paved; 400 km improved; 300 km unimproved

*Ports:* 1 major (Kingstown), 1 minor

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 6 total, 6 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* island—wide fully automatic telephone system with 6,050 sets (4.6 per 100 popl.); VHF/UHF interisland links to Barbados and the Grenadines; new SHF links to Grenada and St. Lucia; 2 AM stations

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Royal St. Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force

Land
62 km²; about one-third the size of Washington, D.C.; 74% cultivated, 22% meadow and pasture, 4% built on

*Land boundaries:* 34 km

People
*Population:* 23,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.6%

*Nationality:* noun—Sanmarinese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Sanmarinese

*Religion:* Roman Catholic

*Language:* Italian

*Literacy:* 97%

*Labor force:* approx. 4,300

*Organized labor:* Democratic Federation of Sanmarinese Workers (affiliated with ICFTU) has about 1,800 members; Communist-dominated General Federation of Labor, 1,400 members

Government
*Official name:* Republic of San Marino

*Type:* republic (dates from 4th century A.D.); in 1862 the Kingdom of Italy concluded a treaty guaranteeing the independence of San Marino; although legally sovereign, San Marino is vulnerable to pressure from the Italian Government

*Capital:* San Marino

*Political subdivisions:* San Marino is divided into 9 castles"—Acquaviva, Borgo Maggiore, Chiesanuova, Dogmanano, Faetano, Fiorentino, Monte Giardino, San Marino, Serravalle

*Legal system:* based on civil law system with Italian law influences; electoral law of 1926 serves some of the functions of a constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Anniversary of the Liberation of the Republic, 5 February

*Branches:* the Grand and General Council is the legislative body elected by popular vote; its 60 members serve five-year terms; Council in turn elects two Captains-Regent who exercise executive power for term of six months, the Congress of State whose members head government administrative departments, and the Council of Twelve, the supreme judicial body; actual executive power is wielded by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State for Internal Affairs

*Government leaders:* Giordano Bruno REFFI (Socialist), Secretary of State for Foreign and Political Affairs and for Information (since July 1978); Alvaro SELVA (Communist), Secretary of State for Internal Affairs and Justice (since July 1978); Dr. Emilio DELLA BALDA (Unitary Socialist), Secretary of State for Budget, Finance, and Planning (since July 1978)

*Suffrage:* universal (since 1960)

*Elections:* elections to the Grand and General Council required at least every five years; last election was held 29 May 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* Christian Democratic Party (DCS), Clara Boscaglia; Social Democratic Party (PSDS), Alvaro Casali; Socialist Party (PSS), Remy Giacomini; Communist Party (PCS), Umberto Barulli; Unitary Socialist Party (PSU), Emilio Della Balda; Committee for the Defense of the Republic (CDR), leader unknown

*Voting strength:* (1983 election) 42.1% DCS, 24.4% PCS, 14.8% PSS, 13.9% PSU, 2.9% PSDS

*Communists:* approx. 300 members (number of sympathizers cannot be determined); the PCS, in conjunction with the PSS, PSU, and PSDS, has led the government since 1978

*Other political parties or pressure groups:* political parties influenced by policies of their counterparts in Italy; the two Socialist parties are not united

*Member of:* ICJ, International Institute for Unification of Private Law, International Relief Union, ITU, IRC, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WTO; observer status in NAM

Economy

Principal economic activities of San Marino are farming, livestock raising, light manufacturing, and tourism; the largest share of government revenue is derived from the sale of postage stamps throughout the world and from payments by the Italian Government in exchange for Italy's monopoly in retailing tobacco, gasoline, and a few other goods; main problem is finding additional funds to finance badly needed water and electric power systems expansions

*Agriculture:* principal crops are wheat (average annual output about 4,400 metric tons/year) and grapes (average annual output about 700 metric tons/year); other grains, fruits, vegetables, and animal feedstuffs are also grown; livestock population numbers roughly 6,000 cows, oxen, and sheep; cheese and hides are most important livestock products

*Electric power:* power supplied by Italy (1984)

*Manufacturing:* consists mainly of cotton textile production at Serravalle, brick and tile production at Dogane, cement production at Acquaviva, Dogane, and Fiorentino, and pottery production at Borgo Maggiore; some tanned hides, paper, candy, baked goods, Moscato wine, and gold and silver souvenirs are also produced

*Foreign transactions:* dominated by tourism; in summer months 20,000 to 30,000 foreigners visit San Marino every day; several hotels and restaurants have been built in recent years to accommodate them; remittances from Sanmarinese abroad also represent an important net foreign inflow; commodity trade consists primarily of exchanging building stone, lime, wood, chestnuts, wheat, wine, baked goods, hides, and ceramics for a wide variety of consumer manufactures

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1704.0 Italian lire=US$1 (January 1984)

Communications

*Railroads:* none

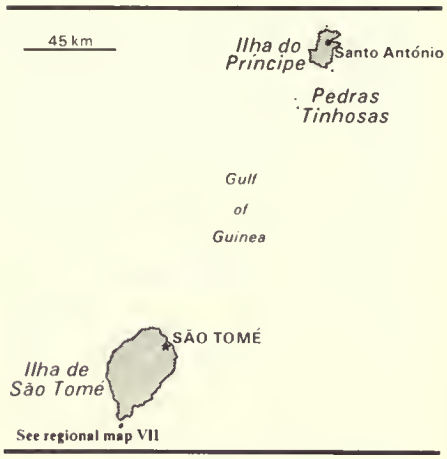
*Highways:* about 104 km

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* none

*Telecommunications:* automatic telephone system serving 7,700 telephones (25.7 per 100 popl.); no radiobroadcasting or television facilities

## Sao Tome and Principe




**Land**
963 km² (Sao Tome, 855 km² and Principe, 109 km²; including small islets of Pedras Tinhosas); slightly larger than New York City

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters:* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* estimated 209 km

**People**
*Population:* 88,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.8%

*Nationality:* noun—Sao Tomean(s); adjective—Sao Tomean

*Ethnic divisions:* mestiço, angolares (descendents of Angolan slaves), forros (descendents of freed slaves), servicais (contract laborers from Angola, Mozambique, and Cape Verde), tongas (children of servicais born on the islands), and Europeans (primarily Portuguese)

*Religion:* Roman Catholic, Evangelical Protestant, Seventh Day Adventist

*Language:* Portuguese (official)

*Literacy:* est. 50%

*Labor force:* most of population engaged in subsistence agriculture and fishing; some unemployment, but labor shortages on plantations and for skilled work

**Government**
*Official name:* Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* São Tomé

*Legal system:* based on Portuguese law system and customary law; constitution adopted December 1975; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holidays:* Martyr's Day, 4 February; Independence Day, 12 July; Armed Forces Day, first week in September (varies); Farmer's Day, 30 September

*Branches:* President heads the government assisted by a cabinet of ministers; unicameral legislature (elected National Popular Assembly)

*Government leader:* Dr. Manuel Pinto DA COSTA, President (since 1975)

*Suffrage:* universal for age 18 and over

*Elections:* da Costa reelected May 1980 by Popular Assembly; Assembly elections held March-April 1980

*Political parties and leaders:* Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP), Manuel Pinto da Costa

*Communists:* no Communist party, probably a few sympathizers

*Member of:* AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

**Economy**
*GDP:* $30 million (1981 est.); per capita income $300 (1981 est.); average annual growth rate 10% (1981 est.)

*Agriculture:* cash crops—cocoa, copra, coconuts, coffee, palm oil, bananas

*Fishing:* catch 2,700 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* light construction, shirts, soap, beer, fisheries, shrimp processing

*Electric power:* 4,300 kW capacity (1984); 7 million kWh produced (1984), 78 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $8.8 million (f.o.b., 1981 est.); mainly cocoa (90%), copra (7%), coffee, palm oil

*Imports:* $20.0 million (f.o.b., 1981 est.); food products, machinery and electrical equipment, fuels

*Major trade partners:* main partner Netherlands, followed by Portugal, US, and FRG

*Aid:* economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $583 million; US (FY77-83), $2.7 million; Communist countries (1970-83), $23 million

*Budget:* (1981 est.) central government budget $22.0 million; (1979 est.) revenues, $15.7 million; current expenditures, $10.4 million; capital expenditures, $9.1 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 46.2051 dobra=US$1 (December 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**
*Ports:* 1 major (São Tomé), 1 minor

*Civil air:* 2 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* minimal system; 1500 telephones (1.7 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 2 FM, no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, Navy

# Saudi Arabia

## Land

Estimated at about 2,149,690 km² (boundaries undefined and disputed); one-third the size of the US; 98% desert, waste, or urban; 1% agricultural; 1% forest

*Land boundaries:* 4,537 km

## Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone")

*Coastline:* 2,510 km

## People

*Population:* 11,152,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.3%

*Nationality:* noun—Saudi(s); adjective—Saudi Arabian or Saudi

*Ethnic divisions:* 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Asian

*Religion:* 100% Muslim

*Language:* Arabic

*Literacy:* 52%

*Labor force:* about one-third (one-half foreign) of population; 45% commerce, services, government, and other; 30% agriculture; 15% construction; 5% industry; 5% oil and mining

## Government

*Official name:* Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

*Type:* monarchy

*Capital:* Riyadh; Foreign Ministry and foreign diplomatic representatives located in Riyadh

*Political subdivisions:* 14 provinces

*Legal system:* based on Islamic law, several secular codes have been introduced; commercial disputes handled by special committees; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* 23 September

*Branches:* King rules in consultation with royal family and Council of Ministers

*Government leader:* FAHD bin 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, King and Prime Minister (since 1982)

*Communists:* negligible

*Member of:* Arab League, FAO, G-77, GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Maritime Satellite Organization, INTERPOL, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

## Economy

*GDP:* $108 billion (FY84 est.), $10,335 per capita; annual growth in nonoil GDP in constant 1969/70 prices approx. 7% (1981-84)

*Agriculture:* dates, grains, livestock; not self-sufficient in food except wheat

*Major industries:* petroleum production 4.5 million b/d (1984); oil revenue payments to Saudi Arabian Government, $39 billion (FY84); basic petrochemicals, cement production and small steel-rolling mill and oil refinery; several other light industries, including factories producing detergents, plastic products, furniture

*Electric power:* 18,802,000 kW capacity (1984); 52.702 billion kWh produced (1984), 4,882 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $48 billion (f.o.b., 1983); 99% petroleum and petroleum products

*Imports:* $39 billion (c.i.f., 1983); manufactured goods, transportation equipment, construction materials, and processed food products

*Major trade partners:* exports—Japan, US, France; imports—US, Japan, FRG

*Budget:* FY84 appropriations, $75.4 billion; current expenditures, $31.9 billion; capital expenditures, $43.5 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 3.56 Saudi riyals=US$1 (October 1983)

*Fiscal year:* follows Islamic year; the 1984-85 Saudi fiscal year covers the period 22 April 1984 to 22 March 1985

## Communications

*Railroads:* 575 km 1.435-meter standard gauge

*Highways:* 63,000 km total; 28,000 km bituminous, 39,000 km gravel and improved earth

*Pipelines:* 6,000 km crude oil; 150 km refined products; 2,200 km natural gas, includes 1,600 km of natural gas liquids

*Ports:* 6 major (Jiddah [Jeddah], Dammam, Ra's Tanura, Qizan, Jubail, Yanbu'), 17 minor

*Civil air:* 162 major transport aircraft

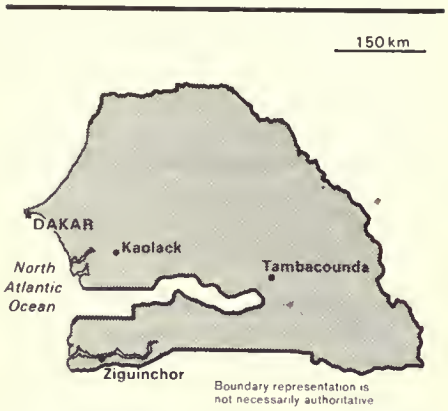
*Airfields:* 184 total, 156 usable; 59 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways over 3,659 m, 24 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 85 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* good system exists, major expansion program completed with extensive microwave and coaxial cable systems; 790,000 telephones (8.0 per 100 popl.); 21 AM, 2 FM, 63 TV stations; 2 Atlantic and 2 Indian Ocean satellite stations; radio-relay to Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, UAR, and Sudan; coaxial cable to Kuwait

## Senegal

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Saudi Arabian Land Forces, Royal Saudi Naval Forces, Royal Saudi Air Force, Saudi Arabian National Guard, Frontier Force, Coast Guard

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 2,981,000; 1,704,000 fit for military service; about 103,000 reach military age (18) annually



See regional map VII

**Land**
196,192 km²; the size of South Dakota; 40% agricultural (12% cultivated); 13% forest; 47% built up, waste, or other

*Land boundaries:* 2,680 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 150 nm (fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 531 km

**People**
*Population:* 6,755,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Senegalese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Senegalese

*Ethnic divisions:* 36% Wolof, 17.5% Fulani, 16.5% Serer, 9% Toucouleur, 9% Diola, 6.5% Mandingo, 4.5% other African, 1% European and Lebanese

*Religion:* 92% Muslim, 6% indigenous beliefs, 2% Christian (mostly Roman Catholic)

*Language:* French (official); Wolof, Pulaar, Diola, Mandingo

*Literacy:* 10%

*Labor force:* 1,732,000; 70% subsistence agricultural workers; 175,000 wage earners—40% private sector, 60% government and parapublic

*Organized labor:* majority of wage-labor force represented by unions; however, dues-paying membership very limited; major confederation is National Confederation of Senegalese Labor (CNTS), an affiliate of governing party

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Senegal

*Type:* republic under multiparty democratic rule; (early in 1982, Senegal and The Gambia formed a loose confederation named Senegambia, which calls for the eventual integration of their armed forces, economies and monetary systems, and foreign policies)

*Capital:* Dakar

*Political subdivisions:* 10 regions, subdivided into 30 departments, 95 arrondissements

*Legal system:* based on French civil law system; constitution adopted 1960, revised 1963, 1970, and 1981; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court (which also audits the government's accounting office); legal education at University of Dakar; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 4 April

*Branches:* government dominated by the President; unicameral legislature (120-member National Assembly), elected for five years; President elected for five-year term by universal suffrage; judiciary headed by Supreme Court, with members appointed by President

*Government leaders:* Abdou DIOUF, President (since January 1981)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* presidential and legislative elections held February 1983; Socialist Party holds 111 of 120 seats

*Political parties and leaders:* Socialist Party (PS), Abdou Diouf; Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), Abdoulaye Wade; 13 other small uninfluential parties

## Senegal *(continued)*

*Communists:* small number of Communists and sympathizers

*Other political or pressure groups:* students, teachers, labor, Muslim Brotherhood

*Member of:* AfDB, APC, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, OIC, OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GDP:* $2.5 billion (1983), $400 (1983) per capita; real growth −14.3% in 1983

*Agriculture:* main crops—peanuts (primary cash crop); millet, sorghum, manioc, maize, rice, livestock; deficit production of food

*Fishing:* catch 213,000 metric tons (1982); exports $120 million (1982)

*Major industries:* fishing, agricultural processing plants, light manufacturing, mining

*Electric power:* 184,000 kW capacity (1984); 725 million kWh produced (1984), 110 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $438 million (f.o.b., 1983); peanuts and peanut products, phosphate rock, fish, petroleum products (reexport)

*Imports:* $820 million (f.o.b., 1983); food, consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, petroleum

*Major trade partners:* France, other EC, and franc zone

*Budget:* (1983/84) public revenues, $500 million; current expenditures, $517 million; capital expenditures, $99 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* about 479.8 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (December 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

### Communications

*Railroads:* 1,034 km 1.000-meter gauge; 70 km double track

*Highways:* 13,898 km total; 3,461 km paved, 6,741 km gravel or graded earth, 3,696 km of unimproved roads

*Inland waterways:* 1,505 km

*Ports:* 1 major (Dakar), 3 minor

*Civil air:* 3 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 25 total, 22 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 17 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* above-average urban system, using radio-relay and cable; 40,200 telephones (0.8 per 100 popl.); 8 AM stations, no FM, 1 TV station; 3 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

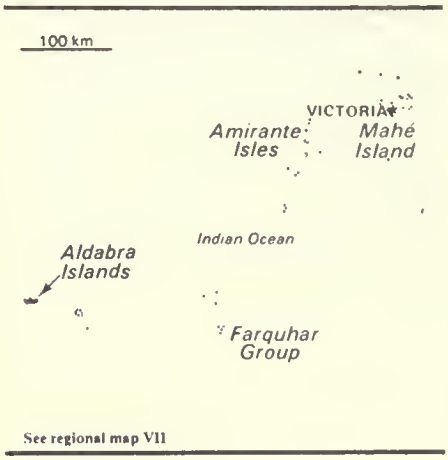
### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,505,000; 759,000 fit for military service; 70,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 30 June 1985, $66.9 million; about 8.8% of central government budget

## Seychelles




### Land

280 km²; less than two-thirds the size of New York City; 54% arable land, nearly all cultivated; 17% woods and forest; 29% other (mainly reefs and other surfaces unsuited for agriculture); 40 granitic and 50 or more coralline islands

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 491 km (Mahé Island 93 km)

### People

*Population:* 66,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.9%

*Nationality:* noun—Seychellois (sing. and pl.); adjective—Seychelles

*Ethnic divisions:* Seychellois (mixture of Asians, Africans, Europeans)

*Religion:* 90% Roman Catholic, 8% Anglican, 2% other

*Language:* English and French (official); Creole

*Literacy:* 60%

*Labor force:* 15,000 in monetized sector (excluding self-employed, domestic servants, and workers on small farms); 49% government, 19% industry and commerce, 18.5% agriculture, 13.5% services

*Organized labor:* 3 major trade unions

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Seychelles

*Type:* republic; member of the Commonwealth

*Capital:* Victoria, Mahé Island

*Legal system:* based on English common law, French civil law, and customary law

*National holidays:* 5 and 29 June

*Branches:* President, Council of Ministers, People's Assembly

*Government leader:* France Albert RENE, President (since June 1979)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* general election held June 1979 gave 98% approval to René as only presidential candidate on yes/no ballot; reelected in June 1984 with 92% of vote

*Political parties and leaders:* René, who heads the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, came to power by a military coup in June 1977; until then he had been Prime Minister in an uneasy coalition with then President James Mancham, who headed the Seychelles Democratic Party; René banned the Seychelles Democratic Party in March 1978 and announced a new constitution in March 1979 that turned the country into a one-party state

*Communists:* negligible, although some Cabinet ministers espouse pro-Soviet line

*Other political or pressure groups:* trade unions, church

*Member of:* AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

**Economy**
*GDP:* $150 million (1983 est.); $2,310 per capita (1983 est.); real growth rate −0.2% (1981 est.)

*Agriculture:* islands depend largely on coconut production and export of copra; cinnamon, vanilla, and patchouli (used for perfumes) are other cash crops; food crops—small quantities of sweet potatoes, cassava, sugarcane, and bananas; islands not self-sufficient in foodstuffs and the bulk of the supply must be imported; fish is an important food source

*Major industries:* tourism is largest industry; processing of coconut and vanilla, fishing, small-scale manufacture of consumer goods, coir rope factory, tea factory

*Electric power:* 20,000 kW capacity (1984); 52 million kWh produced (1984), 787 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $2.8 million (f.o.b., 1982); cinnamon (bark and oil) and copra account for about 60%; fish 35%; tourism earned an additional $32.5 million

*Imports:* $80.9 million (f.o.b., 1983); manufactured goods about 25%; food, tobacco, and beverages almost 20%; machinery and transport equipment almost 20%; and petroleum products about 20%

*Major trade partners:* exports—UK, Italy, Bahrain, Japan

*Aid:* economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1978-82), $184 million; US (FY78-83), $8.7 million; Communist countries (1970-83), $10 million

*Budget:* (1983) revenues, $59 million; grants, $13 million; current expenditures, $65 million; development expenditures, $16 million; net lending, $9 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 7.28 Seychelles rupees=US$1 (31 October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 215 km total; 145 km bituminous, 70 km crushed stone or earth

*Ports:* 1 small port (Victoria)

*Civil air:* 1 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 7 total, 7 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

*Telecommunications:* direct radio communications with adjacent islands and African coastal countries; 8,300 telephones (11.9 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM stations; 1 TV station; Indian Ocean satellite station; USAF tracking station

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 16,000; 8,000 fit for military service

*Supply:* infantry-type weapons and ammunition from Tanzania, USSR, and China

## Sierra Leone

Land
71,740 km²; slightly smaller than South Carolina; 65% arable (6% cultivated), 27% pasture, 4% swamp, 4% forest

*Land boundaries:* 933 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 200 nm

*Coastline:* 402 km

People
*Population:* 3,883,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.6%

*Nationality:* noun—Sierra Leonean(s); adjective—Sierra Leonean

*Ethnic divisions:* over 99% native African (30% Temne, 30% Mende, 2% Creole), rest European and Asian; 13 tribes

*Religion:* 60% Muslim, 30% indigenous beliefs, 10% Christian

*Language:* English (official); regular use limited to literate minority; principal vernaculars are Mende in south and Temne in north; "Krio," the language of the resettled exslave population of the Freetown area, is used as a lingua franca

*Literacy:* about 15%

*Labor force:* about 1.5 million; most of population engages in subsistence agriculture; only small minority, some 65,000, earn wages

*Organized labor:* 35% of wage earners

Government
*Official name:* Republic of Sierra Leone

*Type:* republic under presidential regime since April 1971

*Capital:* Freetown

*Political subdivisions:* 3 provinces; divided into 12 districts with 146 chiefdoms, where paramount chief and council of elders constitute basic unit of government; plus western area, which comprises Freetown and other coastal areas of the former colony

*Legal system:* based on English law and customary laws indigenous to local tribes; constitution adopted 1978; highest court of appeal is the Sierra Leone Court of Appeals; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Republic Day, 19 April

*Branches:* executive authority exercised by President; unicameral parliament consists of 104 authorized seats, 85 of which are filled by elected representatives of constituencies and 12 by Paramount Chiefs elected by fellow Paramount Chiefs in each district; President authorized to appoint up to seven members; independent judiciary

*Government leader:* Dr. Siaka Probyn STEVENS, President (since 1968); Sorie Ibrahim KOROMA, First Vice President (since April 1971); Francis Minah, Second Vice President (since May 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 21

*Elections:* the Constitution of Sierra Leone Act, 1971, has been replaced by the Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1978, which provides for one-party rule; Dr. Siaka Stevens was named as the first Executive President under the one-party constitution; the President's tenure has been extended from five to seven years; next presidential election June 1985

*Political parties and leaders:* All People's Congress (APC), headed by Stevens

*Communists:* no party, although there are a few Communists and a slightly larger number of sympathizers

*Member of:* AfDB, AIOEC, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, Mano River Union, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
*GDP:* (current factor cost) $1 billion (1983/84 est.); real growth rate 0.5% (1983/84)

*Agriculture:* main crops—palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, rice, yams, millet, ginger, cassava; much of cultivated land devoted to subsistence farming; food crops insufficient for domestic consumption

*Fishing:* catch 65,500 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* mining—diamonds, iron ore, bauxite, rutile; manufacturing beverages, textiles, cigarettes, construction goods; 1 oil refinery

*Electric power:* 96,000 kW capacity (1984); 210 million kWh produced (1984), 55 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $104 million (f.o.b., 1983/84); diamonds, iron ore, palm kernels, cocoa, coffee

*Imports:* $126 million (f.o.b., 1983/84); machinery and transportation equipment, manufactured goods, foodstuffs, petroleum products

*Major trade partners:* UK, EC, US, Japan, Communist countries

*Budget:* (1983/84) revenues, $109 million; current expenditures, $146 million; development expenditures, $68 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* (official) 2.5 leones=US$1 (October 1983)

# Singapore

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

**Communications**
*Railroads:* about 84 km 1.067-meter narrow gauge privately owned mineral line operated by the Sierra Leone Development Company

*Highways:* 7,460 km total; 1,225 km bituminous, 490 km laterite (some gravel), remainder improved earth

*Inland waterways:* 800 km; 600 km navigable year round

*Ports:* 1 major (Freetown), 2 minor

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 14 total, 11 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* fair telephone and telegraph service; 16,000 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); INTELSAT Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station; 3 AM stations, 1 FM, 2 TV stations

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, Navy

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 853,000; 414,000 fit for military service; no conscription

See regional map IX

**Land**
618 km²; smaller than New York City; 31% built on, roads, railroads, and airfields; 22% agricultural; 47% other

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

*Coastline:* 193 km

**People**
*Population:* 2,562,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Singaporean(s), adjective—Singapore

*Ethnic divisions:* 76.7% Chinese, 14.7% Malay, 6.4% Indian, 2.2% other

*Religion:* majority of Chinese are Buddhists or atheists; Malays nearly all Muslim; minorities include Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, Taoists, Confucianists

*Language:* Chinese, Malay, Tamil, and English (official); Malay (national)

*Literacy:* 84.2%

*Labor force:* 1,142,374 (June 1982); 29.5% manufacturing, 28.5% services, 22.3% trade, 11.4% transport and communication, 6.3% construction, 1.0% agriculture and fishing, 1.0% other

*Organized labor:* 18.6% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Singapore

*Type:* republic within Commonwealth

*Capital:* Singapore

*Legal system:* based on English common law; constitution based on preindependence State of Singapore constitution; legal education at University of Singapore; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* 9 August

*Branches:* ceremonial President; executive power exercised by Prime Minister and Cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature (Parliament)

*Government leaders:* Dr. YEOH Ghim Seng, Acting President (as of 28 March 1985); LEE Kuan Yew, Prime Minister (since June 1959)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 20; voting compulsory

*Elections:* normally every five years

*Political parties and leaders:* government—People's Action Party (PAP), Lee Kuan Yew; opposition—Barisan Sosialis (BS), Dr. Lee Siew Choh; Workers' Party (WP), J. B. Jeyaretnam; United People's Front (UPF), Harbans Singh; Singapore Democratic Party (SDP), Chiam See Tong; Communist Party illegal

*Voting strength:* (1984 election) PAP won 77 of 79 seats in Parliament and received 63% of the vote; WP and SDP won one seat each

*Communists:* 200-500; Barisan Sosialis infiltrated by Communists

*Member of:* ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITU, NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

## Singapore *(continued)*

### Economy

*GDP:* $16.0 billion (1983), $6,395 per capita; 7.8% average annual real growth (1973-83), 7.9% (1983)

*Agriculture:* occupies a position of minor importance in the economy, self-sufficient in pork, poultry, and eggs; must import much of its other food requirements; major crops—rubber, copra, fruit and vegetables

*Fishing:* catch 19,099 metric tons (1983), imports—99,099 metric tons (1983), exports 56,046 metric tons (1983)

*Major industries:* petroleum refining, electronics, oil drilling equipment, rubber processing and rubber products, processed food and beverages, ship repair, entrepot trade, financial services

*Electric power:* 2,691,000 kW capacity (1984); 8.6 billion kWh produced (1984), 3,400 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $21.0 billion (f.o.b., 1983); petroleum, rubber, manufactured goods

*Imports:* $27.0 billion (c.i.f., 1983); major retained imports—capital equipment, manufactured goods, petroleum

*Major trade partners:* exports—US, Malaysia, Japan, Hong Kong, Thailand, Australia, FRG; imports—Japan, US, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia

*Aid:* economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries (1970-82), $490 million; US, including Ex-Im (FY70-83), $575 million; military—US (FY70-82), $2 million

*Budget:* (FY83/84) revenues, $4.7 billion; expenditures, $7.5 billion; deficit, $2.8 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.20 Singapore dollars=US$1 (8 January 1985)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

### Communications

*Railroads:* 38 km of 1.000-meter gauge

*Highways:* 2,314 km total (1980); 2,006 km paved, 308 km crushed stone or improved earth

*Ports:* 3 major, 2 minor

*Civil air:* approx. 30 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 6 total, 6 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* good domestic facilities; good international service; good radio and television broadcast coverage; 700,000 telephones (26.5 per 100 popl.); 13 AM, 4 FM, 2 TV stations; submarine cables extend to Hong Kong via Sabah, Philippines; 1 ground station to Hong Kong via Sabah, Malaysia; 1 ground satellite station

### Defense Forces

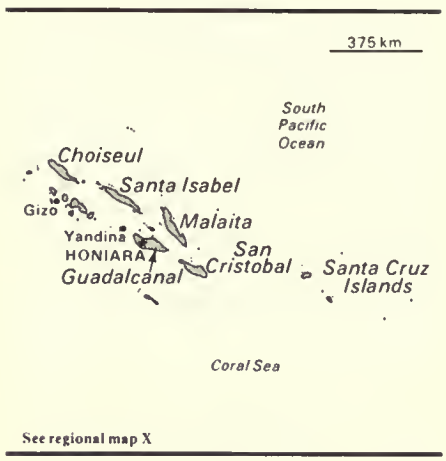
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, Army Reserve, Singapore Armed Forces (SAF)

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 764,000; 599,000 fit for military service

*Ships:* 6 missile attack boats, 19 coastal patrol, 13 amphibious ships, 2 coastal minesweepers, 1 auxiliary

*Military budget:* announced for fiscal year ending 31 March 1985, $1.09 billion; about 11.9% of central government budget

## Solomon Islands




See regional map X

### Land

*NOTE:* This archipelagic nation includes southern Solomon Islands, primarily Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristobal, Santa Isabel, Choiseul; northern Solomon Islands constitute part of Papua New Guinea.

### Land

About 29,785 km²; slightly larger than Maryland

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* about 5,313 km

### People

*Population:* 273,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.7%

*Nationality:* noun—Solomon Islander(s); adjective—Solomon Islander

*Ethnic divisions:* 93.0% Melanesian, 4.0% Polynesian, 1.5% Micronesian, 0.8% European, 0.3% Chinese, 0.4% other

*Religion:* almost all at least nominally Christian; Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Methodist churches dominant

*Language:* English (official), local languages

*Literacy:* 60%

*Labor force:* 20,631 economically active (1980); 30% forestry and fishing, 28.2% social services, 10.8% manufacturing, 9.6% commerce, 7.7% construction, 7.1% transportation and communications

**Government**
*Official name:* Solomon Islands

*Type:* independent parliamentary state within Commonwealth

*Capital:* Honiara on the island of Guadalcanal

*Political subdivisions:* 4 administrative districts

*Legal system:* a High Court plus Magistrates Courts; also a system of native courts throughout the islands

*Branches:* executive authority in Governor General; unicameral legislature (38-member National Parliament)

*Government leaders:* Sir Baddeley DEVESI, Governor General (since July 1978); Sir Peter KENILOREA, Prime Minister (since November 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal adult at age 21

*Elections:* every four years, latest October 1984

*Political parties and leaders:* United Party, Peter Kenilorea; People's Alliance Party, Solomon Mamaloni, National Democratic Party, Bartholemew Ulufa'alu

*Member of:* ADB, Commonwealth, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IMF, UN, UPU

**Economy**
*GNP:* $110 million (1980), $460 per capita

*Agriculture:* largely dominated by coconut production with subsistence crops of yams, taro, bananas; self-sufficient in rice

*Electric power:* 15,000 kW capacity (1984); 30 million kWh produced (1984), 114 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $68.4 million (1981); copra, timber, fish

*Imports:* $72.2 million (1981); energy fuels

*Major trade partners:* exports—Japan 37%, UK 11%, Australia 3%; imports—Australia 31%, Singapore 16%, Japan 15%, UK 9% (1981)

*Aid:* economic commitments from Western (non-US) countries, ODA (1979), $13.3 million

*Budget:* (1979) million revenues, $22.45 million; expenditures, $37.3 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.222 Australian dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

**Communications**
*Railroad:* none

*Highways:* 834 km total; 241 km sealed or all-weather

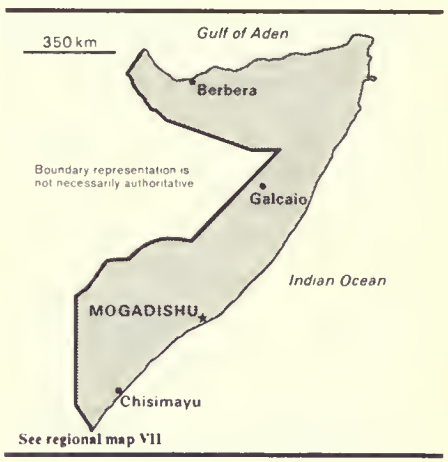
*Inland waterways:* none

*Ports:* 5 minor (including Honiara, Gizo, Yandina)

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 25 total, 23 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* 4 AM, no FM, no TV stations; 2,000 telephones, no TV sets; one ground satellite station




**Land**
637,657 km²; slightly smaller than Texas; 32% grazing; 14% scrub and forest; 13% arable (0.3% cultivated); 41% mainly desert, urban, or other

*Land boundaries:* 2,263 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 200 nm

*Coastline:* 3,025 km

**People**
*Population:* 7,595,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Somali(s); adjective—Somali

*Ethnic divisions:* 85% Somali, rest mainly Bantu; 30,000 Arabs, 3,000 Europeans, 800 Asians

*Religion:* almost entirely Sunni Muslim

*Language:* Somali (official); Arabic, Italian, English

*Literacy:* 60%

*Labor force:* about 2.2 million; very few are skilled laborers; 70% pastoral nomad, 30% agriculturists, government employees, traders, fishermen, handicraftsmen, other

## Somalia *(continued)*

*Organized labor:* General Federation of Somali Trade Unions, a government-controlled organization, established in 1977

Government
*Official name:* Somali Democratic Republic

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Mogadishu

*Political subdivisions:* 16 regions, 60 districts

*National holiday:* 21 October

*Branches:* President dominates political system; Cabinet carries out day-to-day government functions; unicameral legislature (National People's Assembly) exists but has little power

*Government leader:* Maj. Gen. Mohamed SIAD Barre, President (since October 1969)

*Political party and leader:* the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP), created on 1 July 1976, is sole legal party; Maj. Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre is general secretary of the SRSP

*Elections:* parliamentary elections held 31 December 1984

*Communists:* probably some Communist sympathizers in the government hierarchy

*Member of:* AfDB, Arab League, EAMA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy
*GDP:* $1.875 million (1982 est.), $375 per capita

*Agriculture:* mainly a pastoral country, raising livestock; crops—bananas, sugarcane, cotton, cereals

*Major industries:* a few small industries, including sugar refining, tuna beef canning, textiles, iron rod plant, and petroleum refining

*Electric power:* 47,000 kW capacity (1984); 62 million kWh produced (1984), 9 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $101 million (f.o.b., 1983); livestock, hides, skins, bananas

*Imports:* $407 million (c.i.f.., 1983); textiles, cereals, transport equipment, machinery, construction materials and equipment, petroleum products; also military materiel in 1977

*Major trade partners:* exports—Saudi Arabia 84%, Italy 6% (1981); imports—UK 29%, Italy 21%, FRG 13% (1981)

*External debt:* $1.2 billion (1983 est.); external debt service 17% of exports of goods and services

*Budget:* (1983 est.) revenues and grants, $278 million; current expenditures, $216 million; development expenditures and transfers, $143 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 26.0 Somali shillings=US$1 (September 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 17,215 km total; 2,335 km bituminous surface, 2,880 km gravel, and 12,000 km improved earth or stabilized soil

*Pipelines:* 15 km crude oil

*Ports:* 3 major (Mogadishu, Berbera, Kisimayo)

*Civil air:* 5 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 59 total, 47 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* poor telephone and telegraph service; radio-relay system centered on Mogadishu connects a few towns; 6,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 2 AM, no FM stations, 1 TV station

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Somali National Army (including Navy, Air Force, and Air Defense Force)

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,483,000; 801,000 fit for military service; no conscription

## South Africa

See regional map VII

### Land

1,221,037 km² (includes enclave of Walvis Bay, 1,124 km²; Transkei, 44,000 km², and Bophuthatswana, 38,000 km²); four-fifths the size of Alaska; 86% desert, waste, or urban; 12% cultivable; 2% forest

*Land boundaries:* 2,044 km

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 2,881 km, including Transkei

### People

*Population:* 32,465,000 (July 1985), including Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Kwazulu, Lebowa, Transkei, and Venda; average annual growth rate 2.4%; Bophuthatswana 1,623,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.9%; Ciskei 763,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.3%; Kwazulu 4,347,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 4.6%; Lebowa 2,208,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 4.5%; Transkei 2,960,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.4%; Venda 412,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.7%

*Nationality:* noun—South African(s); adjective—South African

*Ethnic divisions:* 69.9% African, 17.8% white, 9.4% Colored, 2.9% Indian

*Religion:* most whites and Coloreds and roughly 60% of Africans are Christian; roughly 60% of Indians are Hindu, 20% Muslim

*Language:* Afrikaans, English (official); Africans have many vernacular languages, including Zulu, Xhosa, North and South Sotho, Tswana

*Literacy:* almost all white population literate; government estimates 50% of Africans literate

*Labor force:* 8.7 million economically active (1980); 53% agriculture, 27% miscellaneous services, 8% manufacturing, 7% mining, 5% commerce

*Organized labor:* about 7% of total labor force is unionized (mostly white workers); African unions represent less than 15% of black labor force

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of South Africa

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* administrative, Pretoria; legislative, Cape Town; judicial, Bloemfontein

*Political subdivisions:* 4 provinces, each headed by centrally appointed administrator; provincial councils, elected by white electorate, retain limited powers

*Legal system:* based on Roman-Dutch law and English common law; constitution enacted 1961, changing the Union of South Africa into a republic; possibility of judicial review of Acts of Parliament concerning dual official languages; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Republic Day, 31 May

*Branches:* president is chief of state, head of government, and chairman of cabinet; tricameral legislature—House of Assembly (whites), House of Representatives (Coloreds), and House of Delegates (Indians) elected directly by respective racial electorates; judiciary maintains substantial independence of government influence

*Government leaders:* Pieter Willem BOTHA, President (since September 1984)

*Suffrage:* general suffrage limited to whites over 18 (17 in Natal Province) and to Coloreds and Indians over 18

*Elections:* must be held at least every five years; last white election April 1981; last Colored and Indian elections August 1984; because of the introduction of a new constitution in 1984, the next white elections probably will be delayed until 1989 to coincide with nonwhite elections

*White political parties and leaders:* National Party, P. W. Botha; Progressive Federal Party, Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert; New Republic Party, Bill Sutton; Conservative Party, Dr. Andries P. Treurnicht; Herstigte National Party, Jaap Marais

*Colored political parties and leaders:* Labor Party, Allan Hendrickse (majority party); People's Congress Party, Peter Marais

*Indian political parties and leaders:* National People's Party, Amichand Rajbansi (majority party); Solidarity, J. N. Reddy

*Voting strength:* white parliamentary seats—National Party, 125; Progressive Federal Party, 27; Conservative Party, 18; New Republic, 8

*Communists:* small Communist Party illegal since 1950; party in exile maintains headquarters in London; Moses Mabhida, Joe Slovo

*Other political groups:* (insurgent groups in exile) African National Congress (ANC), Oliver Tambo; Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), John Pokela

*Member of:* GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, INTELSAT, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, UN,

UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG (membership rights in IAEA, ICAO, ITU, UPU, WHO, WIPO, and WMO suspended or restricted)

Economy
*GDP:* $79 billion (1983), about $2,500 per capita; −3% real growth in 1983

*Agriculture:* main crops—corn, wool, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco, citrus fruits; dairy products; self-sufficient in foodstuffs

*Fishing:* catch 577,152 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* mining, automobile assembly, metalworking, machinery, textile, iron and steel, chemical, fertilizer

*Electric power:* 23,800,000 kW capacity (1984); 114.668 billion kWh produced (1984), 3,617 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $18.2 billion (f.o.b., 1983, including gold); wool, diamonds, corn, uranium, sugar, fruit, hides, skins, metals, metallic ores, asbestos, fish products; net gold output $8.9 billion (1983)

*Imports:* $14.4 billion (f.o.b., 1983); motor vehicles, machinery, metals, petroleum products, textiles, chemicals

*Major trade partners:* US, FRG, Japan, UK, France; member of Southern African Customs Union

*Budget:* (FY 1983/84 est.) revenues, $16.6 billion; current expenditures, $18.4 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.1 SA rand = US$1 (30 December 1983)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

Communications
*Railroads:* 35,530 km total (includes Namibia); 34,824 km 1.067-meter gauge, of which 6,143 km are multiple track; 16,006 km electrified; 706 km 0.610-meter gauge single track

*Highways:* 229,690 km total; 80,796 km paved, 148,894 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth

*Pipelines:* 931 km crude oil; 1,748 km refined products; 322 km natural gas

*Ports:* 7 major (Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Richards Bay, Saldanha Bay, East London, and Mossel Bay)

*Civil air:* 76 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 915 total, 831 usable; 106 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 199 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* the system is the best developed, most modern, and highest capacity in Africa and consists of carrier-equipped open-wire lines, coaxial cables, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; key centers are Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, and Pretoria; 3.21 million telephones (13.1 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, 286 FM, 67 main TV stations with 450 relay transmitters; 1 submarine cable; 1 satellite station with 1 Indian Ocean and 2 Atlantic Ocean antennas

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, Medical Services

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 7,732,000; 4,659,000 fit for military service; 279,000 reach military age (18) annually; obligation for service in Citizen Force or Commandos begins at 18; volunteers for service in permanent force must be 17; national service obligation is two years; figures do not include Bophuthatswana, Transkei, and Venda

*Military budget:* for year ending 31 March 1985, $3.1 billion; 15.1% of central government budget

See regional map VIII

*NOTE:* The US Government does not recognize the incorporation of the Baltic States Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union.

Land
22,402,200 km²; nearly two and one-half times the size of the US; 35.5% forest, 16.8% pasture and hay, 10.2% cultivated, 37.5% other

*Land boundaries:* 20,619 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 46,670 km (incl. Sakhalin)

People
*Population:* 277,930,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Soviet(s); adjective—Soviet

*Ethnic divisions:* 52% Russian, 16% Ukrainian, 32% among over 100 other ethnic groups, according to 1979 census

*Religion:* 18% Russian Orthodox; 9% Muslim; 3% Jewish, Protestant, Georgian Orthodox, or Roman Catholic; population is 70% atheist

*Language:* Russian (official); more than 200 languages and dialects (at least 18 with more than 1 million speakers); 75% Slavic group,

8% other Indo-European, 12% Altaic, 3% Uralian, 2% Caucasian

*Literacy:* 99.8%

*Labor force:* civilian 147 million (midyear 1982), 20% agriculture, 80% industry and other nonagricultural fields; unemployed not reported; shortage of skilled labor reported

**Government**

*Official name:* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

*Type:* Communist state

*Capital:* Moscow

*Political subdivisions:* 15 union republics, consisting of 20 autonomous republics, 6 krays, 123 oblasts, 8 autonomous oblasts, and 10 autonomous okrugs

*Legal system:* civil law system as modified by Communist legal theory; revised constitution adopted 1977; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 18 universities and 4 law institutes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* October Revolution Day, 7 November

*Branches:* executive—USSR Council of Ministers, legislative—USSR Supreme Soviet, judicial—Supreme Court of USSR

*Government leaders:* Mikhail GORBACHEV, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (since 11 March 1985) Nikolay Aleksandrovich TIKHONOV, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers (since 23 October 1980)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18; direct, equal

*Elections:* to Supreme Soviet every five years; 1,499 deputies elected in 1984; 71.4% party members

*Political party:* Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) only party permitted

*Voting strength:* (1984 election) 184,006,350 persons over 18; allegedly 99.95% voted

*Communists:* over 18 million party members

*Other political or pressure groups:* Komsomol, trade unions, and other organizations that facilitate Communist control

*Member of:* CEMA, Geneva Disarmament Conference, IAEA, IBEC, ICAC, ICAO, ICCAT, ICCO, ICES, ILO, IMO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INRO, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

**Economy**

*GNP:* $1,843 billion (1983, in 1983 geometric mean prices), 6,763 per capita; in 1983 percentage shares were—53% consumption, 34% investment, 13% government and other, including defense (based on 1970 GNP in rubles at adjusted factor cost); average annual growth rate of real GNP (1971-83), 3.1%, average annual growth rate (1976-83), 2.2%, (1983) 3.6%

*Agriculture:* principal food crops—grain (especially wheat), potatoes; main industrial crops—sugar beets, cotton, sunflowers, and flax; degree of self-sufficiency depends on fluctuations in crop yields, particularly grain; large grain importer over past decade

*Fishing:* catch 9.9 million metric tons (1983); exports 453,384 metric tons (1983), imports 320,132 metric tons (1983); exports exclude canned fish, canned crab, and caviar

*Major industries:* diversified, highly developed capital goods industries; consumer goods industries comparatively less developed

*Shortages:* fertilizer, feed, natural rubber, bauxite and alumina, tantalum, tin, tungsten, fluorspar, molybdenum, and finished steel products

*Crude steel:* 172 million metric ton capacity as of 1 January 1984; 152.5 million metric tons produced in 1983, 562 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 306,000,000 kW capacity (1984); 1,465 billion kWh produced (1984), 5,305 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $91.652 billion (f.o.b., 1983); petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, metals, wood, agricultural products, and a wide variety of manufactured goods (primarily capital goods)

*Imports:* $80,440 billion (f.o.b., 1983); grain and other agricultural products, machinery and equipment, steel products (including large diameter pipe), consumer manufactures

*Major trade partners:* $172.1 billion (1983 total turnover); trade 56% with Communist countries, 30% with industrialized West, and 14% with less developed countries

*Aid:* economic—total extended to non-Communist less developed countries (1954-81), $22 billion

*Official monetary conversion rate:* 0.743 rubles=US$1 (1983 average)

**Communications**

*Railroads:* 143,600 km total; 141,467 km 1.524-meter broad gauge; 1,833 km mostly 0.750-meter narrow gauge; 112,915 km broad gauge single track; 46,800 km electrified; does not include industrial lines (1983)

*Highways:* 1,479,300 km total; 421,000 km asphalt, concrete, stone block; 352,000 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 706,300 km earth (1983)

*Inland waterways:* 137,900 km navigable, exclusive of Caspian Sea (1983)

*Freight carried:* rail—3,851 million metric tons, 3.6 billion metric ton/km (1983); highways—26.4 billion metric tons, 486 billion metric ton/km (1983); waterway—606.7 million metric tons, 273.2 billion metric ton/km, excluding Caspian Sea (1983)

*Pipelines:* 75,000 km crude oil and refined products; 155,000 km natural gas (1983)

*Ports:* 53 major (most important—Leningrad, Riga, Tallinn, Kaliningrad, Liepaja, Ventspils, Murmansk, Arkhangel'sk, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Il'ichevsk, Nikolayev, Sevastopol, Vladivostok, Nakhodka); over 180 selected minor; 58 major inland ports (some of the more important—Astrakhan, Baku, Gorkiy, Kazan, Khabarovsk, Krasnoyarsk, Kuybyshev, Moscow, Rostov, Volgograd, Kiev (1982)

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Ground Forces, Navy, Air Defense Forces, Air Forces, Strategic Rocket Forces

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 65,461,000; 55,070,000 fit for military service; 2,058,000 reach military age (17) annually

## Spain

See regional map V and VII

**Land**
504,782 km², including Canary (7,511 km²) and Balearic Islands (5,025 km²); the size of Arizona and Utah combined; 41% arable and crop, 27% meadow and pasture, 22% forest, 10% urban or other

*Land boundaries:* 1,899 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 4,964 km (includes Balearic Islands, 677 km, and Canary Islands, 1,158 km)

**People**
*Population:* 38,629,000 (July 1985), including the Balearic and Canary Islands and Ceuta and Melilla (two towns on the Moroccan coast); average annual growth rate 0.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Spaniard(s); adjective—Spanish

*Ethnic divisions:* composite of Mediterranean and Nordic types

*Religion:* 99% Roman Catholic, 1% other sects

*Language:* Castilian Spanish; second languages include 17% Catalan, 7% Galician, and 2% Basque

*Literacy:* 97%

*Labor force:* 13.2 million (1984); 43% services, 24% industry, 16% agriculture, 9% construction; unemployment now estimated at nearly 20.5% of labor force (September 1984)

*Organized labor:* labor unions legalized April 1977; represent no more than a quarter of the labor force (1983)

**Government**
*Official name:* Spanish State

*Type:* parliamentary monarchy defined by new constitution of December 1978, that completed transition from authoritarian regime of the late Generalissimo Franco and confirmed Juan Carlos I as monarch, but without the exceptional powers inherited from Franco on being proclaimed King 22 November 1975

*Capital:* Madrid

*Political subdivisions:* metropolitan Spain, including the Canaries and Balearics, divided into 50 provinces, which form 17 autonomous regions assuming numerous powers previously exercised by the central government; also five places of sovereignty (presidios) on the Mediterranean coast of Morocco; transferred administration of Spanish Sahara to Morocco and Mauritania on 26 February 1976

*Legal system:* civil law system, with regional applications; new constitution provides for rule of law, established jury system as well as independent constitutional court to rule on unconstitutionality of laws and to serve as court of last resort in protecting liberties and rights granted in constitution; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* 24 June

*Branches:* executive, with King's acts subject to countersignature, Prime Minister (*Presidente*) and his ministers responsible to lower house; bicameral legislature—Cortes Generales, consisting of more powerful Congress of Deputies (350 members) and Senate (208 members), with possible addition of one to six members from each new autonomous region; judiciary, independent

*Government leaders:* JUAN CARLOS I, King (since November 1975); Felipe GONZALEZ Márquez, Prime Minister (*Presidente*; since December 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal at age 18

*Elections:* parliamentary election 28 October 1982 for four-year term; local elections for municipal councils April 1983; regional elections staggered

*Political parties and leaders:* principal national parties, from right to left—Popular Alliance (AP), Manuel Fraga Iribarne; Popular Democratic Party (PDP), Oscar Alzaga; Liberal Union (UL), José Antonio Segurado; Social Democratic Center (CDS), Adolfo Suárez; Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), Felipe González Márquez; Spanish Communist Party (PCE), Gerardo Iglesias; chief regional parties—Convergence and Unity (CiU), Jordi Pujol, in Catalonia; Republican Left of Catalonia (ERC), Herribert Barrera; Basque Nationalist Party (PNV), Román Sudure; Basque radical coalitions Popular Unity (HB) and Basque Left (EE); Andalusian Party (PA), Luis Uruñuela; Democratic Reform Party (PRD), Antonio Garrigues Walker

*Voting strength:* (1982 parliamentary election in lower house) PSOE 46%, and 202 seats (26 seats over a majority); AP, PDP, and UL in coalition 25.4%, 106 seats; UCD 7.31%, 12 seats; PCE 3.9%, 4 seats; CiU 3.7%, 12 seats; CDS 2.9%, 2 seats; PNV 1.9%, 8 seats; HB 1%, 2 seats; EE .47%, 1 seat; ERC .47%, 1 seat; PA .33% 0 seats

*Communists:* PCE membership has declined from a possible high of 160,000 in 1977 to roughly 60,000 today; the party lost 64% of its voters and 20 deputies in the 1982 election; remaining strength is in labor where it dominates the Workers Commissions trade union (one of the country's two major labor centrals), which claims a membership of about 1 million; experienced a modest recovery in 1983 municipal election, receiving 8% of the vote

*Other political or pressure groups:* on the extreme left, the Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) and the First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) use terrorism to oppose the government; free labor unions (authorized in April 1977) include the Communist-dominated Workers Commissions (CCOO); the Socialist General Union of Workers (UGT), and the smaller independent Workers Syndical Union (USO); the Catholic Church; business and landowning interests; Opus Dei; university students

*Member of:* Andean Pact (observer), ASSIMER, Council of Europe, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO; applied for full membership in the EC 28 July 1977

Economy

*GNP:* $156.4 billion (1983); 70% private consumption, 12% government consumption, 19% gross fixed capital investment; −1% net exports; real growth rate 2.3% (1983)

*Agriculture:* main crops—grains, vegetables, fruits; virtually self-sufficient in good crop years

*Fishing:* catch, 1,248,882 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* textiles and apparel (including footwear), food and beverages, metals and metal manufactures, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles

*Crude steel:* 12.7 million metric tons produced (1983), 332 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 37,815,000 kW capacity (1984); 119.887 billion kWh produced (1984), 3,120 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $19.76 billion (f.o.b., 1983); principal items—iron and steel products, machinery, automobiles, fruits and vegetables, textiles, footwear

*Imports:* $29.2 billion (c.i.f., 1983); principal items—fuels (40%), machinery, chemicals, iron and steel, vegetables, automobiles

*Major trade partners:* (1983) 48% EC, 7% US, 8% other developed countries, 3% Communist countries, 33% less developed countries

*Aid:* economic commitments—US authorizations, $1.9 billion, including Ex-Im (FY70-83); other Western bilateral (ODA and OOF), $545.0 million (1970-79); military authorizations—US (FY70-83), $1.6 billion

*Budget:* (1983 central government) revenues, $26 billion; expenditures, $34 billion; deficit, $8 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 169.96 pesetas=US $1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications

*Railroads:* 16,282 km total; Spanish National Railways (RENFE) operates 13,543 km 1.668-meter gauge, 6,156 km electrified, and 2,295 km double track; FEVE (government-owned narrow-gauge railways) operates 1,821 km, of predominantly 1.000-meter gauge, and 441 km electrified; privately owned railways operate 918 km, of predominantly 1.000-meter gauge, 512 km electrified, and 56 km double track

*Highways:* 149,352 km total; 82,070 km national 2,433 km limited-access divided highway, 63,042 km bituminous treated, 17,038 km intermediate bituminous, concrete, or stone block; the remaining 67,282 km are provincial or local roads (bituminous treated, intermediate bituminous, or stone block)

*Inland waterways:* 1,045 km; of minor importance as transport arteries and contribute little to economy

*Pipelines:* 265 km crude oil; 1,719 km refined products; 1,130 km natural gas

*Ports:* 23 major, 175 minor

*Civil air:* 142 major transport aircraft

## Spain *(continued)*

*Airfields:* (including Balearic and Canary Islands) 117 total, 113 usable; 61 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 3,659 m, 20 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 33 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* generally adequate, modern facilities; 13.3 million telephones (35.0 per 100 popl.); 175 AM, 293 FM, 1,405 TV stations; 20 coaxial submarine cables; 2 satellite stations with total of 5 antennas

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 9,310,000; 7,565,000 fit for military service; 344,000 reach military age (20) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $3.5 billion; 10.2% of the central government budget

## Sri Lanka

### Land

65,610 km²; about one-half the size of North Carolina; 44% forest; 31% waste, urban, or other; 25% cultivated

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm; also pearling in the Gulf of Mannar)

*Coastline:* 1,340 km

### People

*Population:* 16,206,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.8%

*Nationality:* noun—Sri Lankan(s); adjective—Sri Lankan

*Ethnic divisions:* 74% Sinhalese; 18% Tamil; 7% Moor; 1% Burgher, Malay, and Veddoh

*Religion:* 69% Buddhist, 15% Hindu, 8% Christian, 8% Muslim, 0.1% other

*Language:* Sinhala (official); Sinhala and Tamil listed as national languages; Sinhala spoken by about 74% of population; Tamil spoken by about 18%; English commonly used in government and spoken by about 10% of the population

*Literacy:* 87%

*Labor force:* 4 million; 15% unemployed; employed persons—45.9% agriculture, 13.3% mining and manufacturing, 12.4% trade and transport, 26.3% services and other; extensive underemployment

*Organized labor:* about 33% of labor force, over 50% of which employed on tea, rubber, and coconut estates

### Government

*Official name:* Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

*Type:* independent state since 1948

*Capital:* Colombo

*Political subdivisions:* 9 provinces, 24 administrative districts, and four categories of semiautonomous elected local governments

*Legal system:* a highly complex mixture of English common law, Roman-Dutch, Muslim, and customary law; new constitution 7 September 1978 reinstituted a strong, independent judiciary; legal education at Sri Lanka Law College and University of Colombo; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 22 May

*Branches:* the 1978 constitution established a strong presidential form of government under J. R. Jayewardene, who had been Prime Minister since his party's election victory in July 1977; Jayewardene was elected to a second term in October 1982 and will serve until 1989 regardless of whether Parliament is dissolved; the current Parliament was extended until August 1989 by a national referendum held in December 1982

*Government leader:* Junius Richard JAYEWARDENE, President (since 1978)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* national elections ordinarily held every six years; must be held more frequently if government loses confidence vote; the constitution was amended in August 1982 to permit the President to call early presidential election

*Political parties and leaders:* Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), Sirimavo Ratwatte Dias Bandaranaike; Lanka Sama Samaja Party (LSSP; Trotskyite), C. R. de Silva; Nava Sama Samaja Party (NSSP), V. Nanayakkara; Tamil United Liberation Front, A. Amirthalingam; United National Party (UNP), J. R. Jayewardene; Communist Party/Moscow, K. P. Silva; Communist Party/Peking, N. Shanmugathasan; Mahajana Eksath Peramuna (People's United Front), M. B. Ratnayaka; Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP; People's Liberation Front), Rohana Wijeweera; All-Ceylon Tamil Congress, Kumar Ponnambalam

*Voting strength:* (October 1982 presidential election) UNP 52.91%, SLFP 39.07%, JVP 4.18%, All Ceylon Tamil Congress 2.67%, LSSP .9%, NSSP .27%

*Communists:* approximately 107,000 voted for the Communist Party in the July 1977 general election; Communist Party/Moscow approximately 5,000 members (1975), Communist Party/Peking 1,000 members (1970 est.)

*Other political or pressure groups:* Buddhist clergy, Sinhalese Buddhist lay groups; far-left violent revolutionary groups; labor unions; Tamil separatist groups

*Member of:* ADB, ANRPC, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO; is applying for membership in ASEAN

Economy

*GDP:* $4.9 billion (1983), $316 per capita; real growth rate 4.9% (1983)

*Agriculture:* agriculture accounts for about 25% of GDP; main crops—rice, rubber, tea, coconuts

*Fishing:* catch 211,000 metric tons (1982 est.)

*Major industries:* processing of rubber, tea, and other agricultural commodities; consumer goods manufacture; garment industry

*Electric power:* 642,000 kW capacity (1984); 2.1 billion kWh produced (1984), 132 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1983); tea, rubber, petroleum products, textiles

*Imports:* $1.7 billion (c.i.f., 1983); petroleum, machinery, transport equipment, sugar

*Major trade partners:* (1982) exports—14% US, 6% UK; imports—15% Saudi Arabia, 14% Japan

*Budget:* (1983) revenues, $1.0 billion; expenditures, $1.7 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 25.990 rupees=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 January-31 December

Communications

*Railroads:* 1,496 km total (1980); all 1.435-meter broad gauge; 102 km double track; no electrification; government owned

*Highways:* 66,176 km total (1979); 24,300 km paved (mostly bituminous treated), 28,916 km crushed stone or gravel, 12,960 km improved earth or unimproved earth; in addition, several thousand km of tracks, mostly unmotorable

*Inland waterways:* 430 km; navigable by shallow-draft craft

*Pipelines:* crude, 14 km; refined products, 55 km

*Ports:* 3 major, 9 minor

*Civil air:* 8 major transport (including 1 leased)

*Airfields:* 14 total, 10 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* good international service; 75,000 (est.) telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 16 AM, 2 FM stations; 1 TV station; submarine cables extend to India; 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Air Force, Navy, Police Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 4,301,000; 3,378,000 fit for military service; 188,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $117.6 million, 5% of central government estimated budget

# Sudan

## Land

2,505,813 km²; over one-fourth the size of the US; 37% arable (3% cultivated); 33% desert, waste, or urban; 15% grazing; 15% forest

*Land boundaries:* 7,805 km

## Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone")

*Coastline:* 853 km

## People

*Population:* 21,761,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.7%

*Nationality:* noun—Sudanese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Sudanese

*Ethnic divisions:* 52% black, 39% Arab, 6% Beja, 2% foreigners, 1% other

*Religion:* 70% Sunni Muslim in north, 20% indigenous beliefs, 5% Christian (mostly in south)

*Language:* Arabic (official), Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, and Sudanic languages, English; program of Arabization in process

*Literacy:* 20%

*Labor force:* 8.6 million (1979); roughly 78% agriculture, 12% services, 10% industry; labor shortages for almost all categories of employment coexist with urban unemployment

## Government

*Official name:* Democratic Republic of the Sudan

*Type:* republic under military control since coup in May 1969

*Capital:* Khartoum

*Political subdivisions:* 8 regions

*Legal system:* based on English common law and Islamic law; in September 1983 President Nimeiri declared the penal code would conform to Islamic law; some separate religious courts; permanent constitution promulgated April 1973; legal education at University of Khartoum and extension of Cairo University at Khartoum; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 1 January

*Branches:* President and Cabinet; unicameral legislature (151-member National People's Assembly); regional assemblies

*Government leader:* General Abdel Rahman SUWAR EL DAHAB, Chairman, Transitional Military Council (since 9 April 1985)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* presidential referendum last held in 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* all political parties outlawed since May 1969

*Other political or pressure groups:* Muslim Brotherhood has participated actively in government since 1977; Ansar Muslim sect and National Unionist Party do not participate directly in government

*Member of:* AfDB, APC, Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## Economy

*GDP:* $7.31 billion at current prices (FY84), $346 per capita at current prices (FY83)

*Agriculture:* main crops—sorghum, millet, wheat, sesame, peanuts, beans, barley; not self-sufficient in food production; main cash crops—cotton, gum arabic, peanuts, sesame

*Major industries:* cotton ginning, textiles, brewery, cement, edible oils, soap, distilling, shoes, pharmaceuticals

*Electric power:* 450,000 kW capacity (1984); 1.419 billion kWh produced (1984), 67 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $790 million (f.o.b., FY84 proj.); cotton (31%), gum arabic, peanuts, sesame; $40 million exports to Communist countries (FY82)

*Imports:* $1.8 billion (c.i.f., FY84 proj.); textiles, petroleum products, foodstuffs, transport equipment, manufactured goods

*Major trade partners:* UK, FRG, Italy, US, Saudi Arabia, France, Egypt, Japan

*Budget:* (FY84) public revenue $1.24 billion, total expenditures $2.9 billion, including development expenditure of $498 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.32 Sudanese pounds=US$1 (October 1984) official; 2.60 Sudanese pounds=US$1 free market (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

## Communications

*Railroads:* 5,516 km total; 4,800 km 1.067-meter gauge, 716 km 1.6096-meter gauge plantation line

*Highways:* 20,000 km total; 2,000 km bituminous treated, 4,000 km gravel, 2,304 km improved earth; remainder unimproved earth and track

*Inland waterways:* 5,310 km navigable

*Pipelines:* refined products, 815 km

*Ports:* 1 major (Port Sudan)

*Civil air:* 13 major transport aircraft

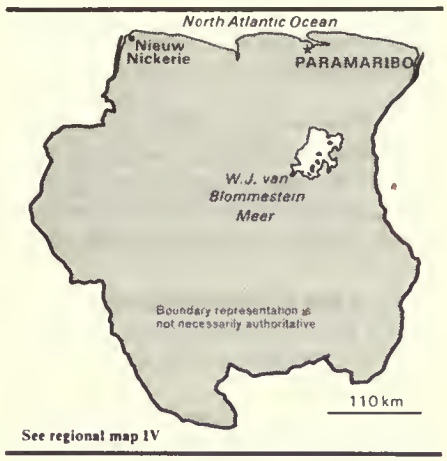
*Airfields:* 89 total, 79 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 32 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* large system by African standards, but barely adequate; consists of radio relay, cables, radio communications, and troposcatter; domestic satellite system with 14 stations; 68,500 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, no FM, 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 5,006,000; 3,059,000 fit for military service; 229,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 14 September 1985, $211.5 million; 10% of central government budget




**Land**
163,265 km²; slightly larger than Georgia; negligible arable land, meadow and pasture; 76% forest; 16% built on, waste, or other; 8% unused but potentially productive

*Land boundaries:* 1,561 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 386 km

**People**
*Population:* 377,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.8%

*Nationality:* noun—Surinamer(s); adjective—Surinamese

*Ethnic divisions:* 37% Hindustani (East Indian), 31% Creole (black and mixed), 15.3% Javanese, 10.3% Bush Negro, 2.6% Amerindian, 1.7% Chinese, 1.0% Europeans, 1.7% other

*Religion:* Hindu, Muslim, Roman Catholic, Moravian, other

*Language:* Dutch (official); English widely spoken; Sranang Tongo (Surinamese, sometimes called Taki-Taki) is native language of Creoles and much of the younger population and is lingua franca among others; Hindi; Javanese

*Literacy:* 65%

*Labor force:* 100,000; unemployment 20% (1983)

*Organized labor:* approx. 33% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Suriname

*Type:* military-civilian rule

*Capital:* Paramaribo

*Political subdivisions:* 9 districts, each headed by District Commissioner responsible to Minister of Internal Affairs, Local Administration, and Justice; 100 People's Committees" installed at local level

*Legal system:* suspended constitution; judicial system functions in ordinary civil and criminal cases

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 25 November

*Branches:* civilian government controlled by the military

*Government leaders:* Lt. Col. Desire BOUTERSE, Army Commander and strongman (since February 1980); Lachmipersad Frederick RAMDAT-MISIER, Acting President (figurehead; since February 1982); Willem Alfred UDENHOUT, Prime Minister (since February 1984)

*Suffrage:* suspended

*Elections:* none planned

*Political parties and leaders:* 25 February National Unity Movement (November 1983) established by Bouterse; regular party activity officially suspended, although some continue low-level functioning; leftists (all small groups)—Revolutionary People's Party (RVP), Michael Naarendorp; Progressive Workers and Farmers (PALU), Iwan Krolis

## Suriname *(continued)*

*Member of:* ECLA, FAO, GATT, G-77, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

### Economy

*GDP:* $1.298 billion (1983); $3,250 per capita (1983); real growth rate −3.3% (1983)

*Agriculture:* main crops—rice, sugarcane, bananas

*Major industries:* bauxite mining, alumina and aluminum production, lumbering, food processing

*Electric power:* 400,000 kW capacity (1984); 1.4 billion kWh produced (1984), 3,784 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $429 million (f.o.b., 1982); alumina, bauxite, aluminum, rice, wood and wood products

*Imports:* $457 million (c.i.f., 1983); capital equipment, petroleum, iron and steel, cotton, flour, meat, dairy products

*Major trade partners:* exports—41% US, 33% EC, 12% other European countries; imports—33% EC, 31% US, 16% Caribbean countries (1977)

*Aid:* economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im—US (FY70-83), $2.5 million, Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-82), $1.4 billion; no military aid

*Budget:* revenues, $289 million; expenditures, $441 million (1982)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.76 Suriname guilders=US$1 (November 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* 166 km total; 86 km 1.000-meter gauge, government owned, and 80 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; all single track

*Highways:* 8,800 km total; 1,000 km paved, 5,400 km bauxite gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth

*Inland waterways:* 1,200 km; most important means of transport; oceangoing vessels with drafts ranging from 4.2 m to 7 m can navigate many of the principal waterways while native canoes navigate upper reaches

*Ports:* 1 major (Paramaribo), 6 minor

*Civil air:* 2 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 39 total, 38 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* international facilities good; domestic radio-relay system; 27,500 telephones (6.3 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 10 FM, 6 TV stations; 2 Atlantic satellite stations

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* National Army (including Infantry Battalion, Military Police Brigade Navy [company-size], Air Force)

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 71,000; 43,000 fit for military service

*Military budget:* 1983, $41.8 million; 8.2% of central government budget

## Swaziland

### Land

17,363 km²; slightly smaller than New Jersey; mostly crop or pasture

*Land boundaries:* 435 km

### People

*Population:* 671,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.0%

*Nationality:* noun—Swazi(s); adjective—Swazi

*Ethnic divisions:* 96% African, 3% European, 1% mulatto

*Religion:* 57% Christian, 43% indigenous beliefs

*Language:* English and siSwati (official); government business conducted in English

*Literacy:* 65%

*Labor force:* 195,000; over 60,000 engaged in subsistence agriculture; 55,000-60,000 wage earners, many only intermittently, with 36% agriculture and forestry, 20% community and social services, 14% manufacturing, 9% construction, 21% other; 12,000 employed in South Africa (1982)

*Organized labor:* about 15% of wage earners are unionized

### Government

*Official name:* Kingdom of Swaziland

*Type:* monarchy; independent member of Commonwealth since September 1968

*Capital:* Mbabane (administrative)

*Political subdivisions:* 4 administrative districts

*Legal system:* based on South African Roman-Dutch law in statutory courts, Swazi traditional law and custom in traditional courts; legal education at University of Botswana and Swaziland; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Somhlolo (Independence) Day, 6 September

*Branches:* constitution was repealed and Parliament dissolved by King Sobhuza II (deceased August 1982) in April 1973; new bicameral Parliament (Senate, House of Assembly) formally opened in January 1979; 80-member electoral college chose 40 members of lower house and 10 members of upper house; additional 10 members for each house chosen by King; executive authority vested in the King or Queen (with the advice of the Supreme Council of State), whose assent is required before parliamentary acts become law; King's authority exercised through Prime Minister and Cabinet who must be members of Parliament; judiciary is part of Ministry of Justice but otherwise independent of executive and legislative branches; cases from subordinate courts can be appealed to the High Court and the Court of Appeal

*Government leaders:* Head of State, Ntombi THWALA, Queen Regent (since September 1983); Prince Bhekimpi DLAMINI, Prime Minister (since March 1983)

*Suffrage:* universal for adults

*Communists:* no Communist party

*Member of:* AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Economy

*GDP:* approximately $580 million (1983), about $900 per capita; annual real growth 1.7% (1979-82)

*Agriculture:* main crops—maize, cotton, rice, sugar, and citrus fruits

*Major industry:* mining

*Electric power:* 115,000 kW capacity (1984); 150 million kWh produced (1984), 230 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $330 million (f.o.b., 1983); sugar, asbestos, wood and forest products, citrus, and canned fruit

*Imports:* $464 million (f.o.b., 1983); motor vehicles, chemicals, petroleum products, and foodstuffs

*Major trade partners:* South Africa, UK, US; member of South African Customs Union

*Aid:* economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-82), $280 million; US (FY70-83), $73 million

*Budget:* 1983/84 (est.)—revenues, $170 million; current expenditures, $120 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* the Swazi lilangeni exchanges at par with the South African rand; 2.1 emalangeni=US$1 (30 December 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

Communications

*Railroads:* 515 km 1.067-meter gauge, single track

*Highways:* 2,853 km total; 510 km paved, 1,230 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil, and 1,113 km improved earth

*Civil air:* 6 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 27 total, 27 usable; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* system consists of carrier-equipped open-wire lines and low capacity radio-relay links; 15,400 telephones (2.3 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 8 FM, 11 TV stations; Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

*Branches:* Swaziland Umbutfo Defense Force, Royal Swaziland Police Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 146,000; 84,000 fit for military service

# Sweden

Land
449,964 km²; larger than California; 55% forest, 7% arable, 2% meadow and pasture, 36% other

*Land boundaries:* 2,196 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 3,218 km

People
*Population:* 8,338,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0%

*Nationality:* noun—Swede(s); adjective—Swedish

*Ethnic divisions:* homogeneous white population; small Lappish minority; est. 12% foreign born or first generation immigrants (Finns, Yugoslavs, Danes, Norwegians, Greeks)

*Religion:* 93.5% Evangelical Lutheran, 1.0% Roman Catholic, 5.5% other

*Language:* Swedish, small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities; immigrants speak native languages

*Literacy:* 99%

*Labor force:* 4.35 million; 31% private services; 30.6% government services; 21.9% mining and manufacturing; 7.2% construction; 5.2% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 0.9% electricity, gas, and waterworks; 3.5% unemployed (1983 average)

*Organized labor:* 80% of labor force

Government
*Official name:* Kingdom of Sweden

*Type:* constitutional monarchy

*Capital:* Stockholm

*Political subdivisions:* 24 counties, 278 municipalities (townships)

*Legal system:* civil law system influenced by customary law; a new constitution was adopted in 1975 replacing the Acts of 1809, 1866, and 1949; legal education at Universities of Lund, Stockholm, and Uppsala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* no national holiday; King's birthday, 30 April, celebrated as such by Swedish embassies

*Branches:* legislative authority rests with unicameral parliament (Riksdag); executive power vested in Cabinet, responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 6 superior courts, 108 lower courts

*Government leaders:* CARL XVI Gustaf, King (since September 1973); Olof PALME, Prime Minister (since September 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal but not compulsory over age 18; after three years of legal residence immigrants may vote in county and municipal but not national elections

*Elections:* every three years (next in September 1985)

*Political parties and leaders:* Moderate coalition (conservative), Ulf Adelsohn; Center, Thorbjörn Fälldin; People's Party (Liberal), Bengt Westerberg; Social Democratic, Olof Palme; Left Party-Communist (VPK), Lars Werner; Swedish Communist Party (SKP), Roland Pettersson; Communist Workers' Party, Rolf Hagel

*Voting strength:* (1982 election) 45.9% Social Democratic, 23.6% Moderate Coalition, 15.5% Center, 5.9% Liberal, 5.6% Communist, 3.8% other

*Communists:* VPK and SKP; VPK, the major Communist party, is reported to have roughly 17,800 members; in the 1982 election, the VPK attracted 308,899 votes; in addition, there are 4 other active Communist parties, for which membership figures are not available; in the 1982 elections, these parties obtained an additional 6,500 votes

*Member of:* ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC (Free Trade Agreement), EFTA, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IPU, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy
*GDP:* $86.9 billion, $10,434 per capita (1983); 53.3% private consumption, 12.7% private investment, 29.7% government consumption; 6.0% public investment; 1.0% change in stock building; 0.9% net exports of goods and services; 1983 growth rate, 2.3%

*Agriculture:* animal husbandry predominates, with milk and dairy products accounting for 37% of farm income; main crops—grains, sugar beets, potatoes; 100% self-sufficient in grains and potatoes, 85% self-sufficient in sugar beets

*Fishing:* catch 259,000 metric tons (1982), exports $76 million, imports $199.1 million

*Major industries:* iron and steel, precision equipment (bearings, radio and telephone parts, armaments), wood pulp and paper products, processed foods, motor vehicles

*Shortages:* coal, petroleum, textile fibers, potash, salt, oils and fats, tropical products

*Crude steel:* 3.9 million metric tons produced (1982), 468 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 36,841,000 kW capacity (1984); 112.885 billion kWh produced (1984), 13,544 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $26.28 billion (f.o.b., 1983); machinery, motor vehicles, wood pulp, paper products, iron and steel products, metal ores and scrap, chemicals

*Imports:* $25.022 billion (c.i.f., 1983); machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum and petroleum products, textile yarn and fabrics, iron and steel, chemicals, food, live animals

*Major trade partners:* EC 46.1%, other developed 33.9%, non-OPEC less developed countries 7.7%, OPEC 7.2%, CEMA 3.0% (1982)

*Aid:* donor—economic aid commitments (ODA and OOF) (1970-82), $4.8 billion

*Budget:* (1984/85) revenues $28.0 billion, expenditures $38.1 billion, deficit $10.1 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 8.7 kronor=US$1 (1 November 1983)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

**Communications**

*Railroads:* 12,518 km total; Swedish State Railways (SJ)—11,179 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 6,959 km electrified and 1,152 km double track; 182 km 0.891-meter gauge; 117 km rail ferry service; privately owned railways—511 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 332 km electrified; 371 km 0.891-meter gauge electrified

*Highways:* classified network, 97,400 km, of which 51,899 km paved; 20,659 km gravel; 24,842 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 2,052 km navigable for small steamers and barges

*Ports:* 17 major and 30 minor

*Civil air:* 65 major transports

*Airfields:* 262 total, 258 usable; 136 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 89 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* excellent domestic and international facilities; 7.13 million telephones (85.5 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 343 FM, 814 TV stations; 9 submarine coaxial cables, 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations

**Defense Forces**

*Branches:* Royal Swedish Army, Royal Swedish Air Force, Royal Swedish Navy

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 2,086,000; 1,848,000 fit for military service; 62,000 reach military age (19) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 30 June 1985, $2.7 billion proposed; about 7.4% of proposed central government budget

See regional map V

**Land**

41,228 km²; the size of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island combined; 43% meadow and pasture, 24% forest, 20% waste or urban, 3% inland water

*Land boundaries:* 1,884 km

**People**

*Population:* 6,512,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Swiss (sing. & pl.); adjective—Swiss

*Ethnic divisions:* total population—65% German, 18% French, 10% Italian, 1% Romansch, 5% other; Swiss nationals—74% German, 20% French, 4% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other

*Religion:* 49% Catholic, 48% Protestant, 0.3% Jewish

*Language:* total population—65% German, 18% French, 12% Italian, 1% Romansch, 4% other; Swiss nationals—74% German, 20% French, 4% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other

*Literacy:* 99%

*Labor force:* 3.05 million, about 706,000 foreign workers, mostly Italian; 42% services, 39% industry and crafts, 11% government, 7% agriculture and forestry, 1% other; approximately 0.8% unemployed in October 1983

*Organized labor:* 20% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* Swiss Confederation

*Type:* federal republic

*Capital:* Bern

*Political subdivisions:* 23 cantons (3 divided into half cantons)

*Legal system:* civil law system influenced by customary law; constitution adopted 1874, amended since; judicial review of legislative acts, except with respect to federal decrees of general obligatory character; legal education at Universities of Bern, Geneva, and Lausanne and four other university schools of law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* National Day, 1 August

*Branches:* bicameral parliament (National Council, Council of States) has legislative authority; federal council (Bundesrat) has executive authority; justice left chiefly to cantons

*Government leader:* Kurt FURGLER, President (1985; presidency rotates annually)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 20

*Elections:* held every four years; next elections 1987

*Political parties and leaders:* Social Democratic Party (SPS), Helmuth Hubacher, president; Radical Democratic Party (FDP), Yann Richter, president; Christian Democratic People's Party (CVP), Hans Wyer, president; Swiss People's Party (SVP), Fritz Hofmann, chairman; Labor Party (PdA), Armand Magnin, chairman; National Action Party (NA), Hans Zwicky, chairman; Independents' Party (LdU), Walter Biel, president; Republican Movement (Rep); Liberal Party (LPS) Rud Thi Sazrasin, president; Evangelical People's Party (EVP), Paul Gysel, president; Maoist Party (POSH/PSA); Green Party (GP); Autonomous Socialist Party (PSA), Werner Carobbio, secretary; Progressive Swiss Organization (POS), George Degen, secretary

*Voting strength:* (1983 election) 23.4% FDP, 22.8% SPS, 20.5% CVP, 11.1% SVP, 3.5% NA, 2.9% GP, 16.1% others

*Communists:* about 5,000 members

*Member of:* ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EFTA, ELDO (observer), ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, ILO, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, UNESCO, UPU, World Confederation of Labor, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO; permanent observer status at the UN; does not hold UN membership

**Economy**
*GNP:* $100.2 billion (1983), $15,390 per capita; 60% consumption, 22% investment, 0.13% government, −1% net foreign balance; real growth rate 0% (1983)

*Agriculture:* dairy farming predominates; less than 50% self-sufficient; food shortages—fish, refined sugar, fats and oils (other than butter), grains, eggs, fruits, vegetables, meat

*Major industries:* machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments

*Shortages:* practically all important raw materials except hydroelectric energy

*Electric power:* 16,690,000 kW capacity (1984); 56.203 billion kWh produced (1984), 8,650 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $25.6 billion (f.o.b., 1983); principal items—machinery and equipment, chemicals, precision instruments, metal products, textiles, foodstuffs

*Imports:* $28.6 billion (f.o.b., 1983); principal items—machinery and transportation equipment, metals and metal products, foodstuffs, chemicals, textile fibers and yarns

*Major trade partners:* 57% EC, 22% other developed, 4% Communist, 15% less developed countries

*Aid:* donor—bilateral economic aid committed, ODA and OOF (1970-82), $1.1 billion

*Budget:* receipts, $8.45 billion; expenditures, $9.0 billion; deficit, $0.55 billion (1983)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.44 francs=US$1 (third quarter 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**
*Railroads:* 5,157 km total; 2,952 km government owned (SBB), 2,879 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 73 km 1.000-meter narrow gauge; 1,432 km double track, 99% electrified; 2,203 km nongovernment owned, 710 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 1,418 km 1.000-meter gauge, 75 km 0.790-meter gauge, 100% electrified

*Highways:* 62,145 km total (all paved), of which 18,620 km are canton and 1,057 km are national highways (740 km autobahn); 42,468 km are communal roads

*Pipelines:* 314 km crude oil; 1,046 km natural gas

*Inland waterways:* 65 km; Rhine River—Basel to Rheinfelden, Schaffhausen to Constanz; in addition, there are 12 navigable lakes

*Ports:* 1 major (Basel), 2 minor (all inland)

*Civil air:* 89 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 75 total, 72 usable; 42 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

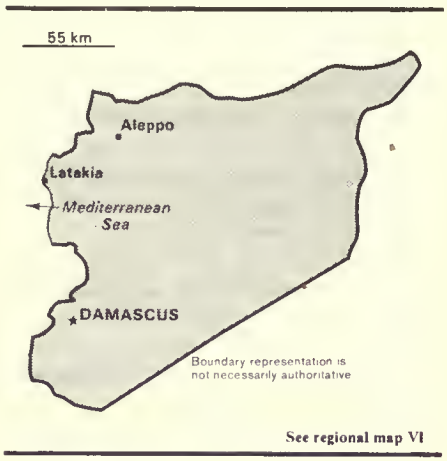
*Telecommunications:* excellent domestic, international, and broadcast services; 4.98 million telephones (77.0 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 209 FM, 1,203 TV stations; 1 satellite station with 2 Atlantic Ocean antennas

# Syria

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,707,000; 1,475,000 fit for military service; 50,000 reach military age (20) annually

*Military budget:* proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $1.9 billion; 20.1% of proposed central government budget




**Land**
185,180 km² (including 1,295 km² of Israeli-occupied territory); the size of North Dakota; 48% arable, 29% grazing, 21% desert, 2% forest

*Land boundaries:* 2,196 km (1967) (excluding occupied area 2,156 km)

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 35 nm

*Coastline:* 193 km

**People**
*Population:* 10,535,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.7%

*Nationality:* noun—Syrian(s); adjective—Syrian

*Ethnic divisions:* 90.3% Arab; 9.7% Kurds, Armenians, and other

*Religion:* 74% Sunni Muslim; 16% Alawite, Druze, and other Muslim sects; 10% Christian (various sects)

*Language:* Arabic (official), Kurdish, Armenian, Aramaic, Circassian; French and English widely understood

*Literacy:* about 50%

*Labor force:* 2.3 million; 37% miscellaneous services, 32% agriculture, 31% industry (including construction); majority unskilled; shortage of skilled labor

*Organized labor:* 5% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* Syrian Arab Republic

*Type:* republic; under leftwing military regime since March 1963

*Capital:* Damascus

*Political subdivisions:* 13 provinces and city of Damascus administered as separate unit

*Legal system:* based on Islamic law and civil law system; special religious courts; constitution promulgated in 1973; legal education at Damascus University and University of Aleppo; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 17 April

*Branches:* executive powers vested in President and Council of Ministers; power rests in unicameral legislative (People's Council); seat of power is the Ba'th Party Regional (Syrian) Command

*Government leader:* Lt. Gen. Hafiz al-ASSAD, President (since February 1971)

*Suffrage:* universal at age 18

*Elections:* People's Council election November 1983; presidential election February 1985

*Political parties and leaders:* ruling party is the Arab Socialist Resurrectionist (Ba'th) Party; the Progressive National Front is dominated by Ba'thists but includes independents and members of the Syrian Arab Socialist Party (ASP), Arab Socialist Union (ASU), Socialist Unionist Movement, and Syrian Communist Party (SCP)

*Communists:* mostly sympathizers, numbering about 5,000

*Other political or pressure groups:* non-Ba'th parties have little effective political influence; Communist Party ineffective; greatest threat to Assad regime lies in factionalism in the military; conservative religious leaders; Muslim Brotherhood

*Member of:* Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
*GDP:* $19.7 billion (1983), $1,964 per capita; real GDP growth rate 3% (1983)

*Agriculture:* main crops—cotton, wheat, barley, tobacco; sheep and goat raising; self-sufficient in most foods in years of good weather

*Major industries:* textiles, food processing, beverages, tobacco; petroleum—163,000 b/d production (1982), 220,000 b/d refining capacity

*Electric power:* 2,257,000 kW capacity (1984); 5.93 billion kWh produced (1984), 588 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $1.8 billion (f.o.b., 1983); petroleum, textiles and textile products, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, cotton

*Imports:* $7.3 billion (f.o.b., 1983); petroleum, machinery and metal products, textiles, fuels, foodstuffs

*Major trade partners:* exports—Italy, Romania, US, USSR; imports—Iran, FRG, Italy, Saudi Arabia

*Budget:* 1983—revenues $5.4 billion (excluding Arab aid payments); expenditures $8.6 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 3.925 Syrian pounds=US$1 (official rate, February 1984); two other officially sanctioned rates—the "parallel" and "tourist" rates are determined by the government guided by supply and demand

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 1,543 km total; 1,281 km standard gauge, 262 km 1.050-meter narrow gauge

*Highways:* 16,939 km total; 12,051 km paved, 2,625 km gravel or crushed stone, 2,263 km improved earth

*Inland waterways:* 672 km; of little importance

*Pipelines:* 1,304 km crude oil; 515 km refined products

*Ports:* 3 major (Tartus, Latakia, Baniyas), 2 minor

*Civil air:* 11 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 77 total, 71 usable; 27 with permanent-surface runways; 21 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* fair system currently undergoing significant improvement; 472,000 telephones (4.7 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, no FM, 40 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 1 Intersputnik satellite station under construction; 1 submarine cable; coaxial cable and radio-relay to Iraq, Jordan, Turkey, and Lebanon (inactive)

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Syrian Arab Army, Syrian Arab Air Force, Syrian Arab Navy

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 2,316,000; 1,298,000 fit for military service; about 109,000 reach military age (19) annually

Land
942,623 km² (including islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, 2,642 km²); more than twice the size of California; forest 45%, meadow and pasture 37%, inland water 6%, arable 4%, crop 1%, other 7%

*Land boundaries:* 3,883 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 50 nm

*Coastline:* 1,424 km (this includes 113 km Mafia Island, 177 km Pemba Island, and 212 km Zanzibar)

People
*Population:* 21,733,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Tanzanian(s); adjective—Tanzanian

*Ethnic divisions:* mainland—99% native African consisting of well over 100 tribes; 1% Asian, European, and Arab; Zanzibar—almost all Arab

*Religion:* mainland—33% Christian, 33% Muslim, 33% indigenous beliefs; Zanzibar—almost all Muslim

*Language:* Swahili and English (official); English primary language of commerce, administration, and higher education; Swahili widely understood and generally used for communication between ethnic groups; first

language of most people is one of the local languages; primary education is generally in Swahili

*Literacy:* 79%

*Labor force:* 208,680 in paid employment (1983); 90% agriculture, 10% industry and commerce

*Organized labor:* 15% of labor force

**Government**

*Official name:* United Republic of Tanzania

*Type:* republic; single party constitutionally supreme on the mainland and on Zanzibar

*Capital:* Dar es Salaam

*Political subdivisions:* 25 regions—20 on mainland, 5 on Zanzibar

*Legal system:* based on English common law; permanent constitution adopted 1977, replaced interim constitution adopted 1965; Zanzibar has its own constitution but remains subject to provisions of the union constitution; judicial review of legislative acts limited to matters of interpretation; legal education at University of Dar es Salaam; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Union Day, 26 April; Independence Day, 9 December

*Branches:* President Julius Nyerere has full executive authority on the mainland; National Assembly dominated by Nyerere and the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party); National Assembly consists of 233 members, 72 from Zanzibar, of whom 10 are directly elected, 65 appointed from the mainland, and 96 directly elected from the mainland (these numbers are slated to be changed when amendments to the Constitution are approved)

*Government leaders:* Julius Kambarage NYERERE, President (Chief Minister 1960-62; President since 1962); Ali Hassan MWINYI, Vice President (since April 1972) and President of Zanzibar (since October 1980); Salim Ahmed SALIM, Prime Minister (since November 1979)

*Suffrage:* universal adult over age 18

*Political party and leader:* Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party), only political party, dominated by Nyerere; has considerable power over domestic policies and the enforcement of them

*Voting strength:* (October 1980 national elections) close to 7 million registered voters; Nyerere received 93% of about 6 million votes cast; general elections scheduled for late 1985

*Communists:* a few Communist sympathizers, especially on Zanzibar

*Member of:* AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

**Economy**

*GDP:* $4.2 billion (1984), $210 per capita; real growth rate, 0.6% (1984 prelim.)

*Agriculture:* main crops—cotton, coffee, sisal on mainland; cloves and coconuts on Zanzibar

*Major industries:* primarily agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine), diamond mine, oil refinery, shoes, cement, textiles, wood products

*Electric power:* 429,000 kW capacity (1984); 1.127 billion kWh produced (1984), 53 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $396 million (f.o.b., 1984); coffee, cotton, sisal, cashew nuts, meat, cloves, tobacco, tea, coconut products

*Imports:* $831 million (c.i.f., 1984); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, cotton piece goods, crude oil, foodstuffs

*Major trade partners:* exports—FRG, UK, US; imports—FRG, UK, US, Iran

*External debt:* $2.8 billion (1983); debt service ratio 68.1% (1984—not including IMF)

*Budget:* (1984/85) revenues, $891.8 million; current expenditures, $1.017 billion; development expenditures, $359.5 million

*Aid:* economic aid commitments from Western (non-US) countries (1970-79), ODA and OOF, $100 million; US, including Ex-Im (FY70-80), $200 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 17 Tanzanian shillings=US$1 (14 June 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

**Communications**

*Railroads:* 3,555 km total; 960 km 1.067-meter gauge; 2,595 km 1.000-meter gauge, 6.4 km double track; 962 km Tan-Zam Railroad 1.067-meter gauge in Tanzania

*Highways:* total 34,260 km, 3,620 km paved; 5,529 km gravel or crushed stone; remainder improved and unimproved earth

*Pipelines:* 982 km crude oil

*Inland waterways:* 1,168 km of navigable streams; several thousand km navigable on Lakes Tanganyika, Victoria, and Malawi

*Ports:* 3 major (Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Tanga)

*Civil air:* 7 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 101 total, 94 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 47 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* fair system of open wire, radio relay, and troposcatter; 96,600 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, no FM, 2 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

**Defense Forces**

*Branches:* Tanzanian People's Defense Force includes Army, Navy, and Air Force; paramilitary Police Field Force Unit

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 4,569,000; 2,624,000 fit for military service

## Thailand

Land
514,820 km²; about the size of Texas; 56% forest, 24% farm, 20% other

*Land boundaries:* 4,868 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 3,219 km

People
*Population:* 52,700,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.9%

*Nationality:* noun—Thai (sing. and pl.); adjective—Thai

*Ethnic divisions:* 75% Thai, 14% Chinese, 11% other

*Religion:* 95.5% Buddhist, 4% Muslim, 0.5% other

*Language:* Thai; English secondary language of elite; ethnic and regional dialects

*Literacy:* 84%

*Labor force:* 23.4 million (1981 est.); 76% agriculture, 9% industry and commerce, 9% services, 6% government

Government
*Official name:* Kingdom of Thailand

*Type:* constitutional monarchy

*Capital:* Bangkok

*Political subdivisions:* 73 centrally controlled provinces

*Legal system:* based on civil law system, with influences of common law; legal education at Thammasat University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Birthday of the King, 5 December

*Branches:* King is head of state with nominal powers; bicameral legislature (National Assembly—Senate appointed by King, elected House of Representatives); judiciary relatively independent except in important political subversive cases

*Government leaders:* BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ, King (since June 1946); Gen. (Ret.) PREM TINSULANONDA, Prime Minister (since March 1980)

*Suffrage:* universal at age 20

*Elections:* last held April 1983

*Political parties:* Social Action Party, Thai Nation Party, Thai People's Party, Thai Citizen Party, Democrat Party, Freedom and Justice Party, Nation and People Party, New Force Party, National Democracy Party; other small parties represented in parliament along with numerous independents

*Communists:* strength of illegal Communist Party is about 1,000; Thai Communist insurgents throughout Thailand total an estimated 7,000, perhaps as low as 2,000

*Member of:* ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, ASPAC, Association of Tin Producing Countries, Colombo Plan, GATT, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
*GNP:* $40.3 billion (1983), $790 per capita; 5.8% real growth in 1983 (8.2% real growth, 1975-79)

*Agriculture:* main crops—rice, sugar, corn, rubber, manioc

*Fishing:* catch 1.9 million metric tons (1982); major fishery export, shrimp, 20,150 metric tons, about $138 million (1983)

*Major industries:* agricultural processing, textiles, wood and wood products, cement, tin and tungsten ore mining; world's second largest tungsten producer and third largest tin producer

*Shortages:* fuel sources, including coal and petroleum; scrap iron; and fertilizer

*Electric power:* 4,976,000 kW capacity (1984); 19.1 billion kWh produced (1984), 370 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $6.3 billion (f.o.b., 1983); rice, sugar, corn, rubber, tin, tapioca, kenaf

*Imports:* $10.2 billion (c.i.f., 1983); machinery and transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, base metals, chemicals, and fertilizer

*Major trade partners:* exports—Japan, US, Singapore, Netherlands, Hong Kong, Malaysia; imports—Japan, US, FRG, UK, Singapore, Saudi Arabia; about 1% or less trade with Communist countries

*Budget:* (FY83) estimate of expenditures, $7.7 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 27 baht=US$1 (November 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 October-30 September

Communications
*Railroads:* 3,800 km 1.000-meter gauge, 97 km double track; 140 km 1.000-meter gauge under construction from Chachoeng Sao to Sattahip

# Togo

*Highways:* 34,950 km total; 16,244 km paved, 5,353 km improved earth; 13,373 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 3,999 km principal waterways; 3,701 km with navigable depths of 0.9 m or more throughout the year; numerous minor waterways navigable by shallow-draft native craft

*Pipelines:* natural gas, 600 km

*Ports:* 2 major, 16 minor

*Civil air:* 30 (plus 2 leased) major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 131 total, 106 usable; 56 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 29 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* service to general public adequate; bulk of service to government activities provided by multichannel cable and radio-relay network; satellite ground station; domestic satellite system being developed; 496,558 telephones (1.1 per 100 popl.); approx. 150 AM, 20 FM, 10 TV transmitters in government-controlled networks

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Royal Thai Army, Royal Thai Navy (includes Royal Thai Marine Corps), Royal Thai Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 13,604,000; 8,349,000 fit for military service; about 634,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 30 September 1985, $1.3 million; 19.45% of central government budget

**Land**
56,980 km²; slightly larger than West Virginia; nearly 50% arable, under 15% cultivated

*Land boundaries:* 1,646 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 30 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 56 km

**People**
*Population:* 3,018,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Togolese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Togolese

*Ethnic divisions:* 37 tribes; largest and most important are Ewe, Mina, and Kabyè; under 1% European and Syrian-Lebanese

*Religion:* about 70% indigenous beliefs, 20% Christian, 10% Muslim

*Language:* French, both official and language of commerce; major African languages are Ewe and Mina in the south and Dagomba and Kabyè in the north

*Literacy:* 18%

*Labor force:* 78% agriculture, 22% industry; about 88,600 wage earners, evenly divided between public and private sectors

*Organized labor:* one national union, the National Federation of Togolese Workers

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Togo

*Type:* republic; one-party presidential regime with a centralized national administration

*Capital:* Lomé

*Political subdivisions:* 21 circumscriptions

*Legal system:* French-based court system with a court of appeals

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 27 April

*Branches:* strong executive President; unicameral legislature (National Assembly); separate judiciary, including State Security Court, established in 1970; a new constitution was endorsed by referendum in 1979 that provided for an elective presidential system and a 67-member National Assembly

*Government leader:* Gen. Gnassingbé EYADEMA, President (since 1967)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* to be held every seven years; last held in December 1979; General Eyadéma, the sole candidate, was elected by almost 100% of votes cast

*Political party:* single party formed by President Eyadéma in September 1969, Rally of the Togolese People (RPT); structure and staffing of party closely controlled by government

*Communists:* no Communist Party; possibly some sympathizers

*Member of:* AfDB, CEAO (observer), EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, ENTENTE, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## Togo *(continued)*

### Economy

*GNP:* $950 million (1982 est.), about $340 per capita; 3.2% real growth in 1982

*Agriculture:* main cash crops—coffee, cocoa, cotton; major food crops—yams, cassava, corn, beans, rice, millet, sorghum, fish

*Fishing:* catch 14,000 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* phosphate mining, agricultural processing, cement, handicrafts, textiles, beverages

*Electric power:* 172,000 kW capacity (1984); 452 million kWh produced (1984), 154 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $202 million (f.o.b., 1982); phosphates, cocoa, coffee, palm kernels

*Imports:* $390 million (f.o.b., 1982); consumer goods, fuels, machinery, tobacco, foodstuffs

*Major trade partners:* mostly France and other EC countries

*Budget:* (1982 proj.), revenues, $243.1 million; current expenditures, $219 million; development expenditures, $89 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 479.875 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (December 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* 570 km 1.000-meter gauge, single track

*Highways:* 7,562 km total; 1,505 km paved, 1,257 km improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* section of Mono River and about 50 km of coastal lagoons and tidal creeks

*Ports:* 1 major (Lomé), 1 minor

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 11 total, 11 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

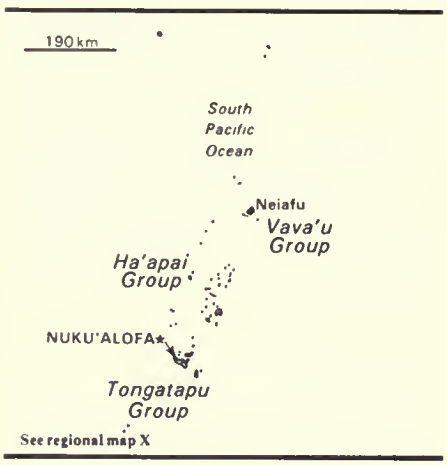
*Telecommunications:* fair system based on network of open-wire lines supplemented by radio-relay routes; 9,800 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM, 3 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station and 1 SYMPHONIE station

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 659,000; 343,000 fit for military service; no conscription

## Tonga




### Land

997 km² (169 islands, only 36 inhabited); smaller than New York City; 77% arable, 13% forest, 3% pasture, 3% inland water, 4% other

### Water

*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* rectangular/polygonal claim (12 nm for Minerva Reef)

*Coastline:* 419 km (est.)

### People

*Population:* 107,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.9%

*Nationality:* noun—Tongan(s); adjective—Tongan

*Ethnic divisions:* Polynesian; about 300 Europeans

*Religion:* Christian; Free Wesleyan Church claims over 30,000 adherents

*Language:* Tongan, English

*Literacy:* 90-95%; compulsory education for children ages 6-14

*Labor force:* agriculture 10,300; mining 600

### Government

*Official name:* Kingdom of Tonga

*Type:* constitutional monarchy within the Commonwealth

*Capital:* Nuku'alofa, on Tongatapu Island

*Political subdivisions:* three main island groups (Tongatapu, Ha'apai, Vava'u)

*Legal system:* based on English law

*Branches:* executive—King, Cabinet, and Privy Council; unicameral legislature—Legislative Assembly composed of seven nobles elected by their peers, seven elected representatives of the people, eight Ministers of the Crown; the King appoints one of the seven nobles to be the speaker; judiciary—Supreme Court, Magistrate's Court, Land Court

*Government leaders:* Taufa'ahau TUPOU IV, King (since December 1965); Prince Fatafehi TU'IPELEHAKE), Premier (since December 1965)

*Suffrage:* all literate, tax-paying males and all literate females over 21

*Elections:* supposed to be held every three years, last in April 1978

*Communists:* none known

*Member of:* ADB, Commonwealth, FAO, ESCAP, GATT (de facto), IFAD, ITU, South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation, South Pacific Bureau Forum, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

**Economy**
*GNP:* $50 million (1980), $520 per capita

*Agriculture:* largely dominated by coconut and banana production, with subsistence crops of taro, yams, sweet potatoes, breadfruit

*Electric power:* 5,000 kW capacity (1984); 8 million kWh produced (1984), 75 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $7 million (1979); 65% copra, 8% bananas, 7% coconut products

*Imports:* $29 million (1979); food, machinery, petroleum

*Major trade partners:* exports—36% Australia, 34% New Zealand, 14% US; imports 38% New Zealand, 31% Australia, 6% Japan, 5% Fiji (1979)

*Aid:* economic commitments—Western* (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $77 million

*Budget:* (1981-82) revenues, 14,744,237 pa'anga; expenditures, 14,735,833 pa'anga (est.)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.0778 pa'anga=US$1 (February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

**Communications**
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 198 km metaled road (Tongatapu); 74 km (Vava'u); 94 km unsealed roads usable only in dry weather

*Ports:* 2 minor (Nuku'alofa, Neiafu)

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 4 total, 4 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* 1,285 telephones (1.4 per 100 popl.); 11,000 radio sets; no TV sets; 1 AM station; 1 ground satellite station

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army

## Trinidad and Tobago

**Land**
5,128 km²; the size of Delaware; 41.9% farm (25.7% cultivated or fallow, 10.6% forest, 4.1% unused or built on, and 1.5% pasture); 58.1% grassland, forest, built on, wasteland, and other

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 362 km

**People**
*Population:* 1,185,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Trinidadian(s), Tobagan(s); adjective—Trinidadian, Tobagan

*Ethnic divisions:* 43% black, 40% East Indian, 14% mixed, 1% white, 1% Chinese, 1% other

*Religion:* 36.2% Roman Catholic, 23% Hindu, 13.1% Protestant, 6% Muslim, 21.7% unknown

*Language:* English (official), Hindi, French, Spanish

*Literacy:* 95%

*Labor force:* about 473,000 (est. 1979-81); 23.0% service; 20.0% mining, quarrying, and manufacturing; 17.4% commerce; 15.7%

## Trinidad and Tobago
*(continued)*

construction and utilities; 13.5% agriculture; 7.5% transportation and communication; 2.9% other

*Organized labor:* 30% of labor force

### Government

*Official name:* Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

*Type:* parliamentary democracy

*Capital:* Port-of-Spain

*Political subdivisions:* 8 counties (29 wards, Tobago is 30th)

*Legal system:* based on English common law; constitution came into effect 1976; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 31 August

*Branches:* bicameral legislature (36-member elected House of Representatives and 31-member appointed Senate); executive is Cabinet led by the Prime Minister; judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice and includes a Court of Appeal, High Court, and lower courts

*Government leaders:* George Michael CHAMBERS, Prime Minister (since 1981); Ellis Emmanuel Innocent CLARKE, President (since 1976)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* elections to be held at intervals of not more than five years; last election held 9 November 1981

*Political parties and leaders:* People's National Movement (PNM), George Chambers; United Labor Front (ULF), Basdeo Panday; Organization for National Reconstruction (ONR), Karl Hudson-Phillips; Democratic Action Congress (DAC), Arthur Napoleon Raymond Robinson; Tapia House Movement, Michael Harris

*Voting strength:* (1981 election) 55% of registered voters cast ballots; House of Representatives—PNM, 26 seats; ULF, 8; DAC, the 2 Tobago seats

*Communists:* People's Popular Movement (PPM), Michael Als; February 18 Movement (F/18), James Millette; Workers' Revolutionary Committee (WRC), John Poon

*Other political pressure groups:* National Joint Action Committee (NJAC), radical anti-government Black-identity organization; Trinidad and Tobago Peace Council, leftist organization affiliated with the World Peace Council; Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Industry and Commerce; Trinidad and Tobago Labor Congress, moderate labor federation; Council of Progressive Trade Unions, radical labor federation

*Member of:* CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBRD, International Coffee Agreement, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

### Economy

*GNP:* $7.316 billion (1982), $6,651 per capita; real growth rate (1983), −2.6%

*Agriculture:* main crops—sugar, cocoa, coffee, rice, citrus, bananas; largely dependent upon imports of food

*Fishing:* catch 4,461 metric tons (1980)

*Major industries:* petroleum, chemicals, tourism, food processing, cement

*Electric power:* 1,009,000 kW capacity (1984); 2.6 billion kWh produced (1984), 2,226 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $2.4 billion (f.o.b., 1983); petroleum and petroleum products, ammonia, fertilizer, chemicals, sugar, cocoa, coffee, citrus; includes exports of oil under processing agreement

*Imports:* $2.5 billion (c.i.f., 1983); crude petroleum (33%), machinery, fabricated metals, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food, chemicals; includes imports under processing agreement

*Major trade partners:* exports—US 57%, Netherlands 6%; imports—Saudi Arabia 31%, US 26%, UK 10%

*Aid:* economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-82), US, $320 million; (1970-82) other Western countries, ODA and OOF, $118 million

*Budget:* (1982) consolidated central government revenues, $3.1 billion; expenditures, $4.0 billion (current, $3.0 billion; capital, $973 million)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 2.37 Trinidad and Tobago dollars=US$1 (November 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

### Communications

*Railroads:* minimal agricultural system near San Fernando

*Highways:* 8,000 km total; 4,000 km paved, 1,000 km improved earth, 3,000 km unimproved earth

*Pipelines:* 1,032 km crude oil; 19 km refined products; 904 km natural gas

*Ports:* 2 major (Port-of-Spain, Chaguaramas Bay), 7 minor

*Civil air:* 14 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 7 total, 5 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* excellent international service via tropospheric scatter links to Barbados and Guyana; fair local service; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 86,900 telephones (7.0 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 3 FM, 3 TV stations

### Defense Forces

*Branches:* Trinidad and Tobago Defense Force, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 340,000; 243,000 fit for military service

# Tunisia

**Land**
163,610 km²; about the size of Missouri; 43% desert, waste, or urban; 28% arable and tree crop; 23% range and esparto grass; 6% forest

*Land boundaries:* 1,408 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (fishing 12 nm exclusive fisheries zone follows the 50-meter isobath for part of the coast, maximum 65 nm)

*Coastline:* 1,143 km (includes offshore islands)

**People**
*Population:* 7,352,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.4%

*Nationality:* noun—Tunisian(s); adjective—Tunisian

*Ethnic divisions:* 98% Arab, 1% European, less than 1% Jewish

*Religion:* 98% Muslim, 1% Christian, less than 1% Jewish

*Language:* Arabic (official); Arabic and French (commerce)

*Literacy:* about 62%

*Labor force:* 1.9 million, 32% agriculture; 15%-25% unemployed; shortage of skilled labor

*Organized labor:* about 360,000 members claimed, roughly 20% of labor force; General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT), quasi-independent of Destourian Socialist Party

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Tunisia

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Tunis

*Political subdivisions:* 23 governorates (provinces)

*Legal system:* based on French civil law system and Islamic law; constitution patterned on Turkish and US constitutions adopted 1959; some judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court in joint session; legal education at Institute of Higher Studies and Superior School of Law of the University of Tunis

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 1 June

*Branches:* executive dominant; unicameral legislative (National Assembly) largely advisory; judicial, patterned on French and Koranic systems

*Government leaders:* Habib BOURGUIBA, President (Prime Minister in 1956; President since 1957; President for Life since November 1974); Mohamed MZALI, Prime Minister (since April 1980)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 21

*Elections:* national elections held every five years; last elections 1 November 1981

*Political party and leader:* Destourian Socialist Party is official ruling party; two small parties—Movement of Social Democrats and Movement of Popular Unity—legalized in 1983

*Voting strength:* (1981 election) over 95% Destourian Socialist Party; 3.23% Social Democrats, under 1% Popular United Movement, under 1% Communist Party

*Communists:* a small number of nominal Communists, mostly students; Tunisian Communist Party legalized in July 1981

*Member of:* AfDB, Arab League, AIOEC, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAPEC, OAU, OIC, Regional Cooperation for Development, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

**Economy**
*GNP:* $8.3 billion (1984 est.), $1,150 per capita (1982); 57% private consumption, 16% government consumption, 29% gross fixed capital formation; average annual real growth (1980-83), 4%

*Agriculture:* main crops—cereals (barley and wheat), olives, grapes, citrus fruits, and vegetables

*Major sectors:* agriculture; industry—mining (phosphate), energy (petroleum, natural gas), manufacturing (food processing and textiles), services (transport, telecommunications, tourism, government)

*Electric power:* 1,070,000 kW capacity (1984); 3.271 billion kWh produced (1984), 454 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $1.5 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 51% crude petroleum, 17% textiles, 15% phosphates and chemicals, 5% other

*Imports:* $3.0 billion (f.o.b., 1984)

*Major trade partners:* France, Italy, FRG, Greece

*Tourism and foreign worker remittances:* $934 million (1984)

*Budget:* (1984 prelim.) total revenues, $2.88 billion; operating budget, $2.5 billion; capital budget, $1.0 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 0.80 Tunisian dinar (TD)=US$1 (30 August 1984)

## Tunisia *(continued)*

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**
*Railroads:* 2,089 km total; 503 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 1,586 km 1.000-meter gauge

*Highways:* 17,762 km total; 9,970 km bituminous; 1,421 km improved earth; 6,371 km unimproved earth

*Pipelines:* 797 km crude oil; 86 km refined products; 742 km natural gas

*Ports:* 5 major, 14 minor; 1 petroleum, oils, and lubricants terminal

*Civil air:* 16 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 28 total, 25 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* the system is above the African average; facilities consist of open-wire lines, multiconductor cable, and radio relay; key centers are Safaqis, Susah, Bizerte, and Tunis; 188,500 telephones (3.0 per 100 popl.); 18 AM, 4 FM, 14 TV stations; 3 submarine cables; ARABSAT satellite back-up control station under construction; coaxial cable to Algeria; radio-relay to Algeria, Libya, and Italy

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,777,000; 992,000 fit for military service; about 83,000 reach military age (20) annually

## Turkey

**Land**
780,576 km²; twice the size of California; 35% crop, 25% meadow and pasture, 23% forest, 17% other

*Land boundaries:* 2,574 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 6 nm, except in Black Sea, where it is 12 nm (fishing 12 nm)

*Coastline:* 7,200 km

**People**
*Population:* 51,259,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Turk(s); adjective—Turkish

*Ethnic divisions:* 85% Turkish, 12% Kurd, 3% other

*Religion:* 98% Muslim (mostly Sunni), 2% other (mostly Christian and Jewish)

*Language:* Turkish (official), Kurdish Arabic

*Literacy:* 70%

*Labor force:* 18.1 million (1983); 61% agriculture, 27% service, 12% industry and commerce; surplus of unskilled labor (1982)

*Organized labor:* 10-15% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Turkey

*Type:* republican parliamentary democracy

*Capital:* Ankara

*Political subdivisions:* 67 provinces

*Legal system:* derived from various continental legal systems; constitution adopted in November 1982; legal education at Universities of Ankara and Istanbul; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Republic Day, 29 October

*Branches:* executive—President empowered to call new elections, promulgate laws (elected for a seven-year term); unicameral legislature (400-member Grand National Assembly); independent judiciary

*Government leaders:* Gen. Kenan EVREN, President (since 1982); Turgut ÖZAL, Prime Minister (since 1983)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 21

*Elections:* according to the 1982 Constitution, elections to the Grand National Assembly to be held every five years; most recent election 6 November 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* military leaders banned all traditional parties from taking part in the parliamentary election of November 1983 and banned many prominent party leaders from taking part in politics for 10 years; three new parties allowed to take part in the election—Motherland Party (MP), Turgut Özal; Populist Party (PP), Necdet Calp; Nationalist Democracy Party (NDP), Turgut Sunalp; additional parties permitted to take part in local elections in March 1984—Social Democratic Party (SODEP), Erdal Inönü; Correct Way Party (CWP), Yildirim Avci

*Voting strength:* (1983 election) Grand National Assembly—Motherland Party, 211 seats; Populist Party, 117 seats; Nationalist Democracy Party, 71 seats

*Communists:* strength and support negligible

*Member of:* ASSIMER, Council of Europe, EC (associate member), ECOSOC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITC, ITU, NATO, OECD, OIC, Regional Cooperation for Development, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

**Economy**

*GNP:* $51.0 billion (1983), $1,079 per capita; 3.4% real growth 1983, 4.2% average annual real growth 1973-83

*Agriculture:* main products—cotton, tobacco, cereals, sugar beets, fruits, nuts, and livestock products; self-sufficient in food in average years

*Major industries:* textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron minerals), steel, petroleum

*Crude steel:* 1.76 million tons produced (1982)

*Electric power:* 7,291,000 kW capacity (1984); 31.932 billion kWh produced (1984), 640 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $5,728 million (f.o.b., 1983); cotton, tobacco, fruits, nuts, metals, livestock products, textiles and clothing

*Imports:* $9,235 million (c.i.f., 1983); crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, metals, mineral fuels, fertilizers, chemicals

*Major trade partners:* (1983) exports—19.0% Iran, 14.6% FRG, 7.4% Italy, 6.4% Saudi Arabia, 5.6% Iraq; imports—13.2% Iraq, 11.4% FRG, 10.3% Iraq, 8.6% Libya, 7.5% US

*Budget:* (FY83) revenues, $9.6 billion; expenditures, $11.2 billion; deficit, $1.7 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 415.62 Turkish liras=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**

*Railroads:* 8,156 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 204 km double track; 204 km electrified

*Highways:* 60,954 km total; 38,298 km bituminous; 16,169 km gravel or crushed stone; 4,180 km improved earth; 2,155 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* approx. 1,200 km

*Pipelines:* 1,288 km crude oil; 2,145 km refined products

*Ports:* 4 major, 8 secondary, 16 minor

*Civil air:* 30 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 117 total, 97 usable; 61 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,660 m, 26 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 25 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* fair domestic and international systems; trunk radio-relay network; 2.39 million telephones (5.3 per 100 popl.); 20 AM, 27 FM, 181 TV stations; 2 satellite ground stations, 1 submarine telephone cable

**Defense Forces**

*Branches:* Land Forces, Navy, Air Force, Gendarmerie

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 12,548,000; 7,426,000 fit for military service; about 527,000 reach military age (20) annually

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $2.5 billion; 21.4% of central government budget

See regional map III

**Land**

430 km²; about two-thirds the size of New York City; more than 30 islands, including 8 inhabited; largest is Grand Caicos

**People**

*Population:* 7,436 (1980)

*Ethnic division:* majority of African descent

*Religion:* Anglican, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Church of God, Seventh-day Adventist

*Language:* English (official)

*Literacy:* about 99%

*Labor force:* some subsistence agriculture; majority engaged in fishing and tourist industries

*Organized labor:* St. George's Industrial Trade Union (Cockburn Harbor), 250 members

**Government**

*Official name:* Turks and Caicos Islands

*Type:* British dependent territory; constitution introduced in 1976

*Capital:* Cockburn Town on Grand Turk Island

*Political subdivisions:* 3 districts

## Turks and Caicos Islands
*(continued)*

*Legal system:* probably based on English common law

*National holiday:* Commonwealth Day, 31 May

*Branches:* executive, bicameral legislature (Executive Council, 14-member Legislative Council), judicial (Supreme Court)

*Government leader:* Nathaniel FRANCIS, Chief Minister (since March 1985); Christopher J. TURNER, Governor (since 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal adult at age 18

*Elections:* last 1984 for 11 Legislative Council seats

*Political parties and leaders:* People's Democratic Movement (PMD), Oswald Skippings; Progressive National Party (PNP), Norman Saunders

*Voting strength:* PDM, 3 seats, PNP, 8 seats

Communist: none known

Economy
*GNP:* $15 million (1980)

*Agriculture:* corn, beans

*Fishing:* catch 395.76 metric tons (1981)

*Major industries:* fishing, tourism; formerly produced salt by solar evaporation

*Exports:* $2.5 million (1982); crawfish, dried and fresh conch, conch shells

*Imports:* $20.9 million (1982); foodstuffs, drink, tobacco, clothing

*Major trade partners:* US (lobster, conch, tourism) and UK

*Budget:* revenues, $5.9 million; expenditures, $7.2 million (1981/82)

*Monetary conversion rate:* uses the US dollar

*Fiscal year:* probably calendar

Communications
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 121 km, including 24 km tarmac

*Ports:* 4 major (Grand Turk, Salt Cay, Providenciales, Cockburn Harbor)

*Civil air:* Air Turks and Caicos (passenger service) and Turks Air Ltd. (cargo service)

*Airfields:* 7 total, 7 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* cable and wireless services (932 telephones, 1981); 1 AM station (21,500 radio receivers, 1982)

Defense Forces
Defense is responsibility of UK

*Branches:* police

## Tuvalu
## (formerly Ellice Islands)

Land
*NOTE:* On 1 October 1975, by Constitutional Order, the Ellice Islands were formally separated from the British colony of Gilbert and Ellice Islands, thus forming the colony of Tuvalu. The remaining islands in the former Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony are now named Kiribati. Tuvalu includes the islands of Nanumanga, Nanumea, Nui, Niutao, Vaitupu, and the four islands of the Tuvalu group formerly claimed by the United States—Funafuti, Nukufetau, Nukulailai (Nukulaelae), and Nurakita (Niulakita)

Land
26 km²; less than one-half the size of Manhattan

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* about 24 km

People
*Population:* 8,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.7%

*Nationality:* noun—Tuvaluans(s); adjective—Tuvaluan

*Ethnic divisions:* 96% Polynesian

*Religion:* Christian, predominantly Protestant

*Language:* Tuvaluan, English

*Literacy:* less than 50%

**Government**
*Official name:* Tuvalu

*Type:* independent state with special membership" in the Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

*Capital:* Funafuti

*Branches:* executive—Prime Minister and Cabinet; unicameral legislature—12-member House of Parliament judicial—High Court, 8 island courts with limited jurisdication

*Government leaders:* Dr. Tomasi PUAPUA, Prime Minister (since September 1981); Sir Fiatau Penitala TEO, Governor General (since October 1978)

*Elections:* last general election September 1981, next September 1985

*Political parties:* none

*Member of:* GATT (de facto), SPC, UPU

**Economy**
*GNP:* $4 million (1980 est.), $570 per capita

*Agriculture:* limited; coconut palms, copra

*Electric power:* 2,600 kW capacity (1984); 3 million kWh produced (1984), 375 kWh per capita

*Exports:* copra—$26,789 (1981)

*Imports:* $2.8 million (1981); food and mineral fuels

*Major trade partners:* UK, Australia

*Aid:* economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA (1970-79), $22 million

*Budget:* (1983 est.) revenues, $2.59 million; expenditures, $3.6 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.0778 Australian dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

**Communications**
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 8 km gravel

*Inland waterways:* none

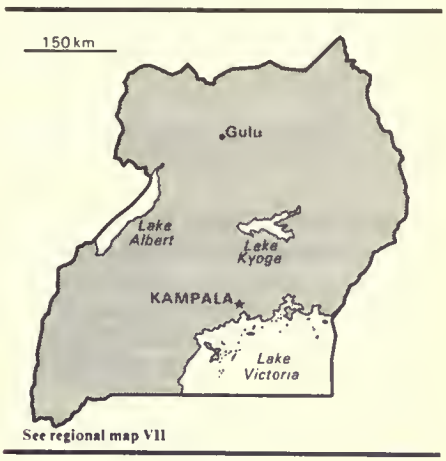
*Ports:* 2 minor (Funafuti) and Nukufetau

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 1 usable with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* 1 AM station; about 300 radio telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 4,000 radio sets

# Uganda




**Land**
235,885 km²; slightly smaller than Oregon; 45% forest, wood, and grass; 21% inland water and swamp, including territorial waters of Lake Victoria; about 21% cultivated; 13% national park, forest, and game reserve

*Land boundaries:* 2,680 km

**People**
*Population:* 14,733,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Ugandan(s); adjective—Ugandan

*Ethnic divisions:* 99% African, 1% European, Asian, Arab

*Religion:* 33% Roman Catholic, 33% Protestant, 16% Muslim, rest indigenous beliefs

*Language:* English (official); Luganda and Swahili widely used; other Bantu and Nilotic languages

*Literacy:* 52%

*Labor force:* estimated 4.5 million; about 250,000 in paid labor; remainder in subsistence activities

*Organized labor:* 125,000 union members

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Uganda

## Uganda *(continued)*

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Kampala

*Political subdivisions:* 10 provinces and 34 districts

*Legal system:* provisional government plans to restore system based on English common law and customary law to reinstitute a normal judicial system; legal education at Makerere University, Kampala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 9 October

*Branches:* government that assumed power in December 1980 consists of three branches—an executive headed by a President, a unicameral legislature (National Assembly), and a judiciary; in practice President has most power

*Government leader:* Dr. (Apollo) Milton OBOTE, President (since December 1980)

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* general election (held December 1980) elected present National Assembly; winning party then named President

*Political parties:* Ugandan People's Congress (UPC), Democratic Party (DP)

*Voting strength:* (December 1980 election) National Assembly UPC, 74; DP, 51; other, 1

*Communists:* possibly a few sympathizers

*Member of:* AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
*GDP:* $4.8 billion in 1982 (est.); real growth rate 5.0% (1983/84 est.)

*Agriculture:* main cash crop—coffee (180,600 metric tons produced in 1983/84, est.); other cash crops—cotton, tobacco, tea, sugar, fish, livestock

*Major industries:* agricultural processing (textiles, sugar, coffee, plywood, beer), cement, copper smelting, corrugated iron sheet, shoes, fertilizer

*Electric power:* 200,000 kW capacity (1984); 525 million kWh produced (1984), 35 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $380 million (f.o.b., 1983/84 est.); coffee (98%), cotton, tea

*Imports:* $509 million (c.i.f., 1983/84 est.); petroleum products, machinery, cotton piece goods, metals, transport equipment, food

*Major trade partners:* exports—41% US, 10% UK, 8% France; imports—32% Kenya, 18% UK, 11% FRG (1982)

*Budget:* revenues, $473 million (FY82/83); grants, $5 million, current expenditures, $434 million; development expenditures, $85 million; other, $157 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 495.0 Uganda shillings=US$1 (31 October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

Communications
*Railroads:* 1,216 km, 1.000-meter gauge single track

*Highways:* 27,540 km total; 2,504 km paved; 5,036 km crushed stone, gravel, and laterite; remainder earth roads and tracks

*Inland waterways:* Lake Victoria, Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga, Lake George, Lake Edward; Kagera River, Victoria Nile

*Civil air:* 5 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 38 total, 34 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* fair system with radio-relay and communications stations in use; 61,600 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, no FM, 9 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Uganda National Liberation Army (including army and air force), paramilitary Police Special Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, about 3,223,000; about 1,735,000 fit for military service

## United Arab Emirates

**Land**
83,600 km²; the size of Maine; almost all desert, waste, or urban

*Land boundaries:* 1,094 km (does not include boundaries between adjacent UAE states)

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm for all states except Sharjah, where claimed limit is 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 1,448 km

**People**
*Population:* 1,320,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 4.4%

*Nationality:* Noun—Emirian(s), adjective—Emirian

*Ethnic divisions:* Emirian 19%, other Arab 23%, South Asian 50% (fluctuating), other expatriates (includes Westerners and East Asians) 8%; fewer than 20% of the population are UAE citizens (1982)

*Religion:* Muslim 96%; Christian, Hindu, and other 4%

*Language:* Arabic (official); Farsi and English widely spoken in major cities; Hindi, Urdu

*Literacy:* 56.3% est.

*Labor force:* 541,000 (1980 est.); 85% industry and commerce, 5% agriculture, 5% services, 5% government; 80% of labor force is foreign

**Government**
*Official name:* United Arab Emirates (composed of former Trucial States)

*Member states:* Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, al Fujayrah, Ra's al-Khaymah, Sharjah, Umm al-Qaywayn

*Type:* federation; constitution signed December 1971, which delegated specified powers to the UAE central government and reserved other powers to member shaykhdoms

*Capital:* Abu Dhabi

*Legal system:* secular codes are being introduced by the UAE Government and in several member shaykhdoms; Islamic law remains influential

*National holiday:* 2 December

*Branches:* executive—Supreme Council of Rulers (seven members), from which a President and Vice President are elected; Prime Minister and Council of Ministers; unicameral legislature—Federal National Council; judicial—Union Supreme Court

*Government leaders:* Shaykh Zayid bin Sultan Al NUHAYYAN of Abu Dhabi, President (since December 1971); Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id Al MAKTUM of Dubai, Vice President (since 1971) and Prime Minister (since April 1979)

*Suffrage:* none

*Elections:* none

*Political or pressure groups:* none; a few small clandestine groups are active

*Member of:* Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WTO

Economy
*GDP:* $27.5 billion (1983), $22,710 per capita

*Agriculture:* food imported; some dates, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit, tobacco raised

*Electric power:* 5,178,000 kW capacity (1984); 13.58 billion kWh produced (1984), 10,760 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $15.3 billion (f.o.b., 1983); $12.8 billion in crude oil, $2.5 billion consisting mostly of gas, reexports, dried fish, dates

*Imports:* $8.3 billion (f.o.b., 1983); food, consumer and capital goods

*Major trade partners:* Japan, EC, US

*Budget:* (1982 est.) current expenditures, $6.6 billion; development, $1.9 billion; revenue, $8.8 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 3.671 UAE dirhams=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 2,000 km total; 1,800 km bituminous, 200 km gravel and graded earth

*Pipelines:* 830 km crude oil; 870 km natural gas, including natural gas liquids

*Ports:* 7 major, 18 minor

*Civil air:* 6 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 43 total, 30 usable; 20 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways over 3,659 m, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* adequate system of radio-relay and coaxial cable; key centers are Abu Dhabi and Dubai; 241,000 telephones

## United Arab Emirates
*(continued)*

(20.0 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, 3 FM, 9 TV stations; 3 INTELSAT stations with 1 Atlantic and 2 Indian Ocean antennas; plan submarine cables to India and Pakistan; tropospheric scatter to Bahrain; radio-relay to Saudi Arabia

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 547,000; 379,000 fit for military service

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $1.9 billion; 40% of central government budget

## United Kingdom

**Land**
243,977 km²; slightly smaller than Oregon; 50% meadow and pasture, 30% arable, 12% waste or urban, 7% forest, 1% inland water

*Land boundaries:* 360 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 12,429 km

**People**
*Population:* 56,437,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.1%

*Nationality:* noun—Briton(s), British (collective pl.); adjective—British

*Ethnic divisions:* 81.5% English, 9.6% Scottish, 2.4% Irish, 1.9% Welsh, 1.8% Ulster, 0.8% other; West Indian, Indian, Pakistani 2%

*Religion:* 27.0 million Anglican, 5.3 million Roman Catholic, 2.0 million Presbyterian, 760,000 Methodist, 450,000 Jewish (registered)

*Language:* English, Welsh (about 26% of population of Wales), Scottish form of Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland)

*Literacy:* 99%

*Labor force:* (1982) 26.08 million; 54.4% industry and commerce, 29.9% services, 7.6% self-employed, 6.6% government, 1.5% agriculture; 12.5% unemployed (early 1984)

*Organized labor:* 40% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

*Type:* constitutional monarchy

*Capital:* London

*Political subdivisions:* 650 parliamentary constituencies

*Legal system:* common law tradition with early Roman and modern continental influences; no judicial review of Acts of Parliament; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* celebration of birthday of the Queen, 16 June

*Branches:* legislative authority resides in Parliament (House of Lords, House of Commons); executive authority lies with collectively responsible Cabinet led by Prime Minister; House of Lords is supreme judicial authority and highest court of appeal

*Government leader:* ELIZABETH II, Queen (since 1952); Margaret THATCHER, Prime Minister (since 1979)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* at discretion of Prime Minister, but must be held before expiration of a five-year electoral mandate; last election 9 June 1983

*Political parties and leaders:* Conservative, Margaret Thatcher; Labor, Neil Kinnock; Social Democratic, David Owen; Communist, Gordon McLennan; Scottish National, Donald Stewart; Plaid Cymru, Dafydd Wigley; Official Unionist, James Molyneaux; Democratic Unionist, Ian Paisley; Social Democratic and Labor, John Hume; Sinn Fein, Gerry Adams; Alliance, John Coshnahan; Liberal, David Steel

*Voting strength:* (1983 election) House of Commons—Conservative, 397 seats (42.4%); Labor, 209 seats (27.6%); Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance, 23 seats (17 Liberal, 6 SDP) (25.4%); Scottish National Party, 2 seats; Plaid Cymru (Welsh Nationalist), 2 seats; Ulster (Official) Unionist (Northern Ireland), 11 seats; Ulster Democratic Unionist (Northern Ireland), 3 seats; Ulster Popular Unionist (Northern Ireland), 1 seat; Social Democratic and Labor (Northern Ireland), 1 seat; Sinn Fein (Northern Ireland), 1 seat

*Communists:* 15,961

*Other political or pressure groups:* Trades Union Congress, Confederation of British Industry, National Farmers' Union, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

*Member of:* ADB, CENTO, Colombo Plan, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ELDO, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

## Economy

*GNP:* $460.0 billion (1983), $8,214 per capita; 60.3% consumption, 16.4% investment, 21.7% government; 0.1% stockbuilding, 1.1% net foreign balance, real growth 3.4% (1983)

*Agriculture:* mixed farming predominates; main products—wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, livestock, dairy products; 62% self-sufficient (1982); dependent on imports for more than half of consumption of refined sugar, butter, oils and fats, bacon and ham

*Fishing:* catch 744,966 metric tons (1983); imports 707,000 metric tons (1983), exports 379,000 metric tons (1983)

*Major industries:* machinery and transport equipment, metals, food processing, paper and paper products, textiles, chemicals, clothing

*Crude steel:* 15.0 million metric tons produced (1983); 266 kg per capita (1983); 25.4 million tons capacity (1981)

*Electric power:* 94,333,000 kW capacity (1984); 280.05 billion kWh produced (1984), 4,970 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $ 96.5 billion (f.o.b., 1982); machinery, transport equipment, petroleum, manufactured goods, chemicals, foodstuffs

*Exports:* $91.4 billion (f.o.b., 1983); manufactured goods, machinery, fuels, chemicals, semifinished goods, transport equipment

*Imports:* $99.2 billion (c.i.f., 1983); manufactured goods, machinery, semifinished goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods

*Major trade partners:* exports—43.4% EC (10.0% FRG, 9.4% France, 9.0% Netherlands), 13.8% US, 1.9% Communist (1983); imports—45.7% EC (14.8% FRG, 7.8% Netherlands, 7.7% France), 11.4% US, 2.3% Communist (1983)

*Aid:* donor—bilateral economic aid committed (ODA and OOF) (1970-82), $13 billion

*Budget:* (national and local government, including nationalized industries) FY84 (est.) revenues, $193.9 billion; expenditures, $179.9 billion; deficit $14 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 0.833 pounds sterling=US$1 (December 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 April-31 March

## Communications

*Railroads:* Great Britain—17,249 km total; British Railways (BR) operates 17,230 km 1.435-meter standard gauge (3,718 km electrified, 12,591 km double or multiple track), and 19 km 0.597-meter gauge; several additional small standard gauge and narrow gauge lines are privately owned; Northern Ireland Railways (NIR) operates 332 km 1.600-meter gauge, 190 km double track

*Highways:* United Kingdom, 362,982 km total; Great Britain, 339,483 km paved (including 2,573 km limited-access divided highway); Northern Ireland, 23,499 km (22,907 paved, 592 km gravel)

*Inland waterways:* 3,219 km publicly owned; 605 km major commercial routes

*Pipelines:* 933 km crude oil, almost all insignificant; 2,907 km refined products; 1,770 km natural gas

*Ports:* 9 major, 15 secondary, 190 minor

*Civil air:* 618 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 570 total, 351 usable; 249 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 37 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 139 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* modern, efficient domestic and international system; 29.1 million telephones (51.7 per 100 popl.); excellent countrywide broadcast; 100 AM, 317 FM, 1,784 TV stations; 33 coaxial submarine cables; 4 earth satellite stations with a total of 8 antennas

## Defense Forces

*Branches:* Royal Army, Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, Royal Marines

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 14,034,000; 11,902,000 fit for military service; no conscription

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 March 1984, $24.1 billion; about 19.7% of central government budget

## United States

This "Factsheet" on the US is provided solely as a service to those wishing to make rough comparisons of foreign country data with a US "yardstick." Information is from US open sources and publications and in no sense represents estimates by the US Intelligence Community.

Land
9,372,614 km² (contiguous US plus Alaska and Hawaii); 32% forest; 27% grazing and pasture; 19% cultivated; 22% waste, urban, and other

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

*Coastline:* 19,924 km

People
*Population:* 238,848,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.9%

*Ethnic divisions:* 80% white; 11% black; 6.2% Spanish origin; 1.6% Asian and Pacific Islander; 0.7% American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut (1980)

*Religion:* total membership in religious bodies 134.8 million; Protestant 73.479 million, Roman Catholic 50.45 million, Jewish 5.92 million, other religions 4.968 million (1982)

*Language:* predominantly English; sizable Spanish-speaking minority

*Literacy:* 99.5% of total population 15 years or older

*Labor force:* 115.786 million (includes 2.208 million members of the armed forces in the US); unemployment rate 7.2% (1985); 10.411 million unemployed (January 1984)

*Organized labor:* approximately 17.4 million members; 18.8% of civilian labor force (1984)

Government
*Official name:* United States of America

*Type:* federal republic; strong democratic tradition

*Capital:* Washington, D.C.

*Political subdivisions:* 50 states and the District of Columbia; dependencies include Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Wake and Midway Islands, Johnston Atoll, and Kingman Reef; under UN trusteeship Caroline, Marshall, and Northern Mariana Islands

*Legal system:* based on English common law; dual system of courts, state and federal; constitution adopted 1789; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 4 July

*Branches:* executive (President), bicameral legislature (House of Representatives and Senate), and judicial (Supreme Court); branches, in principle, independent and maintain balance of power

*Government leaders:* Ronald REAGAN, President (since January 1981); George BUSH, Vice President (since January 1981)

*Suffrage:* all citizens over age 18, not compulsory

*Elections:* presidential, every four years (next November 1988); all members of the House of Representatives, every two years; one-third of members of the Senate, every two years

*Political parties and leaders:* Republican Party, Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr., chairman; Democratic Party, Paul G. Kirk, Jr., chairman; several other groups or parties of minor political significance

*Voting strength:* 40% voter participation (1982 congressional election); 53.9% voter participation (1984 presidential election) Republican Party (Ronald Reagan), 59% of the popular vote (525 electoral votes); Democratic Party (Walter Mondale), 41% (13 electoral votes)

*Communists:* Communist Party membership, claimed 15,000-20,000 (1983); general secretary, Gus Hall; in the 1980 presidential election the Communist Party candidate received 43,896 votes; Socialist Workers Party membership, claimed 1,800; national secretary, Jack Barnes; in the 1980 presidential election, the Socialist Workers Party candidate received 48,650 votes

*Member of:* ADB, ANZUS, Bank of International Settlements, CCC, CENTO, Colombo Plan, DAC, FAO, GATT, Group of Ten, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICEM, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OAS, OECD, PAHO, SPC, UN, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
*GNP:* (September 1983 prelim, seasonally adjusted at annual rates) $3,363.3 billion; (September 1983 prelim., seasonally adjusted at annual rates) $2,186.5 billion (65%) personal consumption, $501.0 billion (14.9%) private investment, $701.8 billion (20.9%) government, −$25.9 billion (−.07%) net exports; $14,300 per capita; annual growth rate 6.8% (1984)

*Agriculture:* food grains, feed crops, oilbearing crops, cattle, dairy products

*Fishing:* catch 4 million metric tons (1982); 13.0 lb per capita consumption (1981); imports $4.173 billion (1981); exports $1.156 billion, (1981); est. value, $2.388 billion (1981)

*Crude steel:* 75.6 million metric tons produced (1983)

*Electric power:* 686,453,000 (public utilities only) kW capacity (1984); 2,651.569 billion (net) kWh produced (1984), 11.216 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $200.5 billion (f.o.b., 1983); machinery, chemicals, transport equipment, agricultural products

*Imports:* $269.9 billion (c.i.f., 1983); crude and partly refined petroleum, machinery, transport equipment (mainly new automobiles)

*Major trade partners:* exports—$33.72 billion Canada, $20.966 billion Japan, $11.816 billion Mexico, $10.644 billion UK, $9.291 billion FRG (1982); imports—$46.476 billion Canada, $37.743 billion Japan, $15.565 billion Mexico, $13.094 billion UK, $11.974 billion FRG (1982)

*Aid:* obligations and loan authorizations, including Ex-Im (FY82), economic $11.2 billion, military (FY82) $4.2 billion

*Budget:* (1984) receipts, $666.5 billion; outlays, $841.8 billion; deficit, $175.3 billion

*Fiscal year:* 1 October-30 September

**Communications**
*Railroads:* 270,312 km (1981)

*Highways:* 6,198,994 km, including 88,641 km expressways (1981)

*Inland waterways:* est. 41,009 km of navigable inland channels, exclusive of the Great Lakes

*Freight carried:* rail—1,430.0 million metric tons, 1,175.0 billion metric ton/km (1982); highways—830.05 billion metric ton/km (1982); inland water freight (excluding Great Lakes traffic)—512.0 million metric tons, 312.24 billion metric ton/km (1982); air—9,500 million metric ton/km (1982)

*Pipelines:* petroleum, 278,035 km (1981); natural gas, 418,018 km (1981)

*Ports:* 44 handling 10.9 million metric tons or more per year

*Civil air:* 2,699 commercial multiengine transport aircraft, including 2,504 jet, 159 turboprop, 36 piston (1982)

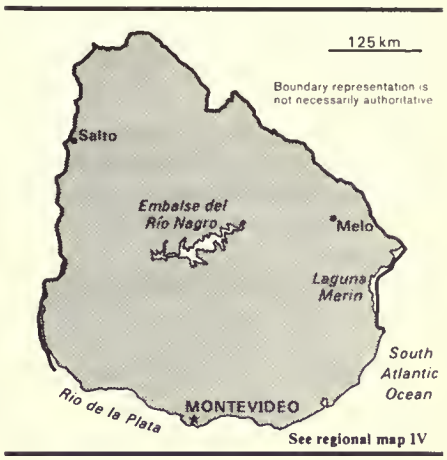
*Airfields:* 15,422 in operation (1981)

*Telecommunications:* 182,558,000 telephones (791 telephones per 1,000 popl.); 4,689 AM, 3,380 FM, 1,132 TV broadcast stations; 477 million radio and 142 million TV receivers (1982)

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Department of the Army, Department of the Navy (including Marine Corps), US Coast Guard, Department of the Air Force

*Military manpower:* 2,116,800 total; 790,800, army; 581,000, air force; 553,000, navy; 192,000, marines (1982)

*Military budget:* $205.0 billion (1983); $231.0 billion (1984 est.); $264.4 billion (1985 proj.); 29.1% of central government budget (planned, 1985)




**Land**
176,215 km²; the size of Washington; 84% agricultural (73% pasture, 11% crop); 16% forest, urban, waste, and other

*Land boundaries:* 1,352 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 200 nm (fishing 200 nm; overflight and navigation permitted beyond 12 nm)

*Coastline:* 660 km

**People**
*Population:* 2,936,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.3%

*Nationality:* noun—Uruguayan(s); adjective—Uruguayan

*Ethnic divisions:* 85-90% white, 5-10% mestizo, 3-5 black

*Religion:* 66% Roman Catholic (less than half adult population attends church regularly), 2% Protestant, 2% Jewish, 30% nonprofessing or other

*Language:* Spanish

*Literacy:* 94.3%

*Labor force:* about 1.28 million (1981); 19% manufacturing; 19% government; 16% agriculture; 12% commerce; 12% utilities,

construction, transport, and communications; 22% other services; unemployment more than 15% (1984 est.)

*Organized labor:* government authorized non-Communist union activities in 1981 for the first time since 1973 military takeover

Government

*Official name:* Oriental Republic of Uruguay

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Montevideo

*Political subdivisions:* 19 departments with limited autonomy

*Legal system:* based on Spanish civil law system; most recent constitution implemented 1967 but large portions are currently in suspension and the whole is under study for revision; legal education at University of the Republic in Montevideo; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 25 August

*Branches:* executive, headed by President; bicameral National Congress (Senate and House of Deputies); national judiciary headed by court of justice

*Government leaders:* Julio M. SANGUINETTI, President (since March 1985); Enrique E. TARIGO, Vice President (since March 1985)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* last November 1984; elections held every five years

*Political parties and leaders:* National (Blanco) Party, Wilson Ferreira; Frente Amplio Colition, Liber Seregni; Colorado Party, Julio Sanguinetti Enrique Tarigo, Jorge Pacheco Areco

*Voting strength:* (1984 elections) 41% Colorado, 34.9% Blanco, 21.7% Frente Amplio, 2.4% Civic Union, 0.5% Radical Christian Union

*Communists:* 5,000-10,000, including former youth group and sympathizers

*Other political or pressure groups:* Christian Democratic Party (PDC); Communist Party (PCU), proscribed in 1973; Socialist Party of Uruguay (PSU), proscribed in 1973; National Liberation Movement (MLN)—Tupamaros, leftist revolutionary terrorist group, proscribed and now virtually annihilated

*Member of:* FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, LAIA, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

*GDP:* $5.4 billion (1983), $1,817 per capita; 89% consumption, 13% gross investment, −2.0% foreign; real growth rate 1983, −4.7%

*Agriculture:* large areas devoted to extensive livestock grazing; main crops—wheat, rice, corn, sorghum; self-sufficient in most basic foodstuffs

*Major industries:* meat processing, wool and hides, textiles, footwear, leather apparel, tires, cement, fishing, petroleum refining

*Electric power:* 1,300,000 kW capacity (1984); 5 billion kWh produced (1984), 1,709 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $1.256 billion (f.o.b., 1982); wool, hides, meat, textiles, leather products, fish, rice, furs

*Imports:* $706 million (c.i.f., 1983); fuels and lubricants (37%), metals, machinery, transportation equipment, industrial chemicals

*Major trade partners:* exports—22% LAIA; 21% EC, 8% US, imports—39% LAIA (13% Brazil, 11% Argentina), 15% EC, 7% US (1981)

*Aid:* economic commitments—US authorized, including Ex-Im (FY70-83), $78 million; other Western countries, ODA and OOF (1970-82) $124 million; Communist countries (1970-83), $65 million; military—US authorized (FY70-82) $39 million

*Budget:* (1983 est.) revenues, $854 million; expenditures, $960 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 57.75 new pesos=US$1 (August 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications

*Railroads:* 3,000 km, all 1.435-meter standard gauge (1.435 m) and government owned

*Highways:* 49,900 km total; 6,700 km paved, 3,000 km gravel, 40,200 km earth

*Inland waterways:* 1,600 km; used by coastal and shallow-draft river craft

*Ports:* 1 major (Montevideo), 9 minor

*Civil air:* 14 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 95 total, 91 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* most modern facilities concentrated in Montevideo; new nationwide radio-relay network 294,300 telephones (9.9 per 100 popl.); 82 AM, 4 FM, 22 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

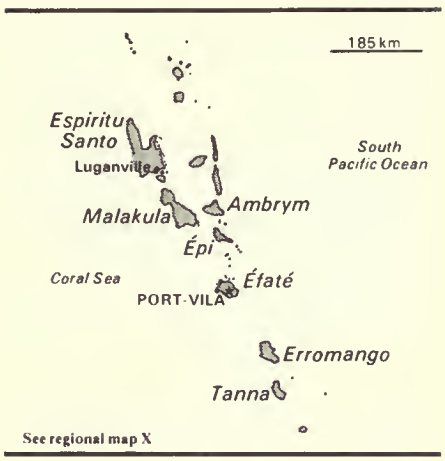
Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 679,000; 552,000 fit for military service; no conscription

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, $283.6 million; 16% of central government budget

# Vanuatu
# (formerly New Hebrides)




**Land**
About 14,763 km²; about the size of Connecticut; over 80 islands

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters:* 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

*Coastline:* about 2,528 km

**People**
*Population:* 134,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.7%

*Nationality:* noun—Vanuatuan(s); adjective—Vanuatuan

*Ethnic divisions:* 90% indigenous Melanesian; 8% French; remainder Vietnamese, Chinese, and various Pacific Islanders

*Religion:* most at least nominally Christian

*Language:* English and French (official); pidgin (known as Bislama or Bichelama)

*Literacy:* probably 10-20%

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Vanuatu

*Type:* republic, formerly Anglo-French condominium of New Hebrides, independent 30 July 1980

*Capital:* Port-Vila

*Political subdivisions:* four administrative districts

*Legal system:* unified system being created from former dual French and British systems

*Branch:* unicameral legislature (39-member Parliament), elected November 1983

*Government leader:* Father Walter Hadye LINI, Prime Minister

*Political parties and leaders:* National Party (Vanuaaku Pati), chairman Walter Lini

*Member of:* ADB, Commonwealth, G-77, IFC, IMF, ITU, South Pacific Forum, UN

**Economy**
*Agriculture:* export crops of copra, cocoa, coffee, some livestock and fish production; subsistence crops of copra, taro, yams

*Electric power:* 10,000 kW capacity (1984); 20 million kWh produced (1984), 154 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $24 million (1980); 24% copra, 59% frozen fish, meat

*Imports:* $53 million (1980); 18% food

*Aid:* Australia (1980-83), $14.4 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 102.034 vantus=US$1; 1.0778 Australian dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

**Communications**
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* at least 240 km sealed or all-weather roads

*Inland waterways:* none

*Ports:* 2 minor (Port-Vila, Luganville)

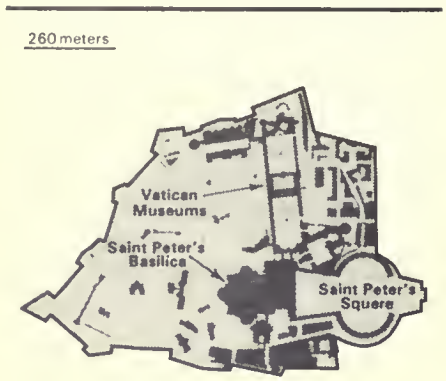
*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 30 total, 24 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* 2 AM broadcast stations; 2,400 telephones (2.4 per 100 popl.); 1 ground satellite station under construction

**Defense Forces**
*Personnel:* no military forces maintained; however, a paramilitary force is responsible for internal and external security

# Vatican City




See regional map V

Land
0.438 km²

*Land boundaries:* 3 km

People
*Population:* 1,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.1%

*Ethnic divisions:* primarily Italians but also many other nationalities

*Religion:* Roman Catholic

*Language:* Italian, Latin, and various other languages

*Literacy:* 100%

*Labor force:* approx. 700; Vatican City employees divided into three categories—executives, office workers, and salaried employees

*Organized labor:* none

Government
*Official name:* State of the Vatican City

*Type:* monarchical-sacerdotal state

*Capital:* Vatican City

*Political subdivisions:* Vatican City includes St. Peter's, the Vatican Palace and Museum, and neighboring buildings covering more than 13 acres; 13 buildings in Rome and Castel Gandolfo, the Pope's summer residence, although outside the boundaries, enjoy extraterritorial rights

*Legal system:* Canon laws of 1929 serve some of the functions of a constitution

*National holiday:* 30 June

*Branches:* the Pope possesses full executive, legislative, and judicial powers; he delegates these powers to the President of the Pontifical Commission, who is subject to pontifical appointment and recall; the administrative structure of the Roman Catholic Church is known as the Roman Curia; its most important temporal components include the Secretariat of State and Council for Public Affairs (which handles Vatican diplomacy) and the Prefecture of Economic Affairs; the College of Cardinals act as chief papal advisers

*Government leader:* JOHN PAUL II, Supreme Pontiff (Karol WOJTYŁA, elected Pope 16 October 1978)

*Suffrage:* limited to cardinals less than 80 years old

*Elections:* Supreme Pontiff elected for life by College of Cardinals

*Communists:* none known

*Other political or pressure groups:* none (exclusive of influence exercised by other church officers in universal Roman Catholic Church)

*Member:* IAEA, INTELSAT, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, UPU, WIPO, WTO; permanent observer status at FAO, OAS, UN, and UNESCO

Economy
The Vatican City, seat of the Holy See, is supported financially by contributions (known as Peter's pence) from Roman Catholics throughout the world; some income derived from sale of Vatican postage stamps and tourist mementos, fees for admission to Vatican museums, and sale of publications; industrial activity consists solely of printing and production of a small amount of mosaics and staff uniforms; the banking and financial activities of the Vatican are worldwide; the Institute for Religious Works (IOR) carries out fiscal operations and invests and transfers funds of Roman Catholic religious communities throughout the world; the Administration of the Patrimony of the Holy See manages the Holy See's capital assets; the Vatican announced an operating deficit of $25 million for 1981

*Electric power:* 2,100 kW (standby) capacity (1984); power supplied by Italy

*Monetary conversion rate:* the Vatican issues its own coinage, which is interchangeable with the Italian lira; 1690.25 lira=US$ 1 (February 1984)

Communications

*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* none (city streets)

*Civil air:* no major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* none

*Telecommunications:* 2 AM and 2 FM stations; 2,000-line automatic telephone exchange

Defense Forces
Defense is responsibility of Italy

# Venezuela

**Land**
912,050 km²; more than twice the size of California; 21% forest; 18% pasture; 4% cropland; 57% urban, waste, or other

*Land boundaries:* 4,181 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm plus 3 nm contiguous zone for customs and sanitation (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 2,800 km

**People**
*Population:* 17,810,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3%

*Nationality:* noun—Venezuelan(s); adjective—Venezuelan

*Ethnic divisions:* 67% mestizo, 21% white, 10% black, 2% Indian

*Religion:* 96% nominally Roman Catholic, 2% Protestant

*Language:* Spanish (official); Indian dialects spoken by about 200,000 Amerindians in the remote interior

*Literacy:* 85.6%

*Labor force:* 5.5 million (1984); 27% services; 22% commerce; 16% agriculture; 16% manufacturing; 9% construction; 7% transportation; 3% petroleum, utilities, and other

*Organized labor:* 32% of labor force

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Venezuela

*Type:* republic

*Capital:* Caracas

*Political subdivisions:* 20 states, 1 federal district, 2 federal territories, and 72 island dependencies in the Caribbean

*Legal system:* based on Napoleonic code; constitution promulgated 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Cassation Court only; dual court system, state and federal; legal education at Central University of Venezuela; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 5 July

*Branches:* executive (President), bicameral legislature (National Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies), judiciary

*Government leader:* Jaime LUSINCHI, President (since February 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal and compulsory over age 18, though rarely enforced

*Elections:* every five years by secret ballot; last held December 1983; next national election for President and bicameral legislature to be held December 1988

*Political parties and leaders:* Social Christian Party (COPEI), Rafael Caldera, Luis Herrera Campíns; Democratic Action (AD), Jaime Lusinchi, Carlos Andrés Pérez; Movement Toward Socialism (MAS), Teodoro Petkoff, Pompeyo Márquez

*Voting strength:* (1983 election) 56.8% AD, 34.5% COPEI, 4.17% MAS, 4.53% others

*Communists:* 3,000-5,000 members (est.)

*Other political or pressure groups:* FEDECAMARAS, a conservative business group

*Member of:* Andean Pact, AIOEC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAIA, NAMUCAR (Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line), OAS, OPEC, PAHO, SELA, WFTU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
*GDP:* $66.4 billion (1983), $3,860 per capita (1983); 58.8% private consumption, 13.6% public consumption, 24.1% gross investment (1982); real growth rate −1.7% (1982)

*Agriculture:* main crops—cereals, fruits, sugar, coffee, rice

*Fishing:* catch 213,000 metric tons (1982); exports $1.6 million (1979), imports $19.7 million (1980)

*Major industries:* petroleum, iron-ore mining, construction, food processing, textiles

*Crude steel:* 1.9 million metric tons produced (1982)

*Electric power:* 12,700,000 kW capacity (1984); 36.5 billion kWh produced (1984), 2,110 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $15.7 billion (f.o.b., 1984 prelim.); petroleum (95%), iron ore

*Imports:* $7.5 billion (f.o.b., 1984 prelim.)

*Major trade partners:* imports—44% US, 7.4% Japan, 4.7% Italy, 4.5% FRG; exports—25% US, 9.5% Canada (1981)

*Budget:* revised 1983—revenues, $18.6 billion; expenditures, $18.4 billion, capital $110 billion

*Monetary conversion rate:* 4.3 preferential, 7.5 commercial, and 12.5 free market bolívares=US$1 (December 1984)

## Venezuela *(continued)*

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 419 km total; 240 km 1.435-meter standard gauge all single track, government owned; 179 km 1.435-meter gauge, privately owned

*Highways:* 77,785 km total; 22,780 km paved, 24,720 km gravel, 14,450 km earth roads, and 15,835 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 7,100 km; Orinoco River and Lake Maracaibo accept oceangoing vessels

*Pipelines:* 6,370 km crude oil; 480 km refined products; 2,480 km natural gas

*Ports:* 6 major, 17 minor

*Civil air:* 58 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 259 total, 238 usable; 104 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 82 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* modern expanding telecom system; 2 satellite ground stations; 1.38 million telephones (8.5 per 100 popl.); 168 AM, 25 FM, 57 TV stations; 3 submarine coaxial cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station with 2 antennas, and 3 domestic satellite stations

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Ground Forces, Naval Forces, Air Forces, Armed Forces of Cooperation (National Guard), Marines, Coast Guard

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 4,328,000; 3,287,000 fit for military service; 193,000 reach military age (18) annually

*Military budget:* proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $1,091 million; about 6.2% of central government budget

## Vietnam

Land
329,707 km²; the size of New Mexico; 50% forest; 14% cultivated; 36% urban, inland water, and other

*Land boundaries:* 4,562 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm plus 12 nm contiguous customs and security zone (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 3,444 km (excluding islands)

People
*Population:* 60,492,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.4%

*Nationality:* noun—Vietnamese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Vietnamese

*Ethnic divisions:* 85-90% predominantly Vietnamese; 3% Chinese; ethnic minorities include Muong, Thai, Meo, Khmer, Man, Cham; other mountain tribes

*Religion:* Buddhist, Confucian, Taoist, Roman Catholic, indigenous beliefs, Islamic, and Protestant

*Language:* Vietnamese (official), French, Chinese, English, Khmer, tribal languages (Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian)

*Literacy:* 78%

*Labor force:* approximately 29 million, not including military

Government
*Official name:* Socialist Republic of Vietnam

*Type:* Communist state

*Capital:* Hanoi

*Political subdivisions:* 36 provinces, 3 municipalities under central government control, 1 special zone

*Legal system:* based on Communist legal theory and French civil law system

*National holiday:* 2 September

*Branches:* bicameral legislature (Council of State, National Assembly); highly centralized executive nominally subordinate to National Assembly

*Government leaders:* LE DUAN, Communist Party Secretary General (since December 1976); TRUONG CHINH, Chairman, Council of State (since July 1981)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* pro forma elections held for national and local assemblies; latest election for National Assembly held on 25 April 1976

*Political parties and leaders:* Vietnam Communist Party (VCP), formerly known as the Vietnam Workers Party, headed by Le Duan

*Communists:* probably more than 1 million

*Member of:* ADB, CEMA, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, IRC, ITU, Mekong Committee, NAM, UN, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
*GNP:* $14.8 billion, $245 per capita (1983)

*Agriculture:* main crops—rice, rubber, fruits and vegetables; some corn, manioc, and sugarcane; major food imports—wheat, corn, dairy products

*Fishing:* catch 445,000 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* food processing, textiles, machinebuilding, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer, glass, tires

*Shortages:* foodgrains, petroleum, capital goods and machinery, fertilizer

*Electric power:* 1,795,000 kW capacity (1984); 4.5 billion kWh produced (1984), 75 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $652 million (1983); agricultural and handicraft products, coal, minerals, ores

*Imports:* $1,550 million (1983); petroleum, steel products, railroad equipment, chemicals, medicines, raw cotton, fertilizer, grain

*Major trade partners:* exports—USSR, East European countries, Japan, other Asian markets; imports—USSR, East Europe, Japan

*Aid:* accurate data on aid since April 1975 unification unavailable; estimated annual economic aid on annual basis is—USSR, $600 million or more; East European countries, $150 million; non-Communist countries, $50 million; international institutions, $50 million; value of military aid deliveries since 1975 are not available

*Monetary conversion rate:* 10.7 dong=US$1 (November 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

**Communications**

*Railroads:* 2,816 km total; 2,224 1.000-meter gauge, 130 km standard gauge, 230 km dual gauge, 212 km unoperable

*Highways:* 41,190 km total; 5,471 km bituminous, 27,030 km gravel or improved earth, 8,690 km unimproved earth

*Pipelines:* 100 km, refined products

*Inland waterways:* about 17,702 km navigable; more than 5,149 km navigable at all times by vessels up to 1.8-m draft

*Ports:* 9 major, 23 minor

*Civil air:* military controlled

*Airfields:* 217 total, 128 usable; 46 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 28 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Defense Forces**

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Furce

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 14,185,000; 9,014,000 fit for military service; 671,000 reach military age (17) annually

*Supply:* dependent on the USSR and East European Communist countries for virtually all new equipment; produces negligible quantities of infantry weapons, ammunition and explusive devices (Vietnam possesses a huge but dated inventory of US-manufactured weapons and equipment captured frum the RVN)

*Military budget:* nu expenditure estimates are available; military aid from the USSR has been so extensive that actual allocation of Vietnam's domestic resources to defense has not been indicative of total military effort

## Wallis and Futuna

**Land**

About 207 km²; about the size of New York City

**Water**

*Limits of territorial waters:* 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

*Coastline:* about 129 km

**People**

*Population:* 12,000 (July 1985) average annual growth rate 2.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Wallisian(s), Futunan(s), or Wallis and Futuna Islanders; adjective—Wallisian, Futunan, or Wallis and Futuna Islander

*Ethnic divisions:* almost entirely Polynesian

*Religion:* largely Roman Catholic

**Government**

*Official name:* Territory of the Wallis and Futuna Islands

*Type:* overseas territory of France

*Capital:* Matu Utu

*Political subdivisions:* three districts

*Branches:* territorial assembly of 20 members; popular election of one deputy to National Assembly in Paris and one senator

## Wallis and Futuna
*(continued)*

*Government leaders:* Mirhel KUHN-MUNCH, Superior Administrator and President of Territorial Assembly

*Suffrage:* universal adult

*Elections:* every five years

Economy
*Agriculture:* dominated by coconut production, with subsistence crops of yams, taro, bananas

*Electric power:* 1,000 kW capacity (1984); 1 million kWh produced (1984), 83 kWh per capita

*Exports:* negligible

*Imports:* $3.4 million (1977); largely food stuffs and some equipment associated with development programs

*Aid:* (1978) France, European Development Fund, $2.6 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 127.05 Colonial Francs Pacifique (CFP)=US$1 (December 1982)

Communications
*Highways:* 100 km of improved road on Uvea Island (1977)

*Ports:* 2 minor

*Airfields:* 2 total, 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* 148 telephones (1.2 per 100 popl.)

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of France

## Western Sahara
## (formerly Spanish Sahara)

Land
266,770 km²; larger than Utah; nearly all desert

*Land boundaries:* 2,086 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 6 nm (fishing 12 nm)

*Coastline:* 1,110 km

People
*Population:* 91,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.8%

*Nationality:* noun—Saharan(s), Moroccan(s); adjective—Saharan, Moroccan

*Ethnic divisions:* Arab and Berber

*Religion:* Muslim

*Language:* Hassaniya Arabic, Moroccan Arabic

*Literacy:* among Moroccans, probably nearly 20%; among Saharans, perhaps 5%

*Labor force:* 12,000; 50% animal husbandry and subsistence farming, 50% other

*Organized labor:* none

Government
*Official name:* Western Sahara

*Type:* legal status of territory and question of sovereignty unresolved—territory partitioned between Morocco and Mauritania in April 1976, with Morocco acquiring the northern two-thirds, including the rich phosphate reserves at Bu Craa. Mauritania, under pressure from the Polisario guerrillas, abandoned all claims to its portion in August 1979; Morocco moved to occupy that sector shortly thereafter and has since asserted administrative control there; the Polisario's government in exile seated as an OAU member in 1984, while guerrilla activities continue into 1985

*Government leader:* Muhamad ABDEL-AZIZ, President of Sahara Democratic Arab Republic (since October 1982) and secretary general of the Polisario (since August 1976)

Economy
*GNP:* not available

*Agriculture:* practically none; some barley is grown in nondrought years; fruit and vegetables in the few oases; food imports are essential; camels, sheep, and goats are kept by the nomadic natives; cash economy exists largely for the garrison forces

*Major industries:* phosphate, fishing, and handicrafts

*Shortages:* water

*Electric power:* 60,000 kW capacity (1984); 78 million kWh produced (1984), 876 kWh per capita

*Exports:* in 1982, up to $5 million in phosphates, all other exports valued at under $3 million

*Imports:* up to $30 million (1982); development, fuel for fishing fleet, foodstuffs

*Major trade partners:* Morocco claims administrative control over Western Sahara and controls all trade with the country; Western Sahara trade figures are included in overall Moroccan accounts

## Western Samoa

*Aid:* small amounts from Spain in prior years; currently Morocco is major source of support

*Monetary conversion rate:* uses Moroccan dirham; 8.9 dirham=US$1 (1984)

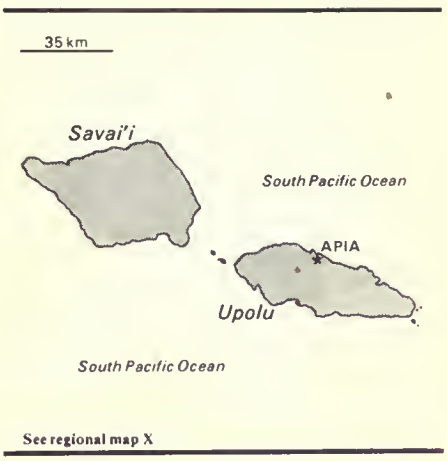
**Communications**
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 6,100 km total; 500 km bituminous treated, 5,600 km unimproved earth roads and tracks

*Ports:* 2 major (El Aaiun, Dakhla)

*Civil air:* no data available

*Airfields:* 16 total, 16 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m




See regional map X

**Land**
2,934 km²; the size of Rhode Island; comprised of 2 large islands of Savai'i and Upolu and several smaller islands, including Manono and Apolima; 65% forest; 24% cultivated; 11% industry, waste, or urban

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 403 km

**People**
*Population:* 163,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 0.9%

*Nationality:* noun—Western Samoan(s); adjective—Western Samoa

*Ethnic divisions:* Samoan; about 12,000 Euronesians (persons of European and Polynesian blood), 700 Europeans

*Religion:* 99.7% Christian (about half of population associated with the London Missionary Society; includes Congregational, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Latter Day Saints, Seventh Day Adventist)

*Language:* Samoan (Polynesian), English

*Literacy:* 90%

*Labor force:* about 37,000 (1983); about 22,000 employed in agriculture

*Organized labor:* none

**Government**
*Official name:* Independent State of Western Samoa

*Type:* constitutional monarchy under native chief; special treaty relationship with New Zealand

*Capital:* Apia

*Legal system:* based on English common law and local customs; constitution came into effect upon independence in 1962; judicial review of legislative acts with respect to fundamental rights of the citizen; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 1 January

*Branches:* Head of State and Executive Council; unicameral legislature (47-member Legislative Assembly); Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Land and Titles Court, village courts

*Government leaders:* MALIETOA Tanumafili II, Head of State (since 1962); Taisi Tupuola Tofilau ETI, Prime Minister (since March 1976)

*Suffrage:* 45 members of Legislative Assembly are elected by holders of matai (heads of family) titles (about 12,000 persons); two members are elected by universal adult suffrage of persons lacking traditional family ties

*Elections:* held triennially, last in February 1982

*Political parties and leaders:* no clearly defined political party structure

*Communists:* unknown

*Member of:* ADB, Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IMF, South Pacific Forum, South Pacific Commission, UH, WHO

**Economy**
*GNP:* $130 million (1978), $770 per capita

## Western Samoa *(continued)*

*Agriculture:* cocoa, bananas, copra; staple foods include coconuts, bananas, taro, yams

*Major industries:* timber, tourism, light industry

*Electric power:* 21,000 kW capacity (1984); 51 million kWh produced (1984), 315 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $9 million (f.o.b., 1982); copra 43.3%, cocoa 32.3%, timber 2.0%, mineral fuel, bananas

*Imports:* $38 million (c.i.f., 1982); food 30%, manufactured goods 25%, machinery

*Major trade partners:* exports—31% FRG, 26% New Zealand, 12% US, 2% Australia; imports—30% US, 28% New Zealand, 10% Australia, 6% UK (1981)

*Aid:* economic commitments—US (FY70-83), $10 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-82), $144 million

*Budget:* (1982 est.) revenues, $36.9 million; expenditures, $37.6 million; development expenditure, $34.9 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.533 WS tala=US$1 (February 1984)

Communications
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 784 km total; 375 km bituminous, remainder mostly gravel, crushed stone, or earth

*Inland waterways:* none

*Ports:* 1 principal (Apia), 1 minor

*Civil air:* 3 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 4 total, 4 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* 3,800 telephones (2.5 per 100 popl.0; 50,000 radio receivers; 1 AM station

Defense Forces
*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 39,000; 20,000 fit for military service

## Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen)

Land
194,250 km² (parts of border with Saudi Arabia and South Yemen undefined); slightly smaller than South Dakota; 79% desert, waste, or urban; 20% agricultural; 1% forest

*Land boundaries:* 1,528 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm (plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone")

*Coastline:* 523 km

People
*Population:* 6,058,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.7%

*Nationality:* noun—Yemeni(s); adjective—Yemeni

*Ethnic divisions:* 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Arab (mixed)

*Religion:* 100% Muslim (Sunni and Shi'a)

*Language:* Arabic

*Literacy:* 15% (est.)

*Labor force:* approximately one-third expatriate laborers; remainder almost entirely agriculture and herding

Government
*Official name:* Yemen Arab Republic

*Type:* republic; military regime assumed power in June 1974

*Capital:* Sanaa

*Political subdivisions:* 11 provinces

*Legal system:* based on Turkish law, Islamic law, and local customary law; first constitution promulgated December 1970, suspended June 1974; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Proclamation of the Republic, 26 September

*Branches:* President, Prime Minister, Cabinet; People's Constituent Assembly

*Government leaders:* Col. 'Ali 'Abdallah SALIH, President (since 1978); 'Abd al-'Aziz 'ABD AL-GHANI, Prime Minister (since 1983)

*Communists:* small number

*Political parties or pressure groups:* no legal political parties; in 1983 President Salih started the General People's Congress, which is designed to function as the country's sole political party; conservative tribal groups, Muslim Brotherhood, and leftist factions—pro-Iraqi Bathists, Nasirists, National Democratic Front (NDF) supported by South Yemen—exert political influence

*Member of:* Arab League, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
*GNP:* $3.8 billion (FY79), $544 per capita

*Agriculture:* sorghum and millet, qat (a mild narcotic), cotton, coffee, fruits and vegetables

*Major industries:* cotton textiles and leather goods produced on a small scale; handicraft and some fishing; small aluminum products factory

## Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of (South Yemen)

*Electric power:* 195,000 kW capacity (1984); 500 million kWh produced (1984), 80 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $11 million (f.o.b., 1981); qat, cotton, coffee, hides, vegetables

*Imports:* $1,748 million (f.o.b., 1981); textiles and other manufactured consumer goods, petroleum products, sugar, grain, flour, other foodstuffs, and cement (worst export/import ratio in the world)

*Major trade partners:* China, South Yemen, USSR, Japan, UK, Australia, Saudi Arabia

*Budget:* (1981) total receipts, $1,066 million; current expenditures, $1,569 million; development expenditures, $590 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 5.740 rials=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

Communications
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 4,000 km total; 1,775 km bituminous; 500 km crushed stone and gravel; 1,725 km earth, sand, and light gravel

*Ports:* 1 major (Al Hudaydah), 3 minor

*Civil air:* 9 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 21 total, 15 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* system still inadequate but improving; new radio-relay and cable networks; 35,000 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 3 AM stations, no FM, 5 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean and 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; tropospheric scatter to South Yemen

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,140,000; 635,000 fit for military service; about 66,000 reach military age (18) annually

Land
322,968 km²; the size of Nevada; (border with Saudi Arabia and North Yemen undefined); only about 1% arable (of which less than 25% cultivated)

*Land boundaries:* 1,802 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone" (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

*Coastline:* 1,383 km

People
*Population:* 2,211,000, excluding the islands of Perim and Kamaran, for which no data are available (July 1985); average annual growth rate 2.9%

*Nationality:* noun—Yemeni(s); adjective—Yemeni

*Ethnic divisions:* almost all Arabs; a few Indians, Somalis, and Europeans

*Religion:* Sunni Muslim, some Christian and Hindu

*Language:* Arabic

*Literacy:* 25%

Government
*Official name:* People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

*Type:* republic; power centered in ruling Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP)

*Capital:* Aden; Madin at ash Sha'b, administrative capital

*Political subdivisions:* six governorates

*Legal system:* based on Islamic law (for personal matters) and English common law (for commercial matters); highest judicial organ, Federal High Court, interprets constitution and determines disputes between states

*National holiday:* 14 October

*Branches:* unicameral legislature (People's Assembly); Supreme Cabinet

*Government leaders:* 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-HASANI, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, YSP Secretary General (since 1980); Heydar Abu Bakr al-'ATTAS, Chairman of the Council of Ministers (since February 1985)

*Suffrage:* granted by constitution to all citizens 18 and over

*Elections:* elections for legislative body, Supreme People's Council, called for in constitution; none have been held

*Political parties and leaders:* Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP), the only legal party, is coalition of National Front, Ba'th, and Communist Parties

*Communists:* unknown number

*Member of:* Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
*GNP:* $792 million (1978 est.), $430 per capita (1980)

## Yemen, South *(continued)*

*Agriculture:* cotton is main cash crop; cereals, dates, qat (a mild narcotic), coffee, and livestock are raised, and there is a growing fishing industry; large amount of food must be imported (particularly for Aden); cotton, hides, skins, dried and salted fish are exported

*Major industries:* petroleum refinery at Little Aden operates on imported crude; 1981 output about one-half of rated capacity of 170,000 b/d; oil exploration activity

*Electric power:* 195,000 kW capacity (1984); 427 million kWh produced (1984), 200 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $38 million (1980)

*Imports:* $670 million (f.o.b., 1980)

*Major trade partners:* North Yemen, East Africa, but some cement and sugar imported from Communist countries; crude oil imported from Persian Gulf, exports mainly to UK and Japan

*Budget:* (1980) total receipts $495 million, current expenditures $280 million, development expenditures $200 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 0.3425 dinar=US$1 (February 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* none

*Highways:* 5,600 km total; 1,700 km bituminous treated, 630 km crushed stone and gravel, 3,270 km motor able track

*Pipelines:* refined products, 32 km

*Ports:* 1 major (Aden), 4 minor

*Civil air:* 8 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 46 total, 31 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* small system of open-wire, radio-relay, multiconductor cable, and radio communications stations; only center Aden; estimated 10,000 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, no FM, 5 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite antenna; tropospheric scatter to North Yemen

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 479,000; 268,000 fit for military service

## Yugoslavia

See regional map V

Land
255,804 km²; the size of Wyoming; 34% forest, 32% arable, 25% meadow and pasture, 9% other

*Land boundaries:* 3,001 km

Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm

*Coastline:* 1,521 km (mainland), plus 2,414 km (offshore islands)

People
*Population:* 23,137,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate −0.7%

*Nationality:* noun—Yugoslav(s); adjective—Yugoslav

*Ethnic divisions:* 36.2% Serb, 19.7% Croat, 8.9% Muslim, 7.8% Slovene, 7.7% Albanian, 5.9% Macedonian, 5.4% Yugoslav, 2.5% Montenegrin, 1.9% Hungarian, 4.0% other (1981 census)

*Religion:* 41% Serbian Orthodox, 32% Roman Catholic, 12% Muslim, 3% other, 12% none (1953 census; later information unavailable)

*Language:* Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, Macedonian (all official); Albanian, Hungarian, Italian

*Literacy:* 85%

*Labor force:* 9.7 million (1983); 29% agriculture, 24% mining and manufacturing, 11% noneconomic activities; (est.) unemployment about 15% of domestic labor force

**Government**

*Official name:* Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

*Type:* Communist state, federal republic in form

*Capital:* Belgrade

*Political subdivisions:* six republics with two autonomous provinces (within the Republic of Serbia)

*Legal system:* mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1974; legal education at several law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Proclamation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 29 November

*Branches:* bicameral legislature (Federal Assembly—Federal Chamber, Chamber of Republics and Provinces) constitutionally supreme; executive includes cabinet (Federal Executive Council) and the federal administration; judiciary; the State Presidency is a collective, rotating policymaking body composed of a representative from each republic and province, Veselin Djurahovíc presides as President of the Republic until May 1985, when he will be replaced by the representative from the Province of Vojvodina, Radovan Vlajkovíc

*Government leader:* Milka PLANINC, President of the Federal Executive Council (since 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18

*Elections:* Federal Assembly elected every four years by a complicated, indirect system of voting

*Political parties and leaders:* League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) only; leaders are 23 members of party Presidium, selected proportionally from republics, provinces, and Yugoslav People's Army, with the President rotating on an annual basis and the Secretary rotating every two years; current president is Ali %14Sukrija from Kosovo (until June 1985)

*Communists:* 2.1 million party members (June 1982)

*Other political or pressure groups:* Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY), the major mass front organization for the LCY; Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia (CTUY), Union of Youth of Yugoslavia (UYY), Federation of Yugoslav War Veterans (SUBNOR)

*Member of:* ASSIMER, CEMA (observer but participates in certain commissions), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IPU, ITC, ITU, NAM, OECD (participant in some activities), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

**Economy**

*GNP:* $122.3 billion (1983 est., at 1983 prices), $5,364 per capita; real growth rate −1.9% (1983)

*Agriculture:* diversified agriculture with many small private holdings and large agricultural combines; main crops—corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, and sunflowers; occasionally a net exporter of foodstuffs and live animals; imports tropical products, cotton, wool, and vegetable meal feeds

*Fishing:* catch 66,841 metric tons (1982)

*Major industries:* metallurgy, machinery and equipment, oil refining, chemicals, textiles, wood processing, food processing

*Shortages:* electricity, fuels

*Crude steel:* 4.2 million metric tons produced (1983), 183 kg per capita

*Electric power:* 17,115,000 kW capacity (1984); 68.412 billion kWh produced (1984), 2,980 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $9.9 billion (f.o.b., 1983); 52% raw materials and semimanufactures, 31% consumer goods, 17% equipment

*Imports:* $12.2 billion (c.i.f., 1983); 79% raw materials and semimanufactures, 15% equipment, 6% consumer goods

*Major trade partners:* 58% non-Communist countries; 42% Communist countries, of which 26% USSR (1983)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 188.32 dinars=US$1 (November 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year (all data refer to calendar year or to middle or end of calendar year as indicated)

**Communications**

*Railroads:* 9,393 km total; 9,393 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 891 km double track; 3,320 km electrified (1983)

*Highways:* 116,300 km total; 59,500 km asphalt, concrete, stone block; 37,300 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 19,500 km earth (1983)

*Inland waterways:* 2,600 km (1982)

*Freight carried:* rail—88.9 million metric tons, 25.7 billion metric ton/km (1981); highway—189.1 million metric tons, 19.6 billion metric ton/km (1981); waterway—22.7 million metric tons, 4.2 billion metric ton/km (excluding international transit traffic)

*Pipelines:* 1,373 km crude oil; 2,760 km natural gas; 150 km refined products

*Ports:* 9 major (most important: Rijeka, Split, Koper, Bar, and Ploce), 24 minor; principal inland water port is Belgrade

## Yugoslavia *(continued)*

*Airfields:* 140 total, 137 usable; 48 with permanent-surface runways, 23 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 20 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* 4.6 million radios, 1.9 million telephones (1979)

**Defense Forces**
*Branches:* Yugoslav People's Army—Ground Forces, Naval Forces, Air and Air Defense Forces, Frontier Guard; Territorial Defense Force; Civil Defense; People's Militia (police)

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 6,016,000; 4,856,000 fit for military service; 184,000 reach military age (19) annually

*Ships:* 7 submarines, 2 principal surface combatants, 76 coastal patrol-river/roadstead craft, 40 amphibious warfare craft, 31 mine warfare craft, 2 fleet support ships, 9 other auxiliaries

*Military budget:* announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, 246.6 billion dinars; about 4.1% of national income

## Zaire

**Land**
2,345,409 km²; one-fourth the size of the US; 45% forest, 22% agricultural (2% cultivated or pasture), 33% other

*Land boundaries:* 9,902 km

**Water**
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 12 nm

*Coastline:* 37 km

**People**
*Population:* 32,985,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 2.9%

*Nationality:* noun—Zairian(s); adjective—Zairian

*Ethnic divisions:* over 200 African ethnic groups, the majority are Bantu; four largest tribes—Mongo, Luba, Kongo (all Bantu), and the Mangbetu-Azande (Hamitic) make up about 45% of the population

*Religion:* 50% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, 10% Kimbanguist, 10% Muslim, 10% other syncretic sects and traditional beliefs

*Language:* French (official), English, Lingala, Swahili, Kingwana, Kikongo, and Tshiluba

*Literacy:* 40% males, 15% females

*Labor force:* about 8 million, but only about 13% in wage structure

**Government**
*Official name:* Republic of Zaire

*Type:* republic; constitution establishes strong presidential system

*Capital:* Kinshasa

*Political subdivisions:* eight regions and federal district of Kinshasa

*Legal system:* based on Belgian civil law system and tribal law; new constitution promulgated February 1978; legal education at National University of Zaire; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 30 June; Anniversary of the Regime, 24 November

*Branches:* President elected originally in 1970 for seven-year term; Marshal Mobutu reelected July 1984; limits on reelection removed by new constitution; unicameral legislature (310-member National Legislative Council elected for five-year term); the official party is the supreme political institution

*Government leader:* Marshal MOBUTU Sese Seko, President (since 1965); KENGO Wa Dondo, First State Commissioner (prime minister; since November 1982)

*Suffrage:* universal and compulsory over age 18

*Elections:* elections for rural collectivities' urban zone councils, and the Legislative Council of the Popular Movement of the Revolution were held June-September 1982; presidential referendum/election held July 1984; presidential election/referendum scheduled for 1991

*Political parties and leaders:* Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR), only legal party

*Voting strength:* Mobutu polled 99.6% of vote in the 1984 election

*Communists:* no Communist party

*Member of:* AfDB, APC, CIPEC, EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITC, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## Economy

*GDP:* $3.4 billion (1981), $110 per capita; 3.0% real growth (1984 est.)

*Agriculture:* main cash crops—coffee, palm oil, rubber, quinine; main food crops—manioc, bananas, root crops, corn; some provinces self-sufficient

*Fishing:* catch 102,415 metric tons (1980)

*Major industries:* mining, mineral processing, consumer products (including textiles, footwear, and cigarettes), processed foods and beverages, cement

*Electric power:* 2,412,000 kW capacity (1984); 4.96 billion kWh produced (1984), 154 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $1.424 million (f.o.b., 1983 est.); $1.611 million (1984 est.) copper, cobalt, diamonds, petroleum, coffee

*Imports:* $1.041 million (f.o.b., 1983 est.); $1.130 million (1984 est.) consumer goods, foodstuffs, mining and other machinery, transport equipment, fuels

*Major trade partners:* Belgium, US, France, and West Germany

*Budget:* (1984 est.) revenues, $603 million; current expenditures, $609 million; capital expenditures, $28 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 37.534 zaires=US$1 (August 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

## Communications

*Railroads:* 5,254 km total; 3,968 km 1.067-meter gauge (851 km electrified), 125 km 1,000-meter gauge; 136 km 0.615-meter gauge, 1,025 km 0.600-meter gauge

*Highways:* 145,050 km total; 2,350 km bituminous, 46,230 km gravel and improved earth; remainder unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* comprising the Zaire, its tributaries, and unconnected lakes, the waterway system affords over 15,000 km of navigable routes

*Pipelines:* refined products, 390 km

*Ports:* 2 major (Matadi, Boma), 1 minor

*Civil air:* 57 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 319 total, 283 usable; 26 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 65 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* barely adequate wire and radio-relay service, 30,300 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 10 AM, 3 FM, 17 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station and 13 domestic satellite stations

## Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy, Air Force, National Gendarmerie, Logistics Corps, Special Presidential Brigade

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 7,417,000; 3,748,000 fit for military service

See regional map VII

## Land

752,614 km²; larger than Texas; 61% scattered wood and grass, 13% dense forest, 10% grazing, 6% marsh, 5% arable and under cultivation

*Land boundaries:* 6,003 km

## People

*Population:* 6,770,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.2%

*Nationality:* noun—Zambian(s); adjective—Zambian

*Ethnic divisions:* 98.7% African, 1.1% European, 0.2% other

*Religion:* 50-75% Christian, 1% Muslim and Hindu, remainder indigenous beliefs

*Language:* English (official); about 70 indigenous languages

*Literacy:* 54%

*Labor force:* 402,000 wage earners; 375,000 Africans, 27,000 non-Africans; 23% government and miscellaneous services, 19% construction, 15% mining, 10% manufacturing, 9% agriculture, 9% domestic service, 9% commerce, 6% transport

*Organized labor:* approximately 238,000 wage earners are unionized

## Zambia *(continued)*

Government
*Official name:* Republic of Zambia

*Type:* one-party state

*Capital:* Lusaka

*Political subdivisions:* nine provinces

*Legal system:* based on English common law and customary law; new constitution adopted September 1973; judicial review of legislative acts in an ad hoc constitutional council; legal education at University of Zambia in Lusaka; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

*National holiday:* Independence Day, 24 October

*Branches:* modified presidential system; unicameral legislature (National Assembly); judiciary

*Government leaders:* Dr. Kenneth David KAUNDA, President (since October 1964); Nalumino MUNDIA, Prime Minister (February 1981)

*Suffrage:* universal adult at age 18

*Elections:* general election held 27 October 1983; next general election scheduled for 1988

*Political parties and leaders:* United National Independence Party (UNIP), Kenneth Kaunda; former opposition party banned in December 1972 when one-party state proclaimed

*Voting strength:* (1983 election) 63.5% of eligible voters participated; Kaunda, who was the only candidate for President, received a 93% "yes" vote; National Assembly seats were contested by members of UNIP

*Communists:* no Communist party, but socialist sympathizers in upper levels of government and UNIP

*Member of:* AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
*GDP:* $2.9 billion (1981), $476 per capita; real growth rate, 1.8% (1981)

*Agriculture:* main crops—corn, tobacco, cotton; net importer of most major agricultural products

*Major industries:* transport, construction, foodstuffs, beverages, chemicals, textiles, and fertilizer

*Electric power:* 1,920,000 kW capacity (1984); 10.091 billion kWh produced (1984), 1,539 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $1,030 million (f.o.b., 1983); copper, zinc, cobalt, lead, tobacco

*Imports:* $1,060 million (c.i.f., 1983); machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, fuels, manufactures

*Major trade partners:* EC, Japan, China, South Africa

*Budget:* (central government, 1983) revenues, $860 million (est.); expenditures, $1,070 million (est.)

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.831 Zambian kwachas=US$1 (July 1984)

*Fiscal year:* calendar year

Communications
*Railroads:* 1,204 km, all 1.067-meter gauge; 13 km double track

*Highways:* 36,370 km total; 6,500 km paved, 7,000 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 22,870 km improved and unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* 2,250 km, including Zambezi River, Luapula River, Lake Tanganyika; Mpulungu is small port on Lake Tanganyika

*Pipelines:* 1,724 km crude oil

*Civil air:* 9 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 128 total, 114 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 18 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* facilities are among the best in Sub-Saharan Africa; high-capacity radio relay connects most larger towns and cities; 67,300 telephones; (1.0 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, 2 FM, 10 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Army, Air Force, paramilitary Police Mobile Force, Police Paramilitary

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,413,000; 737,000 fit for military service

# Zimbabwe

## Land

391,090 km²; nearly as large as California; 40% arable (of which 6% cultivated), 60% extensive grazing; of this total 48% worked communally by Africans, 39% owned by Europeans (farmed by modern methods), 7% national land, 6% other

*Land boundaries:* 3,017 km

## People

*Population:* 8,667,000 (July 1985), average annual growth rate 3.3%

*Nationality:* noun—Zimbabwean(s); adjective—Zimbabwean

*Ethnic divisions:* about 97% African (over 77% members of Shona-speaking subtribes, 19% speak Ndebele); about 3% white, 1% mixed and Asian

*Religion:* 50% syncretic (part Christian, part indigenous beliefs), 25% Christian, 24% indigenous beliefs, a few Muslim

*Language:* English (official); ChiShona and Si Ndebele

*Literacy:* 45-55%

*Labor force:* 1,048,000 (1981); 35% agriculture; 25% mining, manufacturing, construction; 40% transport and services

*Organized labor:* about one-third of European wage earners are unionized, but only a small minority of Africans

## Government

*Official name:* Republic of Zimbabwe

*Type:* independent; a British-style parliamentary democracy

*Capital:* Harare

*Political subdivisions:* eight provinces

*Legal system:* Roman-Dutch

*Branches:* legislative authority resides in a Parliament consisting of a 100-member House of Assembly (with 20 seats reserved for whites) and a 40-member Senate (10 elected by white members of the House, 14 elected by the other members of the House; 10 chiefs, 5 from Mashonaland and 5 from Matabeleland, elected by members of the Council of Chiefs; 6 appointed by the President, on the advice of the Prime Minister); executive authority lies with a Cabinet led by the Prime Minister; the High Court is the superior judicial authority

*Government leaders:* Rev. Canaan Sodindo BANANA, President (since April 1980); Robert MUGABE, Prime Minister (since April 1980)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 18; for at least seven years after independence (1980), white, mixed, and Asians vote on a separate roll for 20 seats in the House of Assembly

*Elections:* at discretion of Prime Minister but must be held before expiration of five-year electoral mandate

*Political parties and leaders:* Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), Robert Mugabe; Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), Joshua Nkomo; Conservative Alliance (CA), Ian Smith; independent white (former RF) members of Parliament, Chris Andersen; United African National Council (UANC), Bishop Abel Muzorewa; others failed to win any seats in Parliament

*Voting strength:* (February 1980 elections) ZANU (also known as ZANU-PF), 57 seats; ZAPU (also known as the Patriotic Front), 20 seats; CA, 9 seats; independents, 11 seats; UANC, 3 seats

*Communists:* negligible

*Member of:* AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITO, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

## Economy

*GDP:* $6.6 billion (1982), $870 per capita; real growth 12% (1980 and 1981), 2% (1982)

*Agriculture:* main crops—tobacco, corn, tea, sugar, cotton; livestock

*Major industries:* mining, steel, textiles, chemicals, vehicles

*Electric power:* 1,280,000 kW capacity (1984); 5.606 billion kWh produced (1984), 670 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $1.12 billion (f.o.b., 1983), including net gold sales and reexports; tobacco, asbestos, cotton, copper, tin, chrome, gold, nickel, meat, clothing, sugar

*Imports:* $1.43 billion (f.o.b. 1982); machinery, petroleum products, wheat, transport equipment

*Major trade partner:* South Africa

*Aid:* economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $446 million; US, including Ex-Im (1980-83), $229 million; Communist countries (1970-83), $59 million

*Budget:* (FY83/84 est.) revenues, $1.82 billion; expenditures, $2.223 billion; deficit, $400 million

*Monetary conversion rate:* 1.26 Zimbabwean dollars=US$1 (July 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

## Zimbabwe *(continued)*

Communications
*Railroads:* 3,394 km 1.067-meter gauge; 42 km double track; 12% of railroad is electrified

*Highways:* 85,237 km total; 12,243 km paved, 28,090 km crushed stone, gravel, stabilized soil: 23,097 km improved earth; 21,807 km unimproved earth

*Inland waterways:* Lake Kariba is a potential line of communication

*Pipelines:* 8 km refined products

*Civil air:* 12 major transport aircraft

*Airfields:* 484 total, 448 usable; 21 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 29 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* system was one of the best in Africa but now suffers from poor maintenance; consists of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radio communication stations; principal center Harare, secondary center Bulawayo; 236,500 telephones (3.1 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, 15 FM, 8 TV stations; satellite station under construction

Defense Forces
*Branches:* Zimbabwe National Army, Zimbabwe Air Force, Police Support Unit, People's Militia

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 1,859,000; 1,142,000 fit for military service

*Military budget:* for fiscal year ending 30 June 1984, $377 million; 13.7% of central government budget

## Taiwan (China listed in alphabetic order)

### Land
32,260 km² (Taiwan and Pescadores); the size of Maryland and Delaware combined; 55% forest, 24% cultivated, 6% pasture, 5% other (urban, industrial, waste, or water)

### Water
*Limits of territorial waters (claimed):* 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

*Coastline:* 1,240 km Taiwan, 327 km Pescadores

### People
*Population:* 19,358,000, excluding the population of Quemoy and Matsu Islands and foreigners (July 1985), average annual growth rate 1.5%

*Nationality:* noun—Chinese (sing., pl.); adjective—Chinese

*Ethnic divisions:* 84% Taiwanese, 14% mainland Chinese, 2% aborigine

*Religion:* 93% mixture of Buddhist, Confucian, and Taoist; 4.5% Christian; 2.5% other

*Language:* Mandarin Chinese (official); Taiwanese and Hakka dialects also used

*Literacy:* about 89.7%

*Labor force:* 7,266,000 (1983); 19% agriculture, 40% industry and commerce, 30% services, 7% civil administration; 1.6% unemployment (1983)

*Organized labor:* about 15% of 1978 labor force (government controlled)

Government
*Official name:* Taiwan

*Type:* one-party presidential regime

*Capital:* Taipei

*Political subdivisions:* 16 counties, 5 cities, 2 special municipalities (Taipei and Kao-hsiung)

*Legal system:* based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1946, though 1948 amendments set most of the constitution aside; martial law declared in 1949 still in effect; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

*National holiday:* 10 October

*Branches:* five independent branches (executive, legislative, judicial, plus traditional Chinese functions of examination and control), dominated by executive branch; President and Vice President elected by National Assembly

*Government leaders:* CHIANG Ching-kuo, President (since March 1978); YÜ Kuo-hua, Premier (since June 1984)

*Suffrage:* universal over age 20

*Elections:* national level—Legislative Yuan every three years; National Assembly and Control Yuan every six years; no general election held since 1948 election on mainland (partial elections for Taiwan province representatives in December 1969, 1972, 1975, 1980, 1983, and 1984); local level—provincial assembly, county and municipal executives every four years; county and municipal assemblies every four years

*Political parties and leaders:* Kuomintang, or National Party, led by Chairman Chiang Ching-kuo

*Voting strength:* (1983 Legislative Yuan elections) 62 seats Kuomintang, 19 seats independents; 1981 local elections, with 63% turnout of eligible voters, Kuomintang received 71% of the popular vote, non-Kuomintang 29%

*Other political or pressure groups:* loose coalition of oppositionist/independent politicians has emerged in the past six years

*Member of:* expelled from UN General Assembly and Security Council on 25 October 1971 and withdrew on same date from other charter-designated subsidiary organs; expelled from IMF/World Bank group April/May 1980; member of ADB and seeking to join GATT and/or MFA; attempting to retain membership in ICAC, ISO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IWC—International Wheat Council, PCA; suspended from IAEA in 1972 but still allows IAEA controls over extensive atomic development

Economy

*GNP:* $56.6 billion (1984 est), $2,985 per capita; real growth, 8.8% (1984)

*Agriculture:* most arable land intensely farmed—60% cultivated land under irrigation; main crops—rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, bananas, pineapples, citrus fruits; food shortages—wheat, corn, soybeans

*Fishing:* catch 930,582 metric tons (1983)

*Major industries:* textiles, clothing, chemicals, electronics, food processing, plywood, sugar milling, cement, shipbuilding

*Electric power:* 13,071,000 kW capacity (1984); 45.5 billion kWh produced (1984), 2,390 kWh per capita

*Exports:* $30.4 billion (f.o.b., 1984 est.); 20.5% textiles, 18.8% electrical machinery, 9% general machinery and equipment, 9% telecommunications equipment, 7.4% basic metals and metal products, 5.4% foodstuffs, 2.5% plywood and wood products

*Imports:* $21.6 billion (c.i.f., 1984 est.); 25% machinery and equipment, 17.7% crude oil, 11.9% chemical and chemical products, 6.7% basic metals, 6.3% foodstuffs

*Major trade partners:* exports—49% US, 10% Japan; imports—29% Japan, 23% US, 8.6% Saudi Arabia (1983)

*Aid:* economic commitments—US authorizations, including Ex-Im (FY46-82), $4.6 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $275 million; military—US (FY46-81), $4.4 billion authorized

*Budget:* central government expenditure, $42.5 billion (FY83)

*Monetary conversion rate:* NT (New Taiwan) $39.7=US$1 (October 1984)

*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

Communications

*Railroads:* about 1,075 km common carrier lines and over 3,800 km industrial lines; common carrier lines consist of the 1.067-meter gauge 708 km West Line and the 367 km East Line; a 98.25 km South Link Line connection is under construction; common carrier lines owned by the government and operated by the Railway Administration under Ministry of Communications; industrial lines owned and operated by government enterprises

*Highways:* network totals 18,800 km (15,800 km are bitumous or concrete surface); 2,500 km are crushed stone or gravel surface; and 500 km are graded earth

*Pipelines:* 615 km refined products, 97 km natural gas

*Ports:* 5 major (Kaohsiung, Keelung, Hualien, Suao, and Taichung), 4 minor (Tanshui, Tainan, Tapeng, and Makung)

*Airfields:* 40 total, 39 usable; 32 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 17 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

*Telecommunications:* very good international and domestic service; 3.6 million telephones; about 100 radio broadcast stations with 270 AM and 12 FM transmitters; 12 TV stations and 6 repeaters; 8 million radio receivers and 3.6 million TV receivers; 2 INTELSAT ground stations; tropospheric scatter links to Hong Kong and the Philippines available but inactive; submarine cables to Okinawa (Japan), the Philippines, Guam, Singapore, and Hong Kong

Defense Forces

*Branches:* Army, Navy (including Marines), Air Force

*Military manpower:* males 15-49, 5,235,000; 4,115,000 fit for military service; about 212,000 currently reach military age (19) annually

*Military budget:* announced expenditures for national defense for fiscal year ending 30 June 1985, $3.8 billion; about 39.4% of central government budget; however, total military expenditures may be closer to $4.46 billion or about 50% of the central government budget

# West Bank and Gaza Strip

*NOTE:* the war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. As stated in the 1978 Camp David Accords and reaffirmed by the President's 1 September 1982 peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, their relationship with their neighbors, and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the concerned parties. Camp David further specifies that these negotiations will resolve the respective boundaries. Pending the completion of this process, it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has yet to be determined. In the view of the United States, the term "West Bank" describes all of the area west of the Jordan River under Jordanian administration before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. However, with respect to negotiations evisaged in the framework agreement, it is US policy that a distinction must be made between Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank because of the city's special status and circumstances. Therefore, a negotiated solution for the final status of Jerusalem could be different in character in some respects from that of the rest of the West Bank.

## Land

West Bank—5,858.1 km² (includes West Bank, East Jerusalem, Latrun and "Jerusalem No Man's Land," and the northwest quarter of the Dead Sea; excludes Mt. Scopus); less than one-half the size of North Carolina; Gaza Strip—363.3 km²; larger than Washington, D.C.

*Land boundaries:* West Bank—480.2 km; Gaza Strip—72.1 km

## Water

*Coastline:* West Bank—none; Gaza Strip—39.7 km

## People

*Population:* total, 1,443,000 (July 1985); average annual growth rate 2.7%; West Bank (including East Jerusalem)—930,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.3%; Gaza Strip—508,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.7%

*Nationality:* West Bank—to be determined; Gaza Strip—to be determined

*Ethnic divisions:* West Bank—84% Palestinian Arab and other, 12% Jewish, 4% Bedouin; Gaza Strip—99.8% Palestinian Arab and other, 0.2% Jewish

*Religion:* West Bank—80% Muslim (predominantly Sunni), 12% Jewish, 7% Christian and other; Gaza Strip—99% Muslim (predominantly Sunni), 0.8% Christian, 0.2% Jewish

*Language:*
*West Bank:* Arabic; Israeli settlers speak Hebrew; English widely understood

*Gaza Strip:* Arabic; Israeli settlers speak Hebrew; English widely understood

*Literacy:* West Bank—statistics unavailable; Gaza Strip—statistics unavailable

*Labor force:*
*West Bank:* (excluding Israeli Jewish settlers) 29.6% small industry, commerce, and business; 24.7% construction; 22.6% agriculture; and 23.1% service and other (1983)

*Gaza Strip:* (excluding Israeli Jewish settlers) 30.7% small industry, commerce and business; 26.1% construction; 25.2% service and other; and 18.0% agriculture

## Government

The West Bank and the Gaza Strip are currently governed by Israeli military authorities and their civil administrations. It is US policy that the final status of these areas will be determined by negotiations among the concerned parties. These negotiations will determine how this area is to be governed.

## Economy

*GNP:* West Bank—$999 million (1982); Gaza Strip—$486 million (1982)

*Agriculture:* West Bank—olives, citrus, and other fruits, vegetables, beef, and dairy products; Gaza Strip—olives, citrus, and other fruits, vegetables, beef, and dairy products

*Major industries:* the Israelis have established modern industries in the settlements and industrial centers (3 in West Bank and 1 in Gaza Strip); generally small family businesses that produce cement, textiles, soap, olive wood carvings, and mother-of-pearl souvenirs; Gaza Strip—generally small family businesses that produce cement, textiles, soap, olive wood carvings, and mother-of-pearl souvenirs

*Electric power:* the Israel Electric Corporation, Ltd., exported 201.3 million kWh during 1982; the 1983 export is estimated at 255 million kWh (exported is understood to mean power provided to occupied territories)

*West Bank:* bulk of installed capacity contained in two diesel powerplants—Jerusalem-Shoufat plant (22,000 kW) and Nablus plant (19,600 kW); total estimated capacity for all West Bank powerplants is 45,000 kW (1984); 90 million kWh produced (1984), 60 kWh per capita

*Gaza Strip:* no known installed capacity; power probably obtained from Israel

*Exports:* West Bank—$206.9 million (1983); Gaza Strip—$168.5 million (1983)

## West Bank and Gaza Strip *(continued)*

*Imports:* West Bank—$462.4 million (1983); Gaza Strip—$329.5 million (1983)

*Major trade partners:* West Bank—Jordan and Israel; Gaza Strip—Egypt and Israel

*Budget:* within the occupied territories, each municipality has its own budget; the following data represent the sum of the revenues and expenditures of the municipalities in each area for fiscal year beginning 1 April 1983

*West Bank:* revenues, $15.2 million; expenditures, $24.3 million

*Gaza Strip:* revenues, $12.0 million; expenditures, $16.7 million

*Monetary conversion rate:*
*West Bank:* units of currency used are Israeli shekel (56.21=US$1, 1983 average), Jordanian dinar (0.36=US$1, 1983 average), and US dollar

*Gaza Strip:* units of currency used are Israeli shekel (56.21=US$1, 1983 average), Egyptian pound (1.43=US$1, February 1983 average), and US dollar

### Communications

*Railroads:* West Bank—none; Gaza Strip—one abandoned line throughout the entire territory

*Highways:*
*West Bank:* small, poorly developed indigenous road network; Israelis have improved major axial highways

*Gaza Strip:* small, poorly developed indigenous road network; Israelis have improved major axial highways

*Pipelines:* West Bank—none; Gaza Strip—none

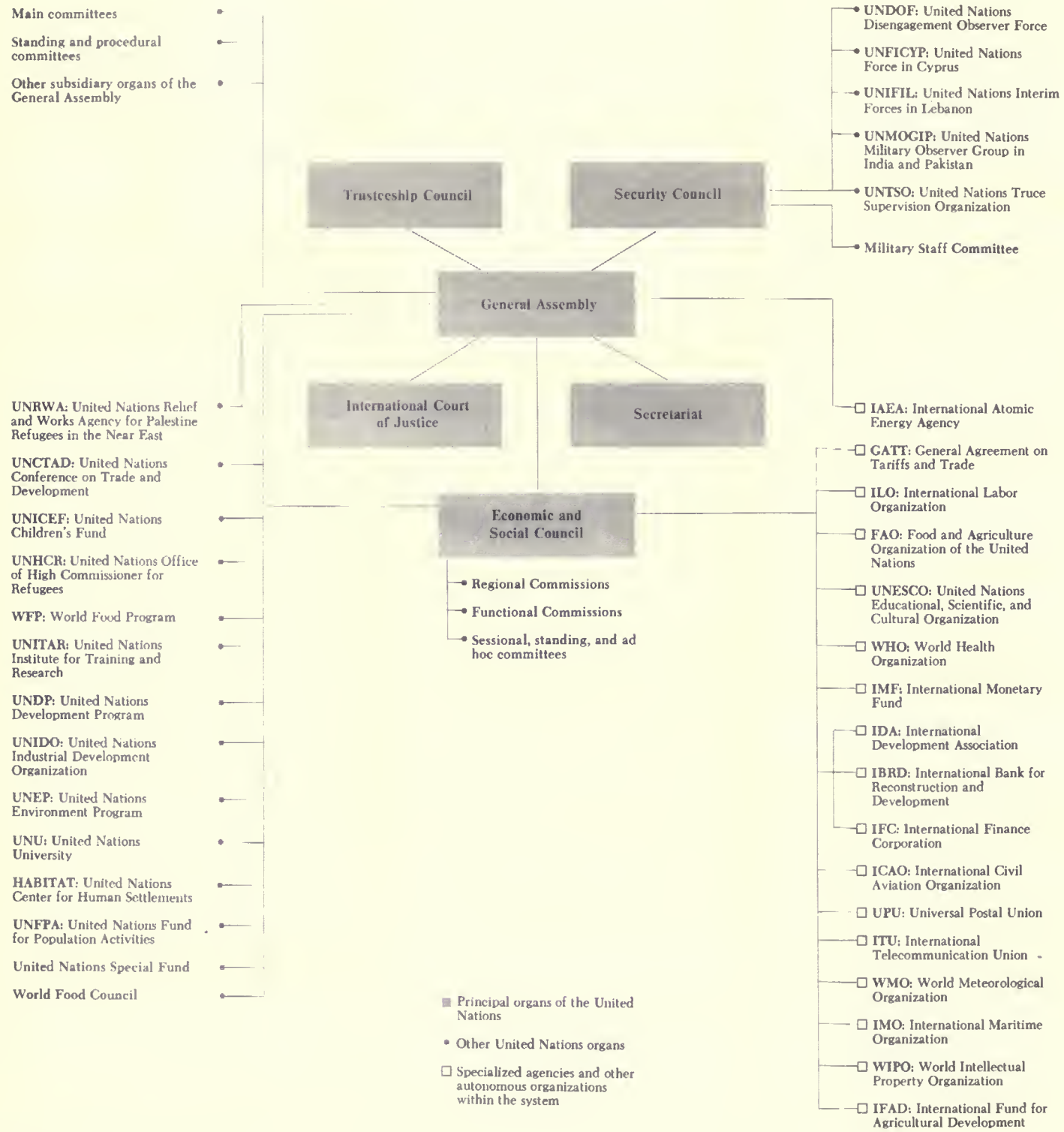
*Ports:* West Bank—none; Gaza Strip—facilities for small boats at Gaza

*Civil air:* West Bank—statistics unavailable; Gaza Strip—statistics unavailable

*Telecommunications:* West Bank—no local radio or TV stations; Gaza Strip—no local radio or TV stations

# Appendix A

## The United Nations System




Based on a chart from the *UN Chronicle*

## Appendix B

## Selected UN Organizations

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal Organs | GA | General Assembly |
| | SC | Security Council |
| | ECOSOC | Economic and Social Council |
| | TC | Trusteeship Council |
| | ICJ | International Court of Justice |
| | . . . | Secretariat |
| Other organs | UNCTAD | UN Conference on Trade and Development |
| | TDB | Trade and Development Board |
| | UNDP | UN Development Program |
| | UNICEF | UN Children's Fund |
| | UNIDO | UN Industrial Development Organization |
| Regional Economic Commissions | ECA | Economic Commission for Africa |
| | ECE | Economic Commission for Europe |
| | ECLA | Economic Commission for Latin America |
| | ECWA | Economic Commission for Western Asia |
| | ESCAP | Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific |
| Specialized Agencies and Other autonomous Organizations Within the System | FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| | IBRD | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) |
| | ICAO | International Civil Aviation Organization |
| | IDA | International Development Association (IBRD Affiliate) |
| | IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| | IFC | International Finance Corporation (IBRD Affiliate) |
| | ILO | International Labor Organization |
| | IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| | IMO | International Maritime Organization |
| | ITU | International Telecommunication Union |
| | UNESCO | UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization |
| | UPU | Universal Postal Union |
| | WFC | World Food Council |
| | WHO | World Health Organization |
| | WIPO | World Intellectual Property Organization |
| | WMO | World Meteorological Organization |
| | GATT | General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade |
| | IAEA | International Atomic Energy Agency |

## Appendix C

## Selected International Organizations

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A | AAPSO | Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization |
| | ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| | AfDB | African Development Bank |
| | AIOEC | Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries |
| | ANRPC | Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries |
| | ANZUS | ANZUS Council; treaty signed by Australia, New Zealand, and the United States |
| | APC | African Peanut (Groundnut) Council |
| | . . . | Arab League (League of Arab States) |
| | ASEAN | Association of Southeast Asian Nations |
| | ASPAC | Asian and Pacific Council |
| | ASSIMER | International Mercury Producers Association |
| B | BENELUX | Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg Economic Union |
| | BLEU | Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union |
| C | CACM | Central American Common Market |
| | CARICOM | Caribbean Common Market |
| | CARIFTA | Caribbean Free Trade Association |
| | CCC | Customs Cooperation Council |
| | CDB | Caribbean Development Bank |
| | CEAO | West African Economic Community |
| | CEMA | Council for Mutual Economic Assistance |
| | CENTO | Central Treaty Organization |
| | CIPEC | Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries |
| | . . . | Colombo Plan |
| | . . . | Council of Europe |
| D | DAC | Development Assistance Committee (OECD) |
| E | EAMA | African States associated with the EEC |
| | EC | European Communities |
| | ECOWAS | Economic Community of West African States |
| | EFTA | European Free Trade Association |
| | EIB | European Investment Bank |
| | ELDO | European Space Vehicle Launcher Development Organization |
| | EMS | European Monetary System |
| | ENTENTE | Political-Economic Association of Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, and Togo |
| | ESRO | European Space Research Organization |
| G | G-77 | Group of 77 |
| | GCC | Gulf Cooperation Council |
| I | IADB | Inter-American Defense Board |
| | IATP | International Association of Tungsten Producers |
| | IBA | International Bauxite Association |
| | IBEC | International Bank for Economic Cooperation |
| | ICAC | International Cotton Advisory Committee |
| | ICCAT | International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas |
| | ICCO | International Cocoa Organization |
| | ICEM | Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration |
| | ICES | International Cooperation in Ocean Exploration |
| | ICO | International Coffee Organization |
| | IDB | Inter-American Development Bank |
| | IDB | Islamic Development Bank |
| | IEA | International Energy Agency (associated with OECD) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I | IHO | International Hydrographic Organization |
| | . . . | International Lead and Zinc Study Group |
| | IIB | International Investment Bank |
| | INRO | International Natural Rubber Organization |
| | INTELSAT | International Telecommunications Satellite Organization |
| | IOOC | International Olive Oil Council |
| | IPU | Inter-Parliamentary Union |
| | IRC | International Rice Council |
| | ISO | International Sugar Organization |
| | ITC | International Tin Council |
| | IWC | International Whaling Commission |
| | IWC | International Wheat Council |
| L | LAIA | Latin American Integration Association |
| N | NAM | Nonaligned Movement |
| | NATO | North Atlantic Treaty Organization |
| O | OAPEC | Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries |
| | OAS | Organization of American States |
| | OAU | Organization of African Unity |
| | OCAM | Afro-Malagasy and Mauritian Common Organization |
| | ODECA | Organization of Central American States |
| | OECD | Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| | OIC | Organization of the Islamic Conference |
| | OPEC | Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries |
| P | PAHO | Pan American Health Organization |
| S | SADCC | Southern African Development Coordination Committee |
| | SELA | Latin American Economic System |
| | SPC | South Pacific Commission |
| U | UDEAC | Economic and Customs Union of Central Africa |
| | UEAC | Union of Central African States |
| | UPEB | Union of Banana Exporting Countries |
| W | WEU | Western European Union |
| | WFTU | World Federation of Trade Unions |
| | WPC | World Peace Council |
| | WSG | International Wool Study Group |
| | WTO | World Tourism Organization |

## Appendix D

## Country Membership in Selected Organizations

| Country | International Organizations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ADB | ARAB LEAGUE | ASEAN | CACM | CARICOM | CEMA | EC | G-77 | GCC | IDB[a] | IDB[b] | INTELSAT | LAIA | NAM | NATO | OAPEC | OAS |
| Afghanistan | • | | | | | | | • | | | • | • | | • | | | |
| Albania | | | | | | • [d] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | | • | | | | | | • | | | • | • | | • | | • | |
| Andorra[c] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | | | | | | | | • | | | | • | | • | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | | | | • | | | • | | | | | | | | | • |
| Argentina | | | | | | | | • | | • | | • | • | • | | | • |
| Australia | • | | | | | | | | | | | • | | | | | |
| Austria | • | | | | | | | | | • | | • | | | | | |
| Bahamas | | | | | • | | | • | | • | | | | • | | | • |
| Bahrain | | • | | | | | | • | • | | • | | | • | | • | |
| Bangladesh | • | | | | | | | • | | | • | • | | • | | | |
| Barbados | | | | | • | | | • | | • | | • | | • | | | • |
| Belgium | • | | | | | | • | | | • | | • | | | • | | |
| Belize | | | | | • | | | • | | | | | | • | | | |
| Benin | | | | | | | | • | | | | | | • | | | |
| Bhutan | • | | | | | | | • | | | | | | • | | | |
| Bolivia | | | | | | | | • | | • | | • | • | • | | | • |
| Botswana | | | | | | | | • | | | | | | • | | | |
| Brazil | | | | | | | | • | | • | | • | | | | | • |
| Brunei | | | • | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | • | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | | | | | | | | • | | | • | • | | • | | | |
| Burma | • | | | | | | | • | | | | | | | | | |
| Burundi | | | | | | | | • | | | | | | • | | | |
| Cambodia | • | | | | | | | • | | | | | | • | | | |
| Cameroon | | | | | | | | • | | | • | • | | • | | | |
| Canada | • | | | | | | | | | • | | • | | | • | | |
| Cape Verde | | | | | | | | • | | | | • | | • | | | |
| Central African Republic | | | | | | | | • | | | | • | | • | | | |
| Chad | | | | | | | | • | | | • | • | | • | | | |
| Chile | | | | | | | | • | | • | | • | • | | | | • |
| China, People's Republic of | | | | | | | | | | | | • | | | | | |
| Colombia | | | | | | | | • | | • | | • | • | • | | | • |
| Comoros | | | | | | | | • | | | • | | | • | | | |
| Congo | | | | | | | | • | | | | • | | • | | | |
| Cook Islands[c] | • | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | | | | • | | | | • | | • | | • | | | | | • |
| Cuba | | | | | | • | | • | | | | | | • | | | • |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | • | | | | • | | • | | | |
| Czechoslovakia | | | | | | • | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | • | | | | | | • | | | • | | • | | | • | | |
| Djibouti | | • | | | | | | • | | | • | | | • | | | |
| Dominica | | | | | • | | | • | | | | | | | | | • |
| Dominican Republic | | | | | | | | • | | • | | • | | | | | • |
| Ecuador | | | | | | | | • | | • | | • | • | • | | | • |
| Egypt | | • [c] | | | | | | • | | | • | • | | • | | • [c] | |
| El Salvador | | | | | | | | • | | • | | • | | | | | • |
| Equatorial Guinea | | | | | | | | • | | | | | | • | | | |
| Ethiopia | | | | | | | | • | | | | • | | • | | | |

[a] Inter-American Development Bank

[b] Islamic Development Bank

[c] Not a member of UN

| | | | | | | United Nations Organizations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OAU | OECD | OIC | OPEC | SELA | WFTU | FAO | GATT | IAEA | IBRD | ICAO | ICJ | IDA | IFAD | IFC | ILO | IMF | IMO | ITU | UNESCO | UPU | WHO | WMO |
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[d] Ceased to participate in 1961

[e] Suspended

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| Country | International Organizations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Tuvalu [c] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Vatican City[c] | | | | | | | | | | | | • | | | | | |
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| Western Samoa | • | | | | | | | • | | | | | | | | | |
| Yemen Arab Republic | | • | | | | | | • | | | • | • | | • | | | |
| Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of | | • | | | | | | • | | | • | | | • | | | |
| Yugoslavia | | | | | | | | • | | • | | • | | • | | | |
| Zaire | | | | | | | | • | | | | • | | • | | | |
| Zambia | | | | | | | | • | | | | • | | • | | | |
| Zimbabwe | | | | | | | | • | | | | | | • | | | |
| Taiwan [c] | • | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | United Nations Organizations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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## Appendix E

## Conversion Factors

| To Convert From | To | Multiply By |
|---|---|---|
| Acres | Hectares | 0.4046856 |
| Acres | Kilometers, square | 0.004046856 |
| Acres | Meters, square | 4046.856 |
| Centimeters | Meters | 0.01 |
| Centimeters, square | Meters, square | 0.0001 |
| Degrees, Fahrenheit | Degrees, Celsius | subtract 32 and multiply by 5/9 |
| Feet | Centimeters | 30.48 |
| Feet | Meters | 0.3048 |
| Feet | Kilometers | 0.0003048 |
| Feet, cubic | Liters | 28.316847 |
| Feet, cubic | Meters, cubic | 0.028316847 |
| Feet, square | Centimeters, square | 929.0304 |
| Feet, square | Meters, square | 0.09290304 |
| Gallons, US liquid | Liters | 3.785412 |
| Gallons, US liquid | Meters, cubic | 0.003785412 |
| Grams | Ounces, troy | 0.032151 |
| Grams | Pounds, troy | 0.002679 |
| Hectares | Kilometers, square | 0.01 |
| Hectares | Meters, square | 10,000 |
| Inches | Centimeters | 2.54 |
| Inches | Meters | 0.0254 |
| Inches, cubic | Milliliters | 16.387064 |
| Inches, cubic | Liters | 0.016387064 |
| Inches, cubic | Meters, cubic | 0.000016387064 |
| Inches, square | Centimeters, square | 6.4516 |
| Inches, square | Meters, square | 0.00064516 |
| Kilograms | Ounces, troy | 32.15075 |
| Kilograms | Pounds, troy | 2.679229 |
| Kilograms | Tons, metric | 0.001 |
| Kilometers, square | Hectares | 100 |
| Liters | Milliliters | 1000 |
| Liters | Meters, cubic | 0.001 |
| Meters | Millimeters | 1000 |
| Meters | Centimeters | 100 |
| Meters | Kilometers | 0.001 |
| Meters, cubic | Liters | 1000 |
| Meters, cubic | Tons, register | 0.353147 |
| Miles, nautical | Kilometers | 1.852 |
| Miles, statute | Centimeters | 160934.4 |
| Miles, statute | Meters | 1609.344 |
| Miles, statute | Kilometers | 1.609344 |
| Miles, square | Hectares | 258.9998 |
| Miles, square | Kilometers, square | 2.589998 |
| Ounces, avoirdupois | Grams | 28.349523 |
| Ounces, avoirdupois | Kilograms | 0.028349523 |
| Ounces, troy | Pounds, troy | 0.083333 |
| Ounces, troy | Grams | 31.10348 |
| Pints, liquid | Milliliters | 473.176473 |
| Pints, liquid | Liters | 0.473176473 |
| Pounds, avoirdupois | Grams | 453.59237 |
| Pounds, avoirdupois | Kilograms | 0.45359237 |
| Pounds, avoirdupois | Quintals | 0.00453592 |
| Pounds, avoirdupois | Tons, metric | 0.000453592 |
| Pounds, troy | Ounces, troy | 12 |
| Pounds, troy | Grams | 373.241722 |
| Quarts, dry | Liters | 1.101221 |
| Quarts, dry | Dekaliters | 0.1101221 |
| Quarts, liquid | Milliliters | 946.352946 |
| Quarts, liquid | Liters | 0.946352946 |
| Quintals | Tons, metric | 0.1 |
| Tons, long | Kilograms | 1016.047 |
| Tons, long | Tons, metric | 1.016047 |
| Tons, metric | Quintals | 10 |
| Ton-miles, long | Ton-kilometers, metric | 1.635169 |
| Ton-miles, short | Ton-kilometers, metric | 1.459972 |
| Tons, register | Meters, cubic | 2.831685 |
| Tons, short | Kilograms | 907.185 |
| Tons, short | Tons, metric | 0.907185 |
| Yards | Centimeters | 91.44 |
| Yards | Meters | 0.9144 |
| Yards, cubic | Liters | 764.5549 |
| Yards, cubic | Meters, cubic | 0.7645549 |
| Yards, square | Meters, square | 0.836127 |

The United States Government has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union. Other boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative
Arctic Ocean
Arctic Ocean
U.S.
ION
st and South Asia
p VIII
MONGOLIA
CHINA
N. KOREA
S. KOREA
JAPAN
North Pacific Ocean
U.S.
Hong Kong (U.K.)
Macau (PORT.)
URMA
LAOS
VIETNAM
THAILAND
CAMBODIA
PHILIPPINES
BRUNEI
MALAYSIA
SINGAPORE
Southeast Asia
Map IX
INDONESIA
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
NAURU
KIRIBATI
SOLOMON ISLANDS
TUVALU
WESTERN SAMOA
VANUATU
FIJI
TONGA
AUSTRALIA
Oceania
Map X
NEW ZEALAND
U.S.
KIRIBATI
Oceania
Map X

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